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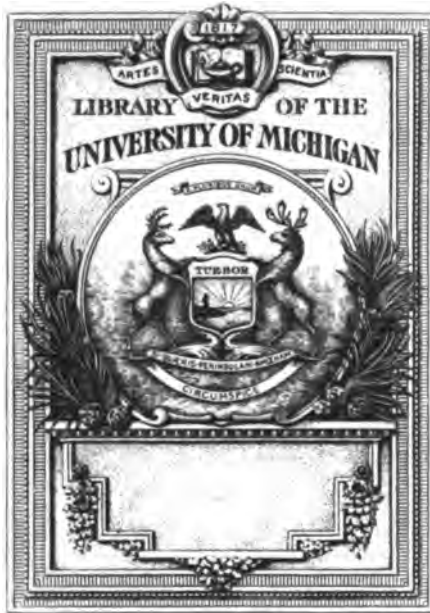
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HON. GEORGE K. NASH, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Ohio Centennial Anniversary Celebration

AT

CHILLICOTHE, MAY 20-21, 1903

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
OHIO STATE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Complete Proceedings

Edited by E. O. RANDALL

Secretary Ohio Centennial Commission; Secretary Ohio State Archæological
and Historical Society; Reporter Ohio Supreme Court

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

PRESS OF FRED. J. HEER
COLUMBUS :: 1903

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITOR'S PREFACE — E. O. Randall.....	v
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF OHIO'S FIRST CONSTITUTION.....	1
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF OHIO'S ADMISSION INTO THE UNION...	48
OPENING ADDRESS — Gov. George K. Nash.....	53
THE HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY TO THE MARIETTA SET- TLEMENT — Judson Harmon	59
HISTORY NORTHWEST TERRITORY FROM MARIETTA SETTLEMENT TO OR- GANIZATION OF STATE — Martin R. Andrews.....	71
ORGANIZATION AND ADMISSION OF OHIO INTO THE UNION AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE — Rush R. Sloane.....	90
OHIO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — E. O. Randall.....	120
THE MILITARY HISTORY OF OHIO, INCLUDING THE WAR OF 1812 — Thomas McArthur Anderson	147
THE MILITARY HISTORY OF OHIO, FROM THE WAR OF 1812, INCLUDING THE CIVIL AND SPANISH WARS — J. Warren Keifer.....	165
OHIO IN THE NAVY — Murat Halstead	207
THE GOVERNORS OF OHIO UNDER THE FIRST CONSTITUTION — David Meade Massie	238
THE GOVERNORS OF OHIO UNDER THE SECOND CONSTITUTION — James E. Campbell	249
OHIO IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES — J. B. Foraker.....	273
OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — Charles H. Grosvenor..	292
THE OHIO JUDICIARY — Moses M. Granger.....	318
INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF OHIO — Marcus A. Hanna.....	382
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OHIO — Lewis D Bonebrake.....	389
UNIVERSITIES OF OHIO — W. O. Thompson.....	426
OHIO IN THE CARE OF HER UNFORTUNATE CLASSES — R. Brinkerhoff..	490
THE OHIO PRESIDENTS — Thomas Ewing, Jr.....	510
ETHNOLOGICAL HISTORY OF OHIO — B. R. Cowen	536
THE PART TAKEN BY WOMEN IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO — Mrs James R. Hopley	550
THE PRESS OF OHIO — S. S. Knabenschue.....	565
OHIO LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN — W. H. Venable	582
RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN OHIO — Bishop C. C. McCabe.....	664
ADDRESS OF CHARLES FOSTER.....	675
ADDRESS OF BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.....	677
THE OHIO CENTURY — Austin Matlack Courtenay.....	681
PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE SPEAKERS.....	687
INDEX	717

HISTORY OF THE CENTENNIAL.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society very successfully celebrated on their respective dates, the centennial anniversaries of the settlement of Marietta and that of Gallipolis. For several years past it had been the aim and desire of the Society to properly observe the one-hundredth anniversary of Ohio's organization as a state, which memorable event occurred on March 1, 1803. The subject was one of consideration and discussion at various previous meetings of the trustees, but was not formally acted upon until the annual meeting of the Society held June 6, 1902. The chief problem naturally was one of expense. During the session of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly in the winter of 1902, Hon. David M. Massie, a life member of the Society, suggested the propriety of requesting the legislature to recognize the proposed anniversary by some fitting resolution. After due consultation on the part of the secretary of the Society with the governor and leading members of the House, the following resolution was prepared by Mr. Massie and introduced by Hon. James C. Foster, of Ross County. It unanimously passed the House and also the Senate, where it was presented by Hon. Thomas M. Watts, senator from Highland County. It was:

WHEREAS, On the 29th day of November, 1802, the first constitution of Ohio was ratified by the convention which framed it; and

WHEREAS, On February 17,* 1803, congress passed an act admitting Ohio into the Union under that constitution; and,

WHEREAS, On March 1, 1803, the first General Assembly of Ohio assembled and organized and Ohio thereupon became a state; and,

WHEREAS, The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society proposes to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the above named

* This date was wrongly printed in the Bill. It should have read "February 19, 1803."

great and important events in the history of Ohio in a suitable manner; and,

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio recognizes the importance and significance of these events and believes that they should be duly celebrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society be requested to take charge of said celebration and conduct it, and that the governor of this state be requested and empowered to appoint seven honorary commissioners to represent the state in the preparation for and carrying on of this centennial celebration.

This resolution, known as House Joint Resolution No. 53, was passed April 21, 1902.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held June 6, 1902, the question of the centennial was formally brought to the attention of the Society by the secretary. Mr. W. H. Hunter, one of the trustees, spoke earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of the Society holding the celebration of the Ohio Centennial in Chillicothe, the first capital of the state, and where the constitution was adopted on November 29, 1802. Col. James Kilbourne and Col. W. A. Taylor and other prominent members of the Society also favored Chillicothe. Petitions to the same effect were presented from the City Council of Chillicothe, signed by its President, Fred C. Mader, and Robert D. Alexander, City Clerk; from the Ministerial Association of Chillicothe, signed by Austin M. Courtenay, President, and Chauncy M. Hamben, Secretary; from the Merchants' Protective Association, of Chillicothe, signed by its President, Charles Hoyt, and Secretary H. K. Galbraith; from the Landlords' Protective Association, signed by W. D. Mills, President, and from the Grocers' Protective Association.

Prof. C. L. Martzoff thought the attention of the public schools should be called to the anniversary and the school teachers interested therein. It would be a patriotic and educational feature for the Society to prepare a brief publication concerning the centennial, its significance, the literature pertinent thereto and a program of exercises to be followed by the various grades of pupils in observing the centennial day. This idea was heartily approved.

The decision as to the date and place of the celebration was referred to the Board of Trustees, which met immediately

CHILLICOTHE — MT. LOGAN IN THE DISTANCE.



after the adjournment of the Society. At this meeting it was agreed by the Trustees that the Society accept the invitation from Chillicothe to celebrate at that place the Ohio Centennial Anniversary — the day to be later determined by the Executive Committee of the trustees.

In accordance with the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 53, Governor Nash, on June 19, 1902, appointed the following commissioners to co-operate with the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society: Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Springfield; Hon. Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky; General B. R. Cowen, Cincinnati; General James Barnett, Cleveland; Hon. David S. Gray, Columbus; General Charles M. Anderson, Greenville; Hon. Robert W. Manly, Chillicothe.

On October 22, 1902, during its extraordinary session, the General Assembly (75th), appropriated to the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society "for expenses of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Ohio into the Union * * * to be paid out upon vouchers approved by the Governor and Secretary of said Society," the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

The Trustees of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society at this time were: Judge James H. Anderson, Columbus; Bishop B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce; Hon. Elroy M. Avery, Cleveland; Mr. George F. Bareis, Canal Winchester; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; Judge M. D. Follett, Marietta; Hon. Charles P. Griffin*, Toledo; Hon. R. E. Hills, Delaware; Mr. W. H. Hunter, Chillicothe; Col. James Kilbourn, Columbus; Rev. N. B. C. Love, Deshler; Prof. J. P. MacLean, Franklin; Prof. C. L. Martzloff, New Lexington; Hon. A. R. McIntire, Mt. Vernon; Prof. B. F. Prince, Springfield; Mr. E. O. Randall, Columbus; Hon. S. S. Rickly, Columbus; Hon. D. J. Ryan, Columbus; Rev. H. A. Thompson, Dayton; Gen. George B. Wright, Columbus and Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Oberlin. This board of Trustees had chosen at its annual meeting, June 6, 1902, as its Executive Committee, Messrs Brinkerhoff, Wright (Geo. B.), Bareis, Rickly, McIntire, Prince, Ryan, Wright (G. Fred),

* Mr. Griffin died at Toledo, December 18, 1902. On March 2, 1908, Governor Nash appointed Col. John W. Harper of Cincinnati as the successor of Mr. Griffin.

Hunter and Randall. Under the usual method of procedure by the Society this Executive Committee acted for the Trustees in the arrangements for the centennial.

On November 14, 1902, in the Judiciary Building, Columbus, was held the first joint meeting of the Centennial Commission and the Executive Committee of the Society. Governor Nash was present and was made honorary president of the joint commission. General J. Warren Keifer was made permanent chairman and Mr. E. O. Randall permanent secretary. After some discussion concerning the relative authority and power of the commission appointed by the Governor and the executive committee of the Society, it was decided, without opposition, that the centennial commission and executive committee act throughout in all respects as a single committee, it being understood that the centennial was to be celebrated under the auspices of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, but with the advice and co-operation of the commission appointed by the Governor. This united committee was thereafter known as the Joint Centennial Commission. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of Ohio be celebrated at Chillicothe, Saturday, November 29, 1902, and that the centennial of the organization of Ohio into the Union (that date being March 1, 1803) be celebrated at Chillicothe, the first state capital, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21, 1903."

This date in May was selected in preference to the historic and correct one of March 1, as the latter date this year (1903) fell on Sunday, and moreover stormy and uncertain March would be a more inconvenient and inclement season for the attendance of the people than the pleasant and merry month of May.

The ceremonies of the anniversary of the first constitutional convention, November 29, 1902, were to be entirely under the auspices and direction of the local authorities at Chillicothe, but the Centennial Commission and all officials and members of the State Archæological and Historical Society were invited to be present as guests of honor.

Governor Nash being called upon for his views as to the nature of the proposed centennial celebration, stated that it was

his idea that it should be a literary and historical event, with no attempt at an exposition; prominent and competent speakers should be chosen to deliver addresses pertinent to the occasion. The legislative appropriation was not sufficient for any military, industrial or spectacular display. If the patriotic people of Chillicothe desired to have an exhibition of historical relics, a parade or other attractive features fitting and interesting, they should



PAINT STREET (CHILLICOTHE) 1810.

be permitted and encouraged to do so. In this view the members of the Joint Commission generally concurred.

General Charles M. Anderson suggested that the program of subjects for the speeches be so designated and arranged as to practically present in sequence a history of the state from the time of the establishment of the Northwest Territory to the present time, that of the centennial celebration.

Hon. A. R. McIntire presented the plan which had been contemplated by the Society to have a celebration throughout the

state by the school children on some day, proximate as possible to the actual date, March 1.

The secretary of the Joint Centennial Commission was authorized to have designed, engraved and printed a handsome symbolic souvenir invitation to be sent to such recipients, in Ohio and other states, as might be thought entitled to such courtesy and recognition.

The Joint Centennial Commission then selected an executive committee which was empowered to formulate a program in detail for the centennial and report at the earliest convenience to the Joint Centennial Commission. The Executive Committee thus chosen consisted of Messrs. Keifer, Gray, Manly, Brinkerhoff, Hunter, Ryan and Randall. The Executive Committee held meetings at Chillicothe on November 29, 1902, and Columbus, December 13, 1902.

On November 29, 1902, the Centennial celebration of the adoption of Ohio's first constitution took place at Chillicothe. As the convening of that memorable first convention and its deliberations were an inseparable part of the proceedings by which Ohio was organized into a State, the centennial anniversary exercises of that event may be regarded as a proper prelude to the celebration of Ohio's Statehood. The proceedings at Chillicothe on November 29, 1902, are therefore given in full in this volume. On that occasion the Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, trustee of The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, delivered the oration on "Ohio's First Constitution," and Hon. William T. McClintick, a life member of the Society, made a most interesting address upon "The Men and Times of the First Convention."

On December 29, 1902, the Joint Centennial Commission held its second meeting at which the Executive Committee made its report of the proposed topics and speakers selected for the centennial. At this meeting the committee appointed by the Society to arrange for the school children's celebration also made its report. That committee, consisting of Prof. C. L. Martzolff, Hon. D. J. Ryan and Prof. Frank B. Pearson, presented a carefully prepared scheme for the celebration, by the pupils of the public schools, of the admission of Ohio into the Union. That day was

Ohio Centennial

1803 1903

Gov. Gillen Gov. Bush

The
State of Ohio

requests you to be present at the
Celebration of the one hundredth
Anniversary
of its
Admission to the Union
to be held at Chillicothe
Wednesday and Thursday
May twentieth and twenty-first
nineteen hundred and three

Ohio admitted to the Union, March 1st 1803

Ohio Centennial Celebration
under the auspices of
Ohio State Archaeological
and Historical Society

Centennial Commission

Governor George W. Nash
Gen. H. Warren Decker
Gen. Charles M. Anderson
Gen. James Barnett
Gen. W. H. Cowen
Hon. David S. Gray
Hon. R. W. Mantz
Hon. Rush R. Sloane

Executive Committee
Ohio State Archaeological
and Historical Society

Gen. R. Brinkerhoff
Mr. George K. Harris
Mr. B. W. Hunter
Hon. A. R. Mc Intire
Prof. W. F. Peirce
Mr. C. D. Randall
Mr. S. S. Rieckly
Hon. D. J. Ryan
Hon. George W. Wright
Prof. G. Fred Wright

C. D. Randall
Secretary
Columbus, Ohio

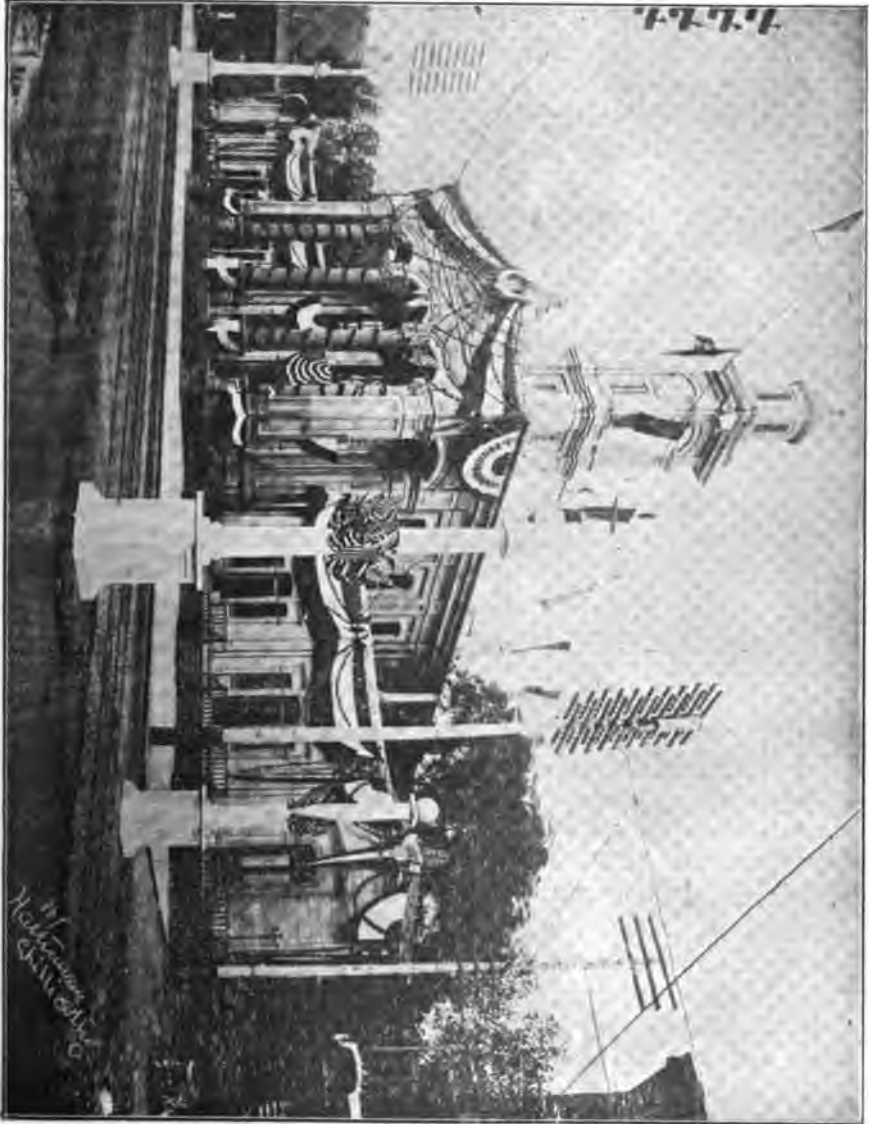
to be known as "Ohio Day." It was decided to hold that celebration on Friday, February 27, 1903, that being the nearest available date for the schools to the actual date of March 1. The committee submitted a complete schedule of exercises for that day, an outline of sufficiently varied nature to suit the different grades of pupils and to cover points of interest in Ohio history from the Mound Builders to the present time. This program in the form of a pamphlet was to be entitled the "Ohio Centennial Syllabus" and was to be sent, as far as possible, to the teachers throughout the state. The plan had the approval of Governor Nash and Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, State Commissioner of Schools, and the co-operation of Hon. O. T. Corson, editor *Ohio Educational Monthly*. The Joint Centennial Commission unanimously endorsed the project and authorized the committee to proceed with the publication and distribution of the syllabus.

Governor Nash, General Keifer, General Brinkerhoff and Mr. Manly was chosen a committee to visit Washington and personally invite President Roosevelt, Senators Foraker and Hanna and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, to be present at the anniversary and make addresses upon the topics assigned them.

On January 21, 1903, the committee as chosen, journeyed to Washington and received cordial acceptances from Senators Foraker and Hanna and Congressman Grosvenor. The President expressed great regret that he would, at the time mentioned for the centennial, be on his California tour.

On February 23, 1903, the Executive Committee again met and further perfected the proposed program. Most of the speakers invited had accepted, but a few unavoidable declinations remained to be provided for.

On February 27 the school celebration designated as "Ohio Day" was observed by most of the public schools throughout the state. Fifteen thousand copies of "The Ohio Centennial Syllabus" had been sent to the teachers including every county of Ohio. The pupils had been instructed and drilled according to the suggestions of the syllabus which made an interesting pamphlet of 65 pages, comprising an introduction by School Commissioner Bonebrake; brief recital of the history and work of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; statement of the committee



COURT HOUSE—HEADQUARTERS ARCH. AND HIST. SOCIETY DURING CENTENNIAL.

which prepared the syllabus, setting forth the purpose of the school celebration; the origin of the plan and steps taken to carry it out. The material chosen for this booklet was carefully selected by the committee from leading histories, volumes of poems, standard works of literature, publications of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, etc.; the syllabus also contained a valuable list of reference books pertinent to Ohio history. The publication was issued in an attractive form with an artistic cover upon which was printed in colors the national flag. The demand for this booklet far exceeded the ability of the committee to supply it. By means of this syllabus, hundreds of thousands of the pupils in the Ohio schools celebrated with song and recitation and patriotic exercises, the hundredth birthday of the Buckeye state, "Ohio, firstborn of the great Northwest." It was the most inspiring, educational and influential feature of the centennial proceedings as inaugurated by the State Archæological and Historical Society. Probably in no part of the country at any time has so complete a program of a state event been so universally observed by the public school children. The results of the Ohio Day will certainly be inestimable, for the proceedings not only added vastly to the information and interest of the rising generation in the career of their own state, but it was an impressive and significant occasion to the youthful participants, and well calculated to stimulate and strengthen their study of the growth and achievements not merely of Ohio, but the American Republic.

The Joint Centennial Commission held its third meeting on March 6, 1903, in consultation with a committee from Chillicothe, consisting of Mayor W. D. Yapple, General S. H. Hurst, Mr. D. H. Roche and Mr. W. H. Brimson. The work of the commission and the local Chillicothe committee thus far accomplished, was reviewed and further details of the centennial were mutually and harmoniously agreed upon.

Early in April, the Secretary of the Commission, according to the authority vested in him, sent out some seven thousand of the engraved invitations to the Centennial. These invitations were issued to: Members of the Ohio General Assembly; all the newspapers in Ohio; presidents of all colleges and universities; hundreds of superintendents and teachers of public schools; offi-

cers of leading labor organizations; mayors of cities and villages; trustees and superintendents of all state institutions; Grand Army Republic Posts; chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames; Societies of Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; members of Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; county, circuit, supreme and Federal (Ohio) judges; officials and employes in State Capitol and Judiciary Buildings; members of outgoing



FRUIT HILL — HOME OF GOVERNORS DUNCAN M'ARTHUR AND
WILLIAM ALLEN.

and incoming congress; governors of all states and territories; the president, cabinet, U. S. Supreme Court and important national officials; prominent and official citizens in chief Ohio cities; Ohio Societies in New York and other states; distinguished literary, professional and notable persons in various parts of the country.

On May 5, 1903, Governor Nash issued the following proclamation, which was published in the newspapers throughout the state:

PROCLAMATION

On March 1, 1803, the first General Assembly of Ohio met and organized at Chillicothe, Ohio, and at that time the State of Ohio entered its career of statehood.

The centennial celebration of this event will be held at Chillicothe, May 20 and 21, by authority of the General Assembly of Ohio and under the auspices of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

The growth and development of Ohio during the century of its statehood has been one commensurate with the greatness of our Nation. It is fitting that its achievements be properly observed, to the end that the commemoration of its great deeds and the lives of its founders may be not only perpetuated for the benefit of generations to come, but may be a source of inspiration to the living of to-day.

Now, therefore, in behalf of the State, I invite its officials and the people thereof to assemble at Chillicothe on the dates aforesaid and participate in the celebration there to be observed.

GEORGE K. NASH, *Governor.*

L. C. LAYLIN, *Secretary of State.*

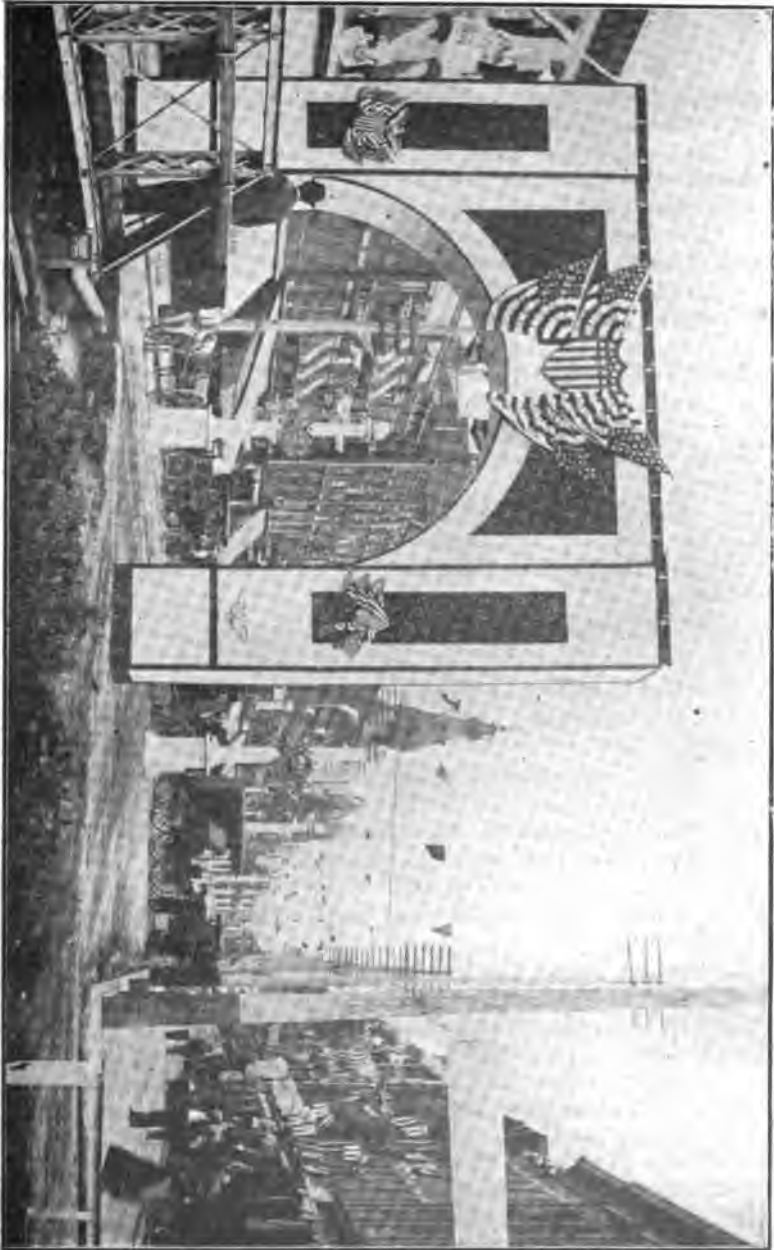
The Executive Committee met on May 8, and as a result of many weeks, indeed months, of labor and deliberation and conference with the Joint Centennial Commission and the Chillicothe committees, announced the following detailed program for the two days' centennial celebration:

OHIO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, CHILlicothe, OHIO, MAY
20 AND 21, 1903.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Reception of guests.

9 A M—Presentation of plaster medallion of Governor Edward Tiffin, Ohio's first governor, to Ross County by Mr. William H. Hunter; exercises to occur in the Common Please court room in the court house on the site of the first capitol, Judge J. G. Douglass to preside. Rev. R. C. Galbraith will deliver the invocation; Miss Anna Cook, a great-granddaughter of Governor Tiffin, will unveil the tablet. The presentation address will be made by Hon. Archibald Mayo for Mr. Hunter, and the acceptance to be made on behalf of the county by Mr. Horatio C. Claypool.



PAINT STREET — SHOWING ARCH.

10 A M—Centennial celebration of Ohio's statehood opens in auditorium in the City Park, Governor George K. Nash presiding.

Selection by the Fourth Regiment Band, Columbus.

Invocation, Rev. A. M. Courtenay, pastor of Walnut Street M. E. church.

Address of welcome, Hon. W. D. Yapple, Mayor of Chillicothe.

Responses in behalf of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, General J. Warren Keifer, Springfield.

Music by chorus of school children.

Opening address, Governor George K. Nash.

"The History of the Northwest Territory to the Marietta Settlement," Hon. Judson Harmon, Cincinnati.

Music, chorus of school children.

"The History of the Northwest Territory from the Marietta Settlement to the Organization of the State," Prof. Martin B. Andrews, Marietta.

"The Date of the Admission of Ohio into the Union and the Great Seal of the State," Judge Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky.

"The Star Spangled Banner," by the Fourth Regiment Band of Columbus.

Intermission.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 20.

Music by the Fourth Regiment Band.

2 P. M.—Invocation, Rev. F. H. Bene, rector of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

"Ohio in the American Revolution," Hon. E. O. Randall, Columbus.

"The Military History of Ohio, Including the War of 1812," General Thomas Anderson, U. S. A., Sandusky.

Music, "The Hills and Vales Resound," mass chorus.

"The Military History of Ohio from the War of 1812, including the Civil War and Spanish-American War," General J. Warren Keifer, Springfield.

"Ohio in the Navy," Hon. Murat Halstead, Cincinnati.

Music, "Old Glory," solo, George U. Sosman and mass chorus.

"The Governors of Ohio Under the First Constitution," Hon. David Meade Massie, Chillicothe.

"The Governors of Ohio Under the Second Constitution," Hon. James E. Campbell, New York City.

"Ohio in the United States Senate," Hon. J. B. Foraker, Cincinnati.

Music, "Centennial Hymn," mass chorus.

"Ohio in the National House of Representatives," General Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens.

Music, "America," mass chorus.

Intermission.

Wednesday Evening, May 20.

7:30 P. M.—Music, Kipling's "Recessional," mass chorus.

Invocation, Rev. S. N. Watson, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

"The Judiciary of Ohio," Judge Moses M. Granger, Zanesville.

"The Industrial Progress of Ohio," Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland.

Music, "The Red, White and Blue," solo, S. A. Roach and mass chorus.

"The Public Schools of Ohio," Hon. Lewis D. Bonebrake, Columbus.

"The Universities of Ohio," President W. O. Thompson, O. S. U., Columbus.

Music, "To Thee, O Country," mass chorus.

"The Achievements of Ohio in the Care of Her Unfortunates," General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield.

"The Part Taken by Women in the History and Development of Ohio," Mrs. J. R. Hopley, Bucyrus.

Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

"The Ethnological History of Ohio," Judge B. R. Cowen, Cincinnati.

Benediction, Rev. J. L. Roemer, pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Music, "Hail Columbia."

After the close of the exercises the speakers, the distinguished guests present and the members of the State Centennial Commission, the State Archæological and Historical Society and the visiting representatives of the press and the Executive Committee in charge of affairs in Chillicothe will be entertained at a banquet under the auspices of the Press Club of Chillicothe in the Eintracht Hall.

Thursday Morning, May 21.

Second day's session, General R. Brinkerhoff presiding.

10 A. M. Music by the Fourth Regiment Band.

Invocation, Rev. Joseph Reinicke, pastor of German Salem Church.

"The Ohio Presidents," Thomas Ewing, Jr., New York City.

"The Press of Ohio," S. S. Knabenshue, Toledo.

Music by the Fourth Regiment Band.

"Ohio Literary Men and Women," Prof. W. H. Venable, Cincinnati.

"Religious Influences in Ohio," Bishop C. C. McCabe, Omaha, Neb.

Music by the Fourth Regiment Band.

Introductions and extemporaneous remarks by distinguished visitors.

Benediction, Rev. G. H. Schnur, pastor of Lutheran Calvary Church.

Music, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Fourth Regiment Band.

Intermission.

2 P. M.—A grand parade of all military and civic societies in the city and of visiting delegates, to be reviewed by the governor, distinguished speakers, etc.

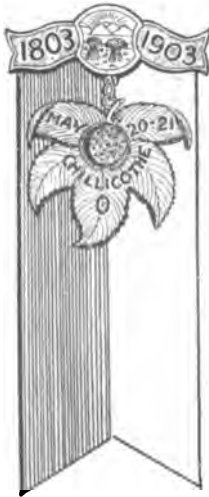
Band concerts at different localities during the afternoon.

7 P. M.—Band concerts in the City Park, the Fourth Regiment Band, the Veteran Drum Corps of Columbus and the Neely Cadet Band of South Salem.

An elaborate display of fire works will close the ceremonies attending this celebration of Ohio's one hundredth birthday.

The speakers will necessarily be limited to twenty minutes in their addresses before the audience. They are, however, expected to prepare papers fully and accurately treating their respective topics; these papers will be published in the souvenir volume by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

The exercises of the centennial were held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21, 1903, according to the proposed program. All of the speakers were present as advertised except



CENTENNIAL BADGE

Hon. D. M. Massie, who was unexpectedly detained at his post in Havana, Cuba, and Governor James E. Campbell, who was unavoidably prevented from leaving New York as intended. Both these gentlemen forwarded their manuscripts as requested for publication. There were some minor changes in the program. Mr. Randall gave his allotted time and place to Judge Moses M. Granger, in order that the Judge might be heard by the members of the Ohio Supreme Court, who were all present at that time, but were obliged to leave later in the afternoon. General J. Warren Keifer presided during the morning session and Secretary Randall presided at the afternoon and evening sessions of Wednesday. General Brinkerhoff presided during the session on Thursday. Rev. A. M. Courtenay, of Chillicothe, by invitation too late for the placing of his name on the program, read on the morning of the second day, a centennial ode well worthy of the occasion. At this session Hon. Albert Douglas offered a reso-

lution that Governor Nash in his next annual message to the General Assembly, suggest an appropriation to the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society for the erection of a monument on the State House grounds at Columbus, to Governor Arthur St. Clair. The resolution was as follows:

RECOGNIZING that the people of Ohio have for one hundred years done injustice to the name and fame of Major General Arthur St. Clair, valiant soldier of the Revolution, beloved friend of Washington, president of the Continental Congress, and for fourteen arduous, formative years the devoted governor of the Northwest Territory.

Believing that, whatever his mistakes or faults, his work and his accomplishments in that critical period of our history deserve our gratitude, and should receive formal acknowledgement from the men of our time, and,

Encouraged by the just and eloquent utterances from this platform of our present governor, George K. Nash; therefore,

Be it Resolved, By us, citizens of Ohio, assembled at this centennial celebration of our statehood, that the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and the governor of Ohio, be and they are hereby most earnestly requested to urge upon the General Assembly of Ohio, at its next session, the propriety of erecting, in the State House grounds at Columbus, a bronze statue of General Arthur St. Clair in recognition of his great service to this commonwealth, whose firm foundation he helped to lay.

This resolution was in furtherance of the expression in Governor Nash's address in favor of honoring the memory of St. Clair with a monument at his "lonely grave." The resolution of Mr. Douglas preferred the site of the capitol grounds at Columbus, where the people of Ohio could have the benefit of its inspiring presence. The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by the audience.

Following the order of the regular speakers the last session of the literary exercises was closed by extemporaneous speeches by ex-Gov. Charles Foster and Bishop B. W. Arnett. The brief remarks of the genial ex-governor were most cordially received. The distinguished colored divine was never in better form or feeling and his witty and eloquent remarks greatly pleased the audience. A most dramatic ending to the program was rendered when at the suggestion of General Keifer, Bishop McCabe seated himself at the organ and with his magnificent voice led in the

"Battle Hymn of the Republic," accompanied by the vast audience, the members of which rose to their feet and sang with a patriotic emotion that was little short of religious fervor. Indeed, all the proceedings in the great tent were of a most inspiring and interesting character. From three to five thousand people were present at each session. Old and young, the learned scholar and profound professor, the school boy, the gray-haired pioneer, the farmer from his field, the country laddie and his happy lassie by his side, all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, sat



ADENA — HOME OF GOVERNOR THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

hour after hour listening patiently and attentively to speech after speech as the orators came and went. The weather was delightfully pleasant and every one seemed contented and comfortable. The musical portion of the program was most enlivening and restful. The Fourth Regiment Band discoursed national strains. The vocal music under the leadership of Captain E. R. McKee, was of the highest order. The mass chorus, accompanied by the Young Men's Orchestra, rendered the familiar, loyal and patriotic

airs with a zest and power that often elicited unbounded applause from the delighted auditors. At the opening of the session on Thursday morning a variety to the musical feature was offered by a chorus of some two hundred pupils of the primary grade of the Chillicothe public schools. The enthusiastic little youngsters marched in wearing paper hats in corrugated folds of red, white and blue, and each carrying a little flag in his hand. Led by Miss Purdum, they sang "The Old Buckeye State" and the "Red White and Blue" while they spiritedly waved their tiny editions of "Old Glory" to the intense and most pathetic pleasure of the audience. The youthful patriots then filed out one by one, each stopping to shake the hand of smiling Governor Nash as they proudly descended from the platform. It was a scene long to be remembered — the great audience in the arena and on the elevated tiers of seats, the band at the further end of the tent playing "The Star Spangled Banner" while the unique scene just noted was being enacted upon the stage before the speakers and distinguished guests.

The historic and hustling city of Chillicothe met the requirements of the occasion in the most unqualified and praise-worthy manner. Located on the time-honored Scioto with its rich memories of Indian warfare and pioneer struggle, imbedded in the picturesque setting,

That hills and valleys, dales and fields
Woods or steepy mountain yields,

Chillicothe had enhanced her natural charms by appearing in gala attire. Streamers and flags adorned the public buildings and private residences. Graceful and stately arches spanned her two main streets near their intersection. A series of lofty wooden columns, resting on massive pedestals and surmounted by large globes, flanked either side of the main (Paint) street to the park entrance, and thence down to the park avenue to the great tent. These columns designed by Mr. H. H. Bennett, were tastefully decorated and from them bright banners waved athwart the azure expanse of a cloudless sky.

The local committees having in charge the arrangements for and execution of the program in Chillicothe most admirably



PAINT STREET — SHOWING COLUMNS.

and efficiently performed their respective duties. The Chairmen of the several committees constituted what was known as the Chillicothe Executive Committee. The personnel of that committee was as follows. Chairman, Major William Poland; Secretary, Burton E. Stevenson; Parade, A. R. Wolfe; Entertainment, Hon. Albert Douglas; Finance, Col. Richard Enderlin; Music, F. C. Arbenz; Program, E. S. Wenis; Decoration, Henry H. Bennett; Badges, Burton E. Stevenson; Fireworks, William H. Hunter; Construction, Joseph Gerber; Bureau of Information, Capt. E. R. McKee; Grounds, Ferdinand Marzluff; Transportation, W. H. Brimson; Reception, Hon. Wallace D. Yapple; Publicity, Burton E. Stevenson; Relics and Museum, William B. Mills; Floral Section of Parade, Mrs. John A. Nipgen; Women's Committee, Miss Alice Bennett.

Vast crowds, representing every portion of the state and country, flocked on either day to the animated city that proudly bore the honor of being Ohio's first capital and the birthplace of the first state carved from the Northwest Territory. The local arrangements, the result of the thought and labor of the city committees, were well nigh perfect and redounded greatly to the credit of the hospitable and generous Chillicotheans. Thousands upon thousands of visitors were courteously and bountifully cared for. No accident or disturbance of any kind whatever marred or jarred the enjoyment or dignity of the two-days' celebration. The weather seemed made to order, old Sol himself smiled serenely and gently upon the scene. The Neely Cadet Band paraded the streets and enlivened the occasion with stirring strains, while the Veteran Drum Corps of Columbus, with fife and drum, revived the traditions of '76 and the memories of '61 and '65 in the thrilling tunes of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie." The proverbial latch-string was out at every door and the good people of the town offered many social and public functions that ministered to the pleasure and comfort of the visitors.

In the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Mills, there was placed on exhibition a rare and extensive collection of archæological, Indian and historical relics, paintings, books, papers, manuscripts, clothing, household utensils and various other objects connected with the early history of the state.

and gathered from the vicinity of Chillicothe, which was not only one of the first centers of Ohio's early civilization, but was also located in the midst of the country most prolifically populated by that mysterious race, the predecessor of the white man and perhaps also of the Red man — the Mound Builder. The museum therefore easily presented a most unusual collection of pre-historic implements, both of peace and war. The historical features of the exhibit were equally complete and valuable, illustrative of the early life of Ohio's pioneers and founders — both the simple, strenuous forester and the luxurious (?) aristocrat of ye olden time town. In the exhibition of archæology the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society took a prominent part under the management of its curator, Prof. W. C. Mills.

Wednesday evening following the exercises in the tent a "Snack" was given by the Press Club of Chillicothe in honor of the Ohio Editors and Publishers who were guests of the city to attend the celebration. Those thus handsomely entertained by the Press Club included not only the newspapermen, but the speakers, officials and notables of the centennial. This unique affair was held in Eintracht Hall. Mr. W. H. Hunter, editor of the *News-Advertiser*, President of the Press Club, called the merry diners to order and in a few fitting words introduced as toastmaster Colonel G. W. C. Perry, the editor of the *Chillicothe Gazette*, which has the distinction of being the first paper established in Ohio, therefore "the oldest



G. W. C. PERRY.

paper in the state — in fact, a paper older than the state itself." for it was founded in Chillicothe in 1796 by Nathaniel Willis. This Nestor of Ohio newspapers showed its appreciation of the centennial, and at the same time evidenced its aged activity by issuing a voluminous centennial edition containing the centennial addresses, pictures of Chillicothe's historic spots and portraits of the speakers and notables. Colonel Perry introduced the facetious and fluent toast responders who were: Senator Marcus A. Hanna, ex-Governor Charles Foster, ex-Governor Asa S. Bushnell, General Charles H. Grosvenor, Hon. Albert Douglass and General J. Warren Keifer.

Thursday afternoon the distinguished women in attendance upon the celebration were tendered a reception by the Woman's Centennial Committee, Miss Alice Bennett, Chairman, at the Women's Headquarters in Clough Hall. It was a brilliant social function under the auspices of the Ladies' Century Club, the



AVENUE IN YOCTANGEE PARK LEADING TO CENTENNIAL
TENT, CHILLICOTHE.

Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution of Chillicothe. There were present many of the officials of various women's clubs and societies, literary and patriotic, in the state.

The official program of oratory, song and music that closed the centennial in the canves auditorium Thursday noon, was followed in the afternoon by local features of great merit. At 2 o'clock an industrial, illustrative and spectacular parade was successfully carried out. Participating therein were orders, clubs and societies of diverse character from various portions of the state; the primary pupils, high school cadets and grizzled G. A. R. heroes, business and military organizations, benevolent, musical, secret, patriotic and labor societies with historical floats, floral displays, bands and blaring trumpets passed in review before the grand stand upon which were seated Governor Nash, General Keifer, General Brinkerhoff, Senator Hanna, Mayor Yaple and a number of state and centennial officials.

In the evening the finishing touches were put to the two days celebration in the way of an elaborate fireworks display on the island of the little lake in the Yoctangee Park. The luminated pieces were characteristic of the anniversary. A curious and somewhat amusing finale was unexpectedly interjected into the proceedings by Jupiter Pluvius, the mythological and original "rain-maker," who having graciously and considerately refrained thus far from breaking into the exercises, could no longer retain himself, and without warning bestowed his blessing upon the close in refreshing and copious showers, adding not a little to the erratic flickerings of the expiring fireworks and the exhilarating drenching of the thousands of unprotected on-lookers.

Thus ended the Ohio centennial celebration. It passed into history, a fond and unfading memory for all who were fortunate enough to have been present, either as participators or spectators.

"Ohio, name for what is good and grand,
With pride we hail thee as our native land;
With jealous pride we sing our heartfelt lay
To laud thy name, this first Centennial Day."



THE FIRST STATE HOUSE, CHILICOTHE, OHIO.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
ADOPTION OF OHIO'S FIRST CONSTITUTION.

The centennial of the adoption of the constitution of Ohio, was appropriately celebrated at Chillicothe Saturday, November 29, 1902, by the unveiling of a tablet, marking the location of the first state house of Ohio, which is the site of the present court house. This ceremony was followed by an address delivered in Memorial Hall.

The first suggestion that a tablet be erected to mark the site of the old stone court house of Ross County, used as the original state house of Ohio, was made by Mr. John Bennett, of Chillicothe, author of "Master Skylark," "Barnaby Lee," etc. The suggestion was presented to the Century Club, a woman's organization formed in 1896, the Chillicothe centennial year, by its president, Miss Alice Bennett. It was decided to make the work one of public subscription. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee composed of Miss Helen Franklin Stone, Mrs. James Clifford Douglas, Miss Helen E. Veail, Miss Bessie Carlisle, of the Century Club; Miss Eliza Irwin Van Meter, Mrs. David Meade Massie, Miss Mary Petrea McClintick, of Massie Chapter, D. A. R.; Miss Diathea Tiffin Cook, of Tiffin Chapter, D. R.; William Trimble McClintick, Esq., of the Ross County Historical Society; Judge James Clifford Douglas, representing the Bar; Captain Rufus Hosler, of the county commissioners, since deceased; Hon. David Meade Massie, grandson of the founder of Chillicothe, representing the pioneers; and Mr. Henry Holcomb Bennett, representing the citizens at large.

The tablet was designed by Mr. H. H. Bennett, and executed by John Williams, of New York, who very successfully carried out in bronze the spirit of the design. The tablet, which is 36½ inches long by 26 inches high, is set in the base of a pilaster

on the right of the entrance to the court house. In the upper half the tablet bears two medallions, separated by the Roman fasces. In the one on the right is the great seal of the state of Ohio; in the other the old stone state house. Both medallions surmount half wreaths of buckeye leaves. Below is this inscription:

"ON THIS SITE STOOD THE FIRST STATE HOUSE OF OHIO,
WHEREIN WAS ADOPTED THE ORIGINAL CON-
STITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NOVEMBER XXIX, MDCCCLII."

PRESENTATION OF TABLET.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the people gathered on the esplanade of the court house, and after patriotic airs rendered by the Young Men's Orchestra, Robert W. Manly, a great-grandson of the first governor of Ohio, presented the tablet in the following fitting address.

Honorable Mayor of Chillicothe and Fellow-Citizens:

We are assembled this morning to participate in the unveiling of a tablet, marking the site of the building which was used as Ohio's first state house.

The building was of great historic interest. Within its walls was held the last session of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory; one hundred years ago to-day within its walls Ohio's first constitution was adopted by the members of the constitutional convention; for twelve years it served as Ohio's state house; in it the political and economic policies of our state were formulated and put into execution, the beneficial effects of which policies still influence the administration of our state affairs.



ROBERT W. MANLY.

In 1798 General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, appointed for Ross County justices of a court of quarter session, and in the

same year the court appointed commissioners to arrange for the erection of a court house and other necessary county buildings and a deed was secured for the land upon which to erect the same.

In the year 1799, in view of the fact that the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was to be removed from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, the court ordered that a levy of taxes be made for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a "stone court house."

In 1800 the court appointed a commission to advertise for bids for the erection of a court house and also appointed a commission to superintend the erection of the building.

In 1801 the erection of the building was completed and the Territorial Legislature of 1801-2 was held in the new structure. In 1852 the building was torn down to take the place of our present court house.

During the past year the ladies of our city, members of the Century Club, inaugurated a movement to mark with a tablet the site of the old state house. The chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city, took up the movement, and these three organizations with the assistance of many of our citizens together with Mr. Henry H. Bennett, of this city, as designer, provided the tablet we are to unveil this morning.

And now, sir, representing the members of the Century Club, the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, I present, on their behalf, to the public, through you, this tablet which marks the site of that building which was used as the first state house of Ohio.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE TABLET.

Following the presentation address, Miss Effie Scott, great-granddaughter of Gov. McArthur and granddaughter of Gov. Allen, unveiled the tablet.

Hon. W. D. Yapple, the mayor of the city, accepted the tablet in an address, as follows:

Members of the Century Club, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and Ladies and Gentlemen:

From the most ancient time it has been a custom among all nations, in all stages of civilization, to erect monuments,



HON. W. D. YAPLE.

statues and tablets to perpetuate the memory of individuals, and in commemoration of historical events and occurrences. But for this custom much that we now recognize as the world's history would have been lost. The great pyramids of Egypt, the wonder of all ages since their erection, still bear and for ages to come will bear mute testimony of the existence of a great nation whose prowess long since vanished from the face of the earth, while the inscriptions upon the obelisks and temples erected during the flourishing period of that people,

perpetuate much of the history.

In our time the Federal Government and many of our state governments have expended and are still expending large sums of money in the erection of monuments on the great battle-fields of our several wars, and converting them into national parks, so that we are not without precedent in assembling here for the purpose of formally dedicating this tablet in commemoration of an event of importance in the history of our city, county, state and nation.

With the adoption of the constitution of the United States but little more than a century ago, there came into being a republic whose form of government was an experiment on the part of those who formed it, and which was looked upon with suspicion and jealousy by the powers of Europe; but after weathering the storm which beset it during the first few years of its existence, it entered upon a period of growth and development truly wonderful, until to-day the experiment of 1787 has proven a

"world power" and an American citizen is respected in foreign countries as was the Roman citizen in the palmy days of Rome.

Ohio was the fourth state to be added to the original thirteen and the first to be carved out of the Northwest Territory, and as the inscription on the tablet just unveiled recites, "On this site stood the first state house of Ohio, wherein was adopted the original constitution of the commonwealth, November 29, 1802."

From the time Ohio became a state her growth and progress have been factors in the growth and development of the nation.

In times of war her people have shown their patriotism by their readiness to respond to the call to arms; and among the military heroes she is proud to number among her sons such national idols as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Custer.

In times of peace she has contributed her full quota to the ranks of the nation's statesmen, and the nation has honored Ohio by elevating five of her sons to the presidency, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley.

Chillicothe claims many of Ohio's distinguished sons, among whom may be mentioned Massie, Tiffin, Worthington, McArthur, Allen and Thurman; she has furnished to the commonwealth four governors, and to the nation four senators and nine representatives in Congress, and the wife of one of its chief executives.

We are fortunate in having with us to-day in the person of the eloquent gentleman who has presented this tablet on behalf of its donors, a lineal descendant of our first governor, Edward Tiffin; and in the person of the young lady who unveiled it a great-granddaughter of Governor McArthur and a granddaughter of William Allen, the last of Ross County's citizens to occupy the governor's chair.

I have the honor to represent the people of this city and county, and to accept for them, and in their name, this tablet, donated and erected by the Century Club, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution and numerous citizens, in commemoration of the adoption of the first constitution of the state of Ohio, and on the one hundredth anniversary thereof.



ON THIS SITE STOOD THE FIRST STATE
 HOUSE OF OHIO. WHEREIN WAS ADOPTED
 THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH NOVEMBER XXIX MDCCCII

May it remain in its place to relate its historic story to all who may pause to read so long as Ohio remains a state and retains her proud position in the union of states.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

After an invitation extended by Mr. H. H. Bennett to the people to attend the afternoon ceremonies at Memorial Hall, an informal reception was held in the court house. The strangers were introduced to Col. Wm. N. King, of Columbus, great-grandson of Gov. Worthington, Mrs. Mary Manly, Miss Diathea Cook, Mrs. Frank Gilmore and Miss Eleanor Cook, granddaughters of Gov. Tiffin; Col. Matthews and sister, Mrs. Blackburn, of Cleveland, great-grandchildren of Gov. Huntington; Dr. Walter S. Scott, W. Allen Scott, descendants of Gov. McArthur and Gov. William Allen; Miss Dorothy W. McArthur and Mrs. Allen W. McArthur, relatives of Gov. McArthur, and Mr. C. E. Kirker, of Manchester, great-grandson and Mrs. C. E. Bedwell, of Columbus, great-granddaughter of Speaker Kirker of the first Ohio House of Representatives, and also governor of the state; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, speaker of the United States House of Representatives and chairman of the State Centennial Commission and Historical Society Executive Committee; Mr. S. S. Knabenshue, editor of the *Toledo Blade*, and a noted archæologist; Judge Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, president of the Fire Lands Historical Society; Mr. E. O. Randall, secretary of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; Mr. Fred. J. Heer, state printer and publisher of the Ohio State Historical Society publications.



H. H. BENNETT.

MEMORIAL HALL EXERCISES.

The afternoon exercises at Memorial Hall were of a most interesting character and the attendance was large. Judge J. C.

Douglas presided and after a patriotic chorus by the Euterpean club, Mr. William T. McClintick, of Chillicothe, was introduced and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Countrymen:

I bid you a hearty welcome on this, the day which marks the one hundredth year since the adoption of the first constitution of the state of Ohio.

It is fit that one who was born in Ohio as early as February, 1819, should bid you such a welcome, for such a one may well serve as a connecting link between the past and the present,—the past of one hundred years ago, when Ohio was almost a wilderness, and the present, when it is almost a garden full of the fruits and flowers of the highest cultivation, and when the wilderness has literally been made to bloom and blossom as the rose.



WILLIAM T. MCCLINTICK.

I have said that I feel myself to be a connecting link between the past and present, and so I am, for I have personally known all the governors of the state from Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington down to our present governor, George K. Nash, except Samuel Huntington, who died in 1817, before I was born; Return Jonathan Meigs, who died in 1825, when I was but six years old, and Ethan Allen Brown, who removed from the state at an early day.

I had the honor of having a tooth pulled by Dr. Edward Tiffin, in my childhood, and my recollection of Governor Worthington riding down High street on Sunday morning on a gray horse, with his little son, William Drake, behind him, hitching his horse to a post and then mounting the stile into my father's front yard and making his way, with his little son, to a rear room in my father's house to attend a Methodist class meeting, of which my father was the leader, is as fresh as if it had happened yesterday. William Drake and myself were provided with small stools on which we sat while the meeting progressed. I also fol-

lowed the procession which carried Governor Worthington to his grave, at Adena, in 1827.

Nathaniel Massie, the surveyor and pioneer of the Northwest and the founder of our town of Chillicothe in 1796, died before I was born, but I knew his widow and all his children, all his grandchildren and many of his great-grandchildren. One of his grandsons, Hon. D. M. Massie, is a resident of our city, and would gladly have participated with us in this celebration, did not his duties as commissioner in Cuba forbid his presence here.

I might name many other distinguished men of that early period with whom I have spoken and shaken hands, such as Jacob Burnet, that great lawyer and judge, who came to Ohio in 1796, and remained here until his death in 1853; William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, whose history is identified with the Northwest Territory, and the state of Ohio, from 1795 or earlier, until his death at the White House in Washington City in April, 1841, while president of the United States; Duncan McArthur, whose services in peace and war are known to us all, and who died at his Fruit Hill home, near this city, in 1840,—long will his memory be honored and revered; William Creighton, Jr., who passed through Chillicothe on his way to Kentucky, in 1796, looking for a location, and after returning to Virginia, again came, in 1798, to Chillicothe, where he made his permanent home. After the admission of Ohio into the Union, he was our first secretary of state; afterward United States attorney for the district of Ohio; then a member of the Ohio Legislature, and a member of the United States Congress, in which office he served at intervals for many years. He was president of the branch bank of the United States in Chillicothe during its existence, and was appointed to the office of United States district judge in 1828, which he held until March 4, 1829. After his retirement from Congress in 1833 he was not again a candidate for any public office. He was, along with Col. Wm. Key Bond, my preceptor in law studies from 1837 to 1840, and afterward my partner in practice. I never knew a more genial and kindly man, a more sincere lover of the poor, or a stauncher friend. He died October 2, 1851.

Did time permit, I might swell this list to a very large number of the eminent men of that early period with whom I was personally acquainted.

The change in the face of the country which has taken place in that part of the Great West which constitutes the state of Ohio, since the adoption of the state constitution in 1802, and the present time, might well challenge comment, as most extraordinary and wonderful—but we must hasten to consider the story of the old house memorable in the history of the state as the first state house of Ohio.

My early recollection of the court house square, bounded east by Paint street, north by the alley between Second and Main streets, west by private property (now the Presbyterian church), and south by Main street, goes back to a period when there were but three houses on the lot. These were the court house proper, of stone, about sixty feet square, curving outwardly on the west side; another brick house of two stories of about the same size as the court house, which stood about ten feet south of it, fronting toward Main street, the upper story of which was connected with the upper story of the court house by an enclosed corridor, lighted by windows on either side. The third house was the jail, in the rear of the court house, in which William Rutledge, the jailor, resided with his family.

I was told in my childhood that the brick house fronting toward Main street had been a part of the state house prior to the removal of the capital from Chillicothe to Columbus, the lower story being occupied by the state offices, and the upper story by the Ohio Senate; while the upper story of the court house was occupied by the House of Representatives, the enclosed corridor being the means of communication between the two houses, through which a sergeant-at-arms could pass, or one body join the other when required to meet in joint session.

The lower room of the court house proper was used for the sittings of the United States District and Circuit Courts, the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the Court of Common Pleas of the county.

I do not remember the tearing down and removal of the building which had its frontage toward Main street. It was prob-

ably done after 1830, and contemporaneously with the erection of the two-story brick edifice at the northwest corner of Main and Paint streets, which latter had a frontage of probably forty feet on Paint street, and fifty feet on Main street, the lower story being occupied on Paint street by the offices of the clerk of courts and the county auditor, and the frontage on Main street by a wide hall and stairway and the office of the county recorder. The upper story was occupied by lawyers' offices.

I was admitted to the bar of Ohio in March, 1840. I remember the court room as it was then, and doubtless had been from the beginning. The judge's bench was in the curve at the west side, about six or eight feet above the floor, with space for the presiding judge and his three associates in the Common Pleas; the clerk's desk in front, about four feet lower, with juror's seats on either side, on the same level; the sheriff's box and the witness stand on the south side, and the lawyers' desks arranged in front, the whole enclosed by a bar, so as to shut it off from the crowd of spectators who thronged the room on the opening day of the court or when causes of general interest were being heard. Four tall, fluted pillars were interspersed at equal intervals for the support of the upper floor.

The room was heated in winter by a wide open fire-place, inside the bar, on the north side of the house, and by an old-fashioned tin plate stove in the center, outside the bar.

The stairway started near a door on the north side of the house, and extended upward with the wall on that side, about half way, when it turned to the right along the east side, to the upper floor, which was occupied by a large room for the use of the grand and petit juries as occasion required, with two smaller rooms for witnesses and other purposes. In this large upper room were also held the meetings of literary societies, with lectures on literary subjects, and otherwise by the citizens, when not occupied for public purposes.

Later a two-story building of limited dimensions was erected south of the court house, fronting directly on Main street, the lower story of which, when I returned from college in 1837, was occupied by a volunteer fire company, the "Citizen's," of which I was a member, and the upper story for the mayor's office. This

building was not removed until 1853 or 1854, prior to the erection of the present court house.

In 1840, the bench was occupied by the Hon. John H. Keith as presiding judge, with his three associates, from the business walks of life. Col. Wm. Key Bond had removed to Cincinnati and Gen. John L. Green had taken his place as the partner of Mr. Creighton. The firms Creighton & Green and Allen & Thurman had the largest practice. The other lawyers were Thomas Scott & Son, Henry Brush, Benjamin G. Leonard, Frederick Grimke, Richard Douglas, Joseph Sill, William S. Murphy, Jonathan F. Woodside, Henry Massie, John L. Taylor, Robert Bethel, Gustavus Scott, James Caldwell, Amos Holton, and perhaps others, not now recalled.

Mr. Theodore Sherer, who had read the law with Messrs. Allen & Thurman, and I, with Creighton & Bond, were admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court on the circuit in Scioto County, Ohio, in March, 1840. From that time we continued to fight our legal battles in the old court house until the spring of 1852, when one day in March of that year, I was passing through the court house yard on the way to my office upstairs in the building I have heretofore described as on the corner of Main and Paint streets, I heard Charles Martin, then sheriff of the county, crying off, under the order of the county commissioners, the court house for sale. "Who bids?" said he. In jest I said, "Seventy-five dollars," and passed on to my office, forgetful of my jest, and was soon absorbed in the study of some case. What was my surprise, when some minutes later the sheriff appeared to inform me that I was the purchaser of the court house. What was I to do with it? It ought to have been allowed to stand as a monument of the early days in Ohio history, but the commissioners were inexorable, and the terms of sale required it to be taken down and removed without delay. Unfortunately for the city, but very fortunately for me, "the great fire" occurred on April 1, 1852, and a demand for stone, brick and lumber sprang up for rebuilding, and so the old court house vanished into cellar walls, stables, etc., and became a thing of the past save a few relics which curiosity lovers preserved.

The court house square was soon covered with stone and lumber for the present building, but the corner stone was not laid until July 12, 1855, when the Hon. Thomas Scott and myself had the honor of delivering addresses on the occasion from a point where the northeast pillar of the portico now stands.

Such was my personal connection with the building, on whose frontage we have this day placed a tablet commemorating

"THE SITE ON WHICH STOOD THE FIRST STATE HOUSE
OF OHIO WHEREIN WAS ADOPTED THE ORIGINAL
CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH."

THE FIRST CONSTITUTION.

WHAT INFLUENCED ITS ADOPTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON OHIO.

Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, of Columbus, ex-secretary of state of Ohio, author of "The Constitutional History of Ohio" and a trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, was introduced by Judge J. C. Douglas, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of Ohio:

In order to appreciate intelligently the event which we celebrate here to-day it is necessary that we have a clear conception of the principal actors concerned therein, and of the times and surroundings of a century ago in the Scioto Valley. The first constitutional convention, from an intellectual standpoint, is the greatest, as well as the most picturesque episode in the history of our state, and the events which led up to it read like a romance. The conversion of a wilderness into a garden; the invasion of the Virginians; the overthrow of the great Arthur St. Clair; the struggle for statehood; the victory of the people over the aristocracy; the framing of the constitution for a people without their consultation or consent, are all events that form a background for a picture that has no



HON. D. J. RYAN.

parallel in American history. And all these scenes were enacted in a theatre of intellect; the only weapons were tongues and pens, but they were directed by men who for brains and bravery are worthy of every tribute of admiration and respect that the people of Ohio can to-day bestow upon them.

Six years prior to 1802, there came into the Scioto Valley a young Virginian named Nathaniel Massie. He had served in the Revolutionary War from his native state at the age of seventeen, and at nineteen started to Kentucky to pursue his vocation of surveying the public lands and placing warrants for soldiers of the Revolution. He founded Manchester in Adams County, and in 1796 penetrated the Scioto Valley, which was then a beautiful but savagely wild territory. He located in the region about us to-day and laid out Chillicothe. It is easy to understand how he was attracted to this glorious land, which then, as now, bore all the evidence of the richness of nature.

One of his companions in his tours of surveying and exploration was John McDonald, afterward of Poplar Ridge in this (Ross) county, and sixty-two years ago he wrote a description of the land about Chillicothe as he saw it with Massie in 1796. His little volume—"McDonald's Sketches"—is now exceedingly rare and on that account I take the liberty to repeat in his plain style what he wrote. His description of the surroundings of the site selected by Massie for his town, and the condition of the same territory to-day shows a wondrous transformation from a land of savagery to the garden spot of a commonwealth of the highest civilization. Here is his picture of the Scioto Valley in the spring of 1796: "About four or five miles above the mouth of Paint Creek, the river (Scioto) suddenly makes a bend, and runs a short distance east, thence southeast to the mouth of Paint Creek. That stream, the largest tributary of the Scioto, for four or five miles above its mouth, runs almost parallel with the Scioto. Between these two streams there is a large and beautiful bottom, four or five miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in breadth, and contains within the space upwards of three thousand acres. This bottom (as also the bottoms of the Scioto and Paint Creek generally), is very fertile; the loam of alluvial formation being from three to ten feet in depth. These bottoms, when first

settled, were generally covered by a heavy growth of timber, such as black walnut, sugar tree, cherry, buckeye, hackberry and other trees which denote a rich soil. A portion of them, however, were found destitute of timber, and formed beautiful prairies, clothed with blue grass and blue sedgegrass, which grew to the height of from four to eight feet, and furnished a bountiful supply of pasture in summer and hay in winter, for the live stock of the settlers. The outer edges of these prairies were beautifully fringed around with the plum tree, the red and black haw, the mulberry and crab apple. In the month of May, when those nurseries of nature's God were in full bloom, the sight was completely gratified, while the fragrance and delicious perfume, which filled the surrounding atmosphere, was sufficient to fill and lull the soul with ecstasies of pleasure. The western boundary of this valley, between the two streams, is a hill two or three hundred feet in height. Its base to the south is closely washed by Paint Creek, and where this stream first enters the valley, it terminates in an abrupt point, and then extends upon the valley of the Scioto, in a northwest and north course, for many miles, and forms the western boundary of the bottoms along that stream. From the point where the hill abruptly terminates at Paint Creek, running north-northeast at the distance of about one mile across the valley, you reach the bank of the Scioto, at the sudden bend it makes to the east. The valley between this bend of the Scioto and Paint Creek, immediately below the point of the hill, was selected as a site for the town. This part of the valley was chosen, as it consisted of the high and dry land not subject to the floods of the river, which frequently inundated the valley towards the mouth of Paint Creek."

It was amid these natural surroundings that Massie selected the site that was to be the standing point of a great, powerful, wealthy and patriotic state.

The territory of the Scioto Valley had for centuries been the selected living place of divers races of men. In the very dawn of human knowledge it was populated by the mysterious race of mound builders and was the seat of their cities, camping places, fortifications and altars. Attracted, doubtless, by the magnificent soil, beautiful scenery and natural resources, both of the animal

and vegetable kingdom, they filled this valley in great numbers until driven away or destroyed by a succeeding race. After them came the Shawanees, famed for their bravery and numbers, and occupied for perhaps centuries the land along the Scioto River in their populous towns. They too, lived in this elysium of natural bliss, receiving from bounteous nature all that forest and chase could give. The very beauty and richness of the land made them guard it with such jealous spirit, that when Massie first entered it, it was a great and expansive territory of danger and death to the white man.

Chillicothe, in the very heart of the Virginia Military District, at once attracted immigration from Virginia. It was in the midst of a great domain reserved by that state for the use and settlement of her loyal sons that served in the war for independence. The influx of settlers commenced as soon as the town was laid out and even before the winter of 1796 it had stores and taverns and shops for mechanics. The influence of civilized life soon began to unfold and within a few years a substantial town was in full operation, with a population of one thousand.

In the spring of 1798 there came to Chillicothe from Berkeley County, Virginia, one whose life and actions influenced the history of Ohio in a greater degree than any man in its history. This was Edward Tiffin. He played such an important part in subsequent events, including the first constitutional convention, that we may well pause in our labors to-day to view a full length portrait of his remarkable career. It will help us to understand his power and the wonderful work he accomplished. He appeared upon the scene of action in the Northwest Territory in its creative period, when the work of moulding the destinies of a future commonwealth was committed to the care of very few men. Head and shoulders above them all stood Edward Tiffin. His subsequent official life displayed a greater general average of statesmanship than any of his contemporaries. He met successfully all the opportunities and responsibilities of his life, which is the best indication of ability. His work in creating, advancing and developing Ohio has not been equalled by any man in its history. His boyhood was spent in the city of Carlisle, England, where he was born June 19, 1766. He emigrated to this country when

eighteen, and after an excellent medical education obtained in the University of Pennsylvania, settled in Berkeley County, Virginia. There amid the scenes and lives of the early Virginians he spent several years as a quiet and successful physician. When he came to Chillicothe he was still a physician, practicing with marked success financially and professionally. In the sparsely settled Scioto Valley his labors carried him over many miles of travel, and he formed the friendships that explain much of his popularity in after years. He had decided views on politics; the principles of Jefferson were adopted by him early in his Virginian life, and his anti-Federal proclivities were well-known in his new home.

In 1799 the people of the Northwest Territory assumed the legislative form of government and under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, they elected a legislature, there being at that time five thousand male voters in the territory. Dr. Tiffin was sent as representative from Chillicothe and upon the assembling of the first Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati he was unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he held until Ohio became a state. He was a man of strong religious and moral convictions. In his early life he was an Episcopalian; in 1790 he associated himself with the Methodist Church and was consecrated by Francis Asbury, the missionary bishop, as a local preacher. Thus he brought into the new territory beyond the Ohio, with his professional skill, the still greater influence of the spiritual physician. In both capacities he firmly held the confidence of his fellow-citizens throughout his life. Upon his entry into the Church he manumitted his slaves, and his subsequent record shows how sincere were his convictions on this subject. As president of the first constitutional convention he won still greater honors and established his reputation as a man of unquestioned ability; indeed so pronounced and universal was this that he was elected governor of the new state in January, 1803, without opposition. He was re-elected in 1805, without opposition, and in 1807 declined a third term which public sentiment was ready to confer upon him. During his second term he summarily arrested the participants in the

Aaron Burr expedition, which resulted in the flight of Burr and the breaking up of the conspiracy. His vigorous and prompt measures on this occasion called forth a public letter of thanks from President Jefferson. In 1807 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. While in the Senate he was the means of securing much valuable legislation for the new state. Appropriations for the Ohio River, and for surveying the public lands were obtained by him, and much of the same kind of practical work which characterized him as governor marked his senatorial term. He resigned in March, 1809, owing to the death of his wife. It so affected him that he determined to retire from public life. Returning to his once happy home in Chillicothe, it was his intention to spend his remaining days in peace, but notwithstanding his desires his fellow-citizens elected him to the Legislature, where he was unanimously elected speaker of the House. He was afterwards appointed commissioner of the Land Office; being the first to hold that office, he systematized the claims and surveys of the public lands. He was in Washington in 1814 when it was burned by the British. President Madison, his cabinet and the heads of the departments fled like cowards in the panic and all the public records of the American Republic were destroyed except the records of the Land Commissioner's office. Edward Tiffin stayed and saved the complete records of his department. So complete, compact and systematic were they maintained, and so cool and level-headed was their custodian that they were removed to a place of concealment in Loudon County, Virginia, ten miles out of Washington. All the other departments lost all their records; Edward Tiffin saved all of his. He closed his life as surveyor-general of the West, which position he held during the administration of Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and into Jackson's. He died here in Chillicothe amidst the people who loved and honored him for more than a third of a century, after a remarkable life of usefulness and distinction.

This was the Edward Tiffin that confronted Arthur St. Clair in the great contest for statehood which resulted in the convention, the century of which we celebrate to-day. And Tiffin had a foeman worthy of his steel. Arthur St. Clair, the first and only

governor of the Northwest Territory, was one of the most brilliant and distinguished military characters of the Revolutionary War. A contemporary writer calls him "the great St. Clair," and while in the gubernatorial chair of the Northwest, Judge Burnet marked him as "unquestionably a man of uprightness of purpose, as well as suavity of manners." Courty, scholarly and honest, he was a fitting representative of the government in a new land. St. Clair, as his name indicates, was of French origin although his ancestors had for centuries lived in Scotland, where he was born in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh University, and was indentured as a student of medicine. He disliked this, and purchasing his time, he entered the English army in 1757. He was in the French and Indian War, and served under General Wolfe at Quebec, where his conduct was gallant and effective. He resigned from the English army in 1762 and settled down to civil life in Pennsylvania, where he filled many positions of trust, honor and importance. When the colonists rebelled against Great Britain, St. Clair threw his entire fortune and enthusiasm on the side of his country. In 1775 he was summoned to Philadelphia by a letter from John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, which was then in session. His record from thence is a part of the history of the Republic. He was the assistant and confidant of Washington; he was a member of his military family and shared the hardships of Valley Forge, together with the victories of many hard fought battles. St. Clair, after the Revolution, retired to civil life. His fortune was gone in the whirligig of war. He started into the Revolution a rich man; when peace was declared the riches had flown. In 1786 he was in Congress from Pennsylvania, and as a hero of two wars and a distinguished patriot he was elected its president in 1787. This Congress formulated and passed the Ordinance of 1787, under which St. Clair was nominated to the governorship of the Northwest Territory, which occurred October 5. Governor St. Clair accepted his new honor with misgivings. He says in his letters that it was forced upon him by his friends, who expected that there was more pecuniary compensation attached to it than events proved. It was supposed that the opportunities for land speculation would be so great that St. Clair would make

money out of his advantages of position. But he was not so inclined, nor did he expect such a result. He was satisfied with and frankly stated, that he had the "ambition of becoming the father of a country and laying the foundation for the happiness of millions then unborn." His unfortunate career as governor showed that he thwarted in every way his expressed ambitions. When Edward Tiffin entered upon the scene of action in the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair was an old man, worn with the campaigns of war and the conflicts of politics. There was little save its dignity to show that the classic face was that of the handsome Ensign St. Clair, who used to wield the accomplishments of the drawing-room among the Bowdoins and Bayards of Boston thirty years before.

The entrance of the followers of Thomas Jefferson into the Northwest Territory was the commencement of a political war against Governor St. Clair that for persistency and bitterness was equal to the famous controversy of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Edward Tiffin had as his chief associates and lieutenants Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow and Return J. Meigs, Jr., all men of the highest character and inspired by noble ambitions. They believed in the people; they were not only opposed to the Federalistic principles of St. Clair, but resented the arbitrary and offensive methods of his administration. The Scotch governor knew of but two ways to control or govern men; they were to pull them or drive them. The Virginians would stand for neither method. So their opposition to St. Clair went not only to his principles, but to his methods. His exercise of the veto power invited the strongest opposition. He was an advocate of strong government. He did not believe in conferring on the citizen the fullest powers and responsibilities of American citizenship. He favored property qualification for electors. He got into a controversy with the Legislature over his own powers and prerogatives. He claimed and exercised the power of locating county seats and erecting new counties. This the Legislature denied, and attempted to enact laws on this subject which he promptly vetoed. In his contest with the Virginians he was supported by other able Fed-

eralists in the persons of General Putnam, Dr. Cutler and Judge Jacob Burnet.

It is not essential to our purpose to go into the details of the controversy that waged in the territory from 1799 to 1802. There were acts of Congress, of the Territorial Legislature, and of the governor, that furnished food for the bitterest contests. The Virginians were playing for the greatest stake in American politics—a state of the Union. The Federalists were making their last stand, struggling for power both in the East and the West. It was almost pathetic to see the noble compatriot of Washington bending beneath the new storm that was arising. The reign of the people was abroad in the Northwest. Whatever virtue of Washington's, Hamilton's and St. Clair's Federal views as to concentrated power had in the then populous East, they were not respected by the yeoman of Ohio. The settler who fought his way into the heart of the Great West believed that he should have a full share in its government. And this was why the position of Tiffin was popular with the voters of his day. In the face of almost insuperable impediments, Tiffin won his fight for statehood.

The enabling act of Congress providing for the erection of the new state was approved April 30, 1802. It fixed the boundaries and provided for holding the constitutional convention on the first Monday of the following November. Edward Tiffin was very naturally elected to that body, and was as naturally selected as its president. His belief in the people is prevalent upon nearly every page of the organic law. The very first question of criticism that always arises in a consideration of this convention and of the constitution which it produced is that relative to the fact that that instrument was never submitted to the people for adoption or inspection. How did it develop that these men who made such a magnificent struggle for popular rights failed to submit their work to the people? A single reference to the enabling act will show the reason for the apparent dereliction. The fifth section provides that the convention shall first determine whether it is expedient to form a state constitution and government. This it did on the third day by a vote of 32

to 1. The only opposing vote being Ephraim Cutler of Wasnington County.

Such a conclusion being arrived at, the act specifically authorized the convention "to form a constitution and state government." It required no approval of the people. There was no legal machinery provided to secure such expression. It was the evident intent of the framers of the act in question to commit the whole and exclusive duty of forming the first constitution of Ohio to the convention. The theory on which the convention was formed was that under the act of Congress it (the convention) was a strictly representative body, acting for and in the name of the sovereign people, and that it possessed by actual transfer all the inherent power of the sovereign, limited only by the constitution of the United States. In other words, it was a virtual assemblage of the people, of whom, by reason of their great numbers and remoteness from each other, an actual constitutional convention was impossible. They met clothed with all the power the sovereign would have if gathered together. The convention might say what Louis XIV said: "We are the State." The soundness of this position is strengthened when we search the records on the adoption of the constitutions of other states. The result shows that the following submitted their first constitution to the people for expression: California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin, fifteen in number. The states which did not submit their first constitution to the people are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont; in all twenty-one states whose conventions, with that of Ohio, regarded themselves as the sovereign source of power. So far as this feature of the first constitutional convention is concerned, it may be regarded as settled that it was neither extraordinary, nor without dignified and patriotic precedent.

The spirit of the contest which culminated in statehood seemed to run through the constitution. The executive branch of

the state government was stripped of all authority. It left the name of "governor" to apply to an office that had more honor and dignity than power. The men who controlled the convention did not believe in dividing legislative power, and therefore gave to the General Assembly sole power of making laws. They did not propose that the governor should interfere by means of the veto power. And it can be truthfully said as a tribute to these views of Tiffin and the men of 1802, that after a hundred years there has not developed a sufficiently different public sentiment to change the active veto principle of their organic law. Next year the people of Ohio vote on an amendment to their constitution expressly granting the governor the right of veto. The total absence of property qualifications for office is another indication of the antagonism of the convention to the views of St. Clair. They seemed determined to outlaw every element of aristocracy. This provision has also stood test of two subsequent constitutional conventions, and stands firmer in our organic law than ever.

In apportioning the sovereign power of the people among their official agents the convention gave by far the greatest power to the Legislature. The right to make all the laws without any limitation but constitution itself has been carried up to modern times. The money of the state was committed wholly to the Legislature and that is where it is to-day.

The general provisions of the bill of rights and the specific powers of the state government have been practically those under which the people of Ohio have lived for one hundred years. The second constitution of Ohio adopted in 1851 by a vote of the people followed throughout substantially the government lines laid down by the first constitutional convention. The changes introduced were the result of the advanced progress of the state rather than a difference of constitutional ideas.

When Thomas Jefferson expressed his opinion to Jeremiah Morrow in 1803 on the constitution he approved it generally, except the provision relating to the erection of the judiciary, which he thought was too restricted for the future wants of the state. He said, "They had legislated too much." Whatever was

done by the men of the first convention their descendants followed them in 1851, for the same restrictions are apparent in the second constitution.

The satisfaction which the original constitution gave the people of the state is illustrated by their refusal to change it for fifty years. When Thomas Worthington was governor in 1817, he recommended the holding of a convention to form a new constitution. Afterwards, in 1818, Governor Ethan Allen Brown made a similar recommendation, and in 1819 the question of a second constitutional convention was submitted to the people of Ohio, and in a total vote of 36,302 was rejected by a majority of 22,328 votes.

The principal objection to the original constitution was the fact that the judiciary and state officers were appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. Jefferson saw this would give trouble in the future. Its operations as afterwards developed, caused scandal, contention and disgrace, and hence the demand of Governors Worthington and Brown for an opportunity to change.

This conflict between the judiciary and the Legislature commenced in 1818 and lasted for several years to the great disturbance of the proper administration of law. It appears that in 1805 the Legislature gave justices of the peace jurisdiction without a jury to the amount of fifty dollars. As the constitution of the United States guaranteed trial by jury to the suits in which over twenty dollars was involved the Supreme Court very properly in a case before it, decided the law void and unconstitutional, for the constitution of Ohio provided that "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." The judicial decision was constructed as an insult by the Legislature. As a result resolutions of impeachment were preferred in the Sixth General Assembly against Judges Huntington and Tod of the Supreme Court, and Judge Pease, presiding judge of the Third Circuit. Nothing was done at this session. While these articles of impeachment were pending Judge Huntington was elected governor, and of course resigned the judgeship. But the efforts at impeachment went on. Charges, however, were not made against Governor Huntington, but were preferred against Judges Tod and Pease.

Their answer to the charges of impeachment was the constitutions of the United States and the state of Ohio. The result was an acquittal in both cases. Another incident growing out of the legislative power conferred by the first constitution was the sweeping resolution passed in 1819. This resolution passed in January swept out of office every judge of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Common Pleas, the secretary of state, the auditor, the treasurer of state, and also all the justices of the peace throughout the state. This resulted in interminable conflict and confusion, but it was the exercise of the power of the Legislature.

If it were not for this single feature which caused these violent party strifes there is every probability that we would be living under the constitution of 1802 to-day. Indeed, a reference to the political literature of the time preceding the holding of the convention of 1851, will show that the election of the judiciary and other state offices was the most potent argument used in favoring a new constitution.

This convention that laid the political foundations of the state of Ohio so heavy and deep that, substantially, they have never been changed, was formed of strong men. Out of the thirty-five all but two of them were from southern and south-eastern Ohio. The Western Reserve played little part in this great work. She opposed both the territorial government and the state government. It is to the men who came from Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York that the credit for the founding of Ohio must be given. They were the characters that dominated the first convention. It was their ideas of government that were injected into the first constitution, and for the first fifty and the last fifty years of the state those ideas have prevailed. And the one man who conducted all, who influenced all, who executed all, was the minister, physician, parliamentarian, governor, senator and honest man — Edward Tiffin, of Chillicothe.

UNVEILING OF A MEDALLION TO GOVERNOR EDWARD TIFFIN.

The celebration of the centennial of the organization of Ohio as a state, opened at the Ross County Court House, Chillicothe, at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, May 20. At this session a medallion portrait of the first governor of Ohio, Edward Tiffin, was presented to Ross County by Mr. W. H. Hunter. The portrait in relief was placed in a niche above the judge's bench. The medallion of the historic governor was the work of Charles P. Filson, of Steubenville, Ohio, the painter and sculptor, and great-nephew of John Filson, the pioneer surveyor, artist, historian and one of the founders of Losantiville, the first settlement of Cincinnati. The medallion is thirty inches in diameter and is an excellent likeness of Ohio's first governor at the age of forty, when he was in the zenith of his activities. Besides the artist, who was present to enjoy the manifest appreciation of his masterpiece, there were in the assembled audience descendants and distant relatives of former governors of the state, among whom



W. H. HUNTER.

were Edward Tiffin Cook, Mrs. Mary Manly, Miss Diathea Cook and Miss Eleanor Cook, grandson and granddaughters, and Hon. R. W. Manly, Miss Anna Cook and Miss Martha Cook, great-grandson and great-granddaughters of Governor Tiffin.

Hon. J. C. Douglas, judge of the Common Pleas Court, presided. He briefly stated the object of the session, and introduced Rev. R. C. Galbraith, D. D., who offered a fervent prayer.

Mr. Hunter, after a few words of praise for the artist, who, he stated, painted the magnificent portrait of Senator Ross now on the



wall of the Chillicothe Library, introduced Miss Anna Cook, who gracefully removed the silken flag, which up to this time, obscured the counterfeit features of the illustrious founder of the state.

Judge Douglas then introduced Hon. Archibald Mayo, who, he stated, represented Mr. Hunter. Mr. Mayo spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. ARCHIBALD MAYO.

Commissioners of Ross County and Fellow-Citizens of Ohio:

The thought that one hundred years ago Ohio became a state is an abstraction. It is only when, peering through the haze of years, we perceive, with increasing distinctness, the men of that time with their surroundings and the events, before and after, which link themselves to Ohio's birth, that interest awakens and enthusiasm grows apace.



ARCHIBALD MAYO.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, William H. Hunter, has done much to aid us in that respect. He came here recently from Jefferson County, whose annalist he is, and being a member of the State Historical Society and studious of all things concerning the Northwest, he found a congenial atmosphere in the associations of his new home. His interest in them led

him not long since to present to us a fine portrait in oil of that United States senator of Pennsylvania after whom this county was named. And now he presents to you, the commissioners of Ross County in trust for the people of the county and, in a larger sense, of the state, a plastic portrait of Edward Tiffin, our first governor, who on the day we celebrate marked the triumph of free institutions over autocratic ideas and breathed into the perfected organization of a new republic the breath of life. The gift is to adorn the walls of this court house, which stands on the site of the one built by the territorial county of Ross in

the year eighteen hundred and one, where sat the constitutional convention over which the future first governor presided and where the first and many succeeding General Assemblies of Ohio enacted laws for the young commonwealth. Mr. Hunter's gifts are so liberal, impartial and appropriate, so sure to be valuable and interesting to us and to those who come after us, that I consider it a privilege to be present and, at his request and that of the centennial executive committee, to accompany his gracious offering by some remarks concerning the life and times of Governor Tiffin.

After General Anthony Wayne's victory at "Fallen Timbers" and the Greenville treaty had brought Indian warfare to an end and the Ohio settlements began to receive an influx of Revolutionary officers and soldiers and of educated young men in search of opportunity and fortune, Edward Tiffin and his wife's brother, Thomas Worthington — both destined to high place in State and Nation — came to Chillicothe. Worthington's friend and correspondent, Nathaniel Massie, the able and intrepid pioneer, had established the town two years before. It was within the limits of the land known as the Virginia Military District, which Virginia, in ceding her claims in the Northwest to the United States, had reserved for bounty to her Revolutionary soldiers. Tiffin, Worthington, their wives, Tiffin's parents and their other children, a number of laborers and mechanics and some of their former slaves, made up quite a party which reached here in April, 1798, when Tiffin was about thirty-two and Worthington about twenty-five years old. Worthington was a man of some fortune, and Tiffin had accumulated means. The former at once began the erection of Adena, which was finished in 1805, while he represented Ohio in the United States Senate; whose furnishings were in part imported and brought across the mountains from the coast. It is a substantial residence, still standing on the elevated land northwest of the city, and was in its day deemed the finest mansion west of the Alleghanies.

The latter built a comfortable stone house on Water street near High, on a four-acre lot which extended on High street beyond the residence of the late James B. Scott — Tiffin's father and mother being buried on what afterwards became the Scott

homestead — and on Water street to a brook where runs a street now known as Park but formerly as Deer Creek street. Beautiful terraced gardens extended along the Water street front of the place. This was his home during the remainder of his life. Dr. Tiffin brought with him skill and experience in the profession of medicine and surgery, for which he had great aptitude and which he had successfully practiced for twelve years in what was then Berkeley County, Virginia. He had in youth received a fair education; he was of exemplary character and habits firmly established; and, above all, he and his wife had been “converted” in the great revival of religion which under Methodist auspices had swept over Virginia a year or two before they left that state. In consequence, Dr. and Mrs. Tiffin and Thomas Worthington and wife, becoming troubled in conscience because of slavery, had manumitted their slaves. They were attracted by the fact that under the Ordinance of 1787, passed for its government, the territory lying northwest of the Ohio River, had been forever dedicated to freedom as well as by the fame of its wonderful fertility and beauty. General Arthur St. Clair was then the governor, appointed by the President, of that great Northwest Territory out of which Ohio and states west and northwest of her were subsequently formed. General Washington sent to him a letter introducing Tiffin and recommending him for the fine character in private and public life manifested by him in their long acquaintance and stating also, that Tiffin had by diligent study acquired a good knowledge of law.

Dr. Tiffin, as he was generally called, was a man of vigor and versatility, alert to know the “what” and the “how” of the world about him. He was active in mind and body, quick of step and gesture and full of enthusiastic impulses. In mind, body and spiritual nature he was at all times a thoroughly wide-awake man. Whatever he did was with impetuous ardor which overcame obstacles. Before his “conversion” he was a gay young man of the world; the “glass of fashion”; full of wit and resource, of grateful and persuasive address, fond of society and was the animating spirit of all social gatherings. Afterward these qualities, turned into another channel, made his religion attractive, and while it was not in his nature

to lose relish for brightness, grace and joyousness, neither could he refrain from ardently preaching the "glad tidings of the great joy" which had filled his own soul. His lively temper did not allow him ever to escape the censure of the more sober minded while no criticism could cool his religious ardor. He did not so tower above others as to disable him from viewing men and things from the standpoint of those about him although he examined them with keener insight and more profound reflection. He was a practical man who took hold of the world's affairs with lively interest in current events and active efforts to shape them to desired ends. His interest in men and their concerns was so apparent as to draw them to him. Men instinctively sought his aid, relied upon him and put him to the front, not so much for his greatness or from unquestioning concurrence in his views as because they loved him and believed in him. His methods and motives were governed by a strong grasp on moral and religious truth. He loved liberty and righteousness. These affections were the strong passions of his nature.

It is quite possible to seek good ends and be unpopular; to love liberty and retard it; to be pious and make religion unattractive. It was not so with Tiffin. Hence it came about that within a few months after he reached the new town on the west bank of the Scioto River he was made clerk of the Territorial court and the next year when the Territorial Legislature came into existence he was not only a member of that body, but also clerk of the Supreme and inferior courts and so continued until the era of statehood in 1803. The Legislature first met in Cincinnati and Dr. Tiffin was unanimously chosen speaker of the House. That body whose members came from widely scattered regions of the vast wilderness stretching from the Ohio River to the great lakes and from the Pennsylvania border to the Mississippi River, became at odds with Governor St. Clair. Its second session was held in Chillicothe because in the meantime, through the efforts of William Henry Harrison, the territorial delegate in Congress, (afterwards president of the United States), the territory had been divided much against St. Clair's will. That portion lying west of the Great Miami River became the Indiana Territory with Harrison for its governor. The portion east of that river re-

tained the name and organization of the Northwest Territory, with St. Clair as its governor and Chillicothe designated as its capital. The controversy between the governor and Legislature became more acrimonious. When an election was held within the new boundaries for the succeeding Legislature, the governor's friends secured a majority and yet Tiffin, who along with Nathaniel Massie and Thomas Worthington and others, was active and influential in opposition to St. Clair's views and purposes, was so popular and was regarded as so fair a man that he was again unanimously chosen speaker.

When, under the new administration of Thomas Jefferson, Congress authorized the people of the territory to elect delegates to a convention which was to decide whether a state government was desired and if so was to adopt a state constitution, Tiffin was elected a member of that convention and then unanimously selected as its presiding officer. This convention met in the fall of 1802 in the court house which had been erected the previous year. Tiffin had great influence in this body. The constitution being adopted an election for governor and state officers was soon held and Tiffin was elected governor. After serving two terms he was chosen by the Legislature to represent the state in the Senate of the United States; and after his resignation of that office he consented to become a member of the State Legislature, which office he held two successive terms, until President Madison did him the unsolicited honor to ask him to become the head and organizer of the newly-created Land Office, which was the germ of the present Interior Department. When with great labor and ability he had fully established this department he exchanged that office at his own request for that of surveyor-general of the Northwest, which enabled him to remain at home with his office in Chillicothe. This position he retained until the eve of his death.

No man whose aspirations for liberty and religion were so strong and persistent and who was so ready at all times to battle for his convictions against all comers, ever retained throughout life the respect and attachment of his constituents and of public men in a more conspicuous and remarkable degree than did Edward Tiffin.

His love of liberty manifested itself strongly in the tenacity with which he clung to his anti-slavery views on all occasions. It was evidenced by his prompt opposition to the efforts of certain southern gentlemen, owning land in the Virginia Military District, to secure permission to move upon their lands with their slaves. The Ordinance of 1787 forbade this, but Judge Burnet, who was a member of the governor's council and party, declared that "such was the feeling and temper of the delegates in regard to the system of human slavery, that if there had been no such provision in the Ordinance, the request would have been refused, as it was, by a unanimous vote." When he was a candidate for membership in the constitutional convention of 1802, he published in the *Chillicothe Gazette* the statement that if the Ordinance did not prohibit it, he would regard its introduction as being the greatest injury that could be inflicted on posterity.

In 1807, when the Indiana Territorial Legislature wished to allow slavery temporarily and memorialized Congress to suspend the operation of the anti-slavery clause of the territorial ordinance, Tiffin, then a member of the United States Senate, to whose committee this application was referred, reported and voted against it.

His biographer relates that an English traveler who found in this country scarcely anything or anybody to commend, spoke of Tiffin, the then governor, as a plain, honest, well-informed, very religious man, and said that he had learned that "the governor was very much opposed to the system of human slavery and was most efficient in excluding it from Ohio."

The ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory provided: "There shall neither be slavery, nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes." The insertion of an anti-slavery clause was at the instance of Jefferson. The state constitution framed by Tiffin and his Jeffersonian co-workers, emphasized the prohibition.

In Edward Tiffin's view, the contest with St. Clair was one for popular liberty, and on his part there was no other motive. It was commenced by wrongful assertion of the prerogative on the part of the governor, when he vetoed the acts of the Assem-

bly establishing new counties and fixing county seats. In the subsequent battle for and against statehood St. Clair maintained that "a multitude of indigent and ignorant people are but ill-qualified to form a constitution and government for themselves." Tiffin in turn published an address to the people in which he said: "A territorial government is ill adapted to the feelings and genius of free Americans," and that "it is only necessary to direct attention to the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory to convince one of the utter impossibility of a government conducive to national happiness in this enlightened day being administered under it unless by persons more than mortal. It was formulated at a time when civil liberty was not fully understood as it is now, and contemplated only a government of the few over the many."

The contest between the governor and the popular Assembly of the Northwest Territory was like those between the colonial legislatures on the one hand and their governors and councils appointed by the crown upon the other, which were so frequent in pre-Revolutionary annals and so significant of coming events, culminating in a war for independence.

The causes of quarrel were the same: the assertion of prerogative on the one hand and of popular needs and rights on the other; the authority of the crown's representative exercised in the interest of policies and parties in the distant government, opposed to those who aimed to protect home interests and local self-government. They who controlled the policy of the mother country had regarded the people of the colonies as Governor St. Clair did the territorial inhabitants, as "too ignorant and indigent" for self-government. If St. Clair had succeeded — and he might have done so, had Jefferson been defeated — he would have kept the territory under subjection for many years, and ultimately created Ohio with the Scioto River as her western boundary, with Marietta for her capital — for such was the design — in order that she might be securely dominated by the party of which Alexander Hamilton, that brilliant genius who had no faith in popular government, was the chief; and have a governor, who, like St. Clair and his party in Congress, believed that a ruler appointed by a power from without, and with an ab-

solute veto on anything the people approved, was on the whole best calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the common people.

Tiffin did not leave Virginia with any partisan ideas, nor did the differences with the governor grow out of any on the part of himself and friends. He came here as the young friend of General Washington, with his letter of high eulogy. He revered that great and good man then and always. Washington was indeed conservative. He belonged to a generation of wealthy, slave-holding Virginians, a landed aristocracy, and held much to the traditions and ideas of the class and period to which he belonged. He was fond of the brilliant Hamilton, who had been his military aid and afterward founder of the treasury system, and undoubtedly that great intellect had much influence with him in public matters. Washington, too, had the greatness of mind that dwells in regions of thought remote from those of the subtle schemer, and was not able to fully comprehend the ideas and motives of those who gained his confidence. He stood at the threshold of the old and new, and having performed his own great part, left the management of political plans to younger men. Jefferson's ideas were those of the far-seeing philosophic statesman, who perceived the opportunity for a great advance and for realizing, in large part, at least, the vision of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, such as the Federalists had not contemplated, and indeed, dreaded. They believed in a government of the people and thought that government and plenty of it was good for them. They believed in government for the people, and thought themselves quite competent to furnish it, as St. Clair thought he could for the people of the Northwest Territory. But they did not look with complacency on a government by the people themselves, and their constant struggle when the constitution was being framed was to keep the government as far away from any direct management by the people as possible; and not succeeding in this as fully as they hoped, they aimed by liberal construction, by implication, to supply what they considered its deficiencies. The Jeffersonians believed that the only way to prevent a substantial return to old-world governmental ideas and conditions lay in a strict construction of the

powers granted by the Federal government, and a constant reminder of the great fact that all powers of government resided primarily in each state; that by the adoption of the United States constitution, each state had granted a portion, and only a portion of its own powers to the common government; that all other powers remained with each state government and ultimate authority with the people; that the powers of government which did not belong to the United States were more numerous and quite as important as those which did belong to it; that as the United States government was supreme in the limit of the powers granted to it, so each state was sovereign within the limits of the powers which it had reserved to itself; and that, as to new states, they were to be formed out of the common territory and come in on an equal footing with the original states. Now, Edward Tiffin, as I have said, was an ardent lover of liberty, and that being so, he could not, with his intensely ardent disposition, avoid becoming warmed up on the Jeffersonian side during the great political struggle going on in the states in the year 1800; especially as then, and for some time before, he and his friends were struggling against the methods and purposes of one who, in his own person, fairly embodied the principles and characteristics, and the autocratic spirit which marked the leaders of his party.

General St. Clair was also the friend of Washington. He had served with credit to his state and the common cause in the struggle against the mother country. He had represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress with ability and had presided over its deliberations. He had been appointed governor of a great territory of which the future Ohio constituted a small part. His abode in it was merely the headquarters of his officialism. His authority was from without. His home was the state of Pennsylvania from whence he came and to which he returned. His military career in the territory was a disastrous failure. His army was ignominiously defeated and cut to pieces in battle with the Indians. His civil administration was unfortunately turbulent and ineffectual, and after a protracted dispute with the people's representatives and leading men of the territory concerning the limits of his prerogatives — in which he was clearly

in the wrong — and concerning the fitness of the people to have a government of their own, it ended in discomfiture.

He was in no sense identified with Ohio except that he must be remembered as one who spent himself in trying to prevent her birth and failing in that, in seeking, for party purposes, to bring her into this world maimed and deformed. He was a Federalist of the strictest sect and an acrimonious partisan. The odious Alien and Sedition laws which had startled a people fresh from revolution "like a fire bell in the night," rang the doom of his party but they were congenial to his spirit and he published a pamphlet in their defence. He could not realize that "night's candles were burnt out." The sun-burst of untried popular government dazzled and pained his failing vision. The new-born Spirit of Liberty was too bold and strident for his conventional notions. His party belongs only to history. It is a thing of our remote past. It ruffled bravely for a time but it had little vitality. No modern party acknowledges kinship with it. Each of our great parties claims descent from the followers of Jefferson.

Until slavery, having grown immensely profitable where cotton was king, controlled a large section of the Democratic organization and forced it to insist (in true Federalistic fashion, and in the name of "vested rights" and "property interests," those shibboleths of Despotism in its contest with freedom and progress in every age and country) on the exercise by the United States of arbitrary authority to force slavery on unwilling territories and to make slave-catchers of free states and people, the ideas of Jefferson prevailed.

Until the same power drove Southern states, in despite of reason, to break up the Union and sought to escape consequences under cover of an alleged constitutional right of a state to withdraw, reason or no reason — until that fatal hour there was no question that the Jeffersonian doctrine I have outlined, known as the "state rights" creed, was throughout its history the Democratic party's principle of cohesion, and that all its cardinal positions were the real or supposed corollaries of that doctrine.

Certain liberal and anti-slavery elements of the Whig party sloughed off the aristocratic and slavery supporting as well as

the slave-holding elements, and united with rebellious and anti-slavery Democrats to form the Republican party, whose early leaders always insisted that they were the revivalists of genuine Jeffersonian ideas.

It is now as well recognized a fact that Jefferson's victory in 1800 staid a reactionary movement towards monarchical types of administration and, in truth, saved the Republic as that, the Northern armies in the great civil conflict of later years, maintained the territorial integrity of the Union, and, incidentally, brought to block the state-sheltered institution of slavery. Of this great battle for liberty the contest with St. Clair was at first a preliminary skirmish and at last a part.

The warfare led by Jefferson against arbitrary exercise of power by the Federalists in the administration of the national government, led to such comparisons and inferences as tended to enlist very strongly the interest of Tiffin and his co-workers in the territory. The subsequent prompt aid which they received from Jefferson and his party in Congress soon after his inauguration in establishing their own liberty and opportunities for civic progress, bound them "with hooks of steel" to the support of those who had already saved the nation. Happily they were destined to direct its affairs for many years, to establish the idea and practice of popular government, and to give hope that even the strong tendencies toward Federalism—inseparable from periods of great material prosperity of the sort which concentrates the control of great wealth and power—may never do more than create a passing alarm or awaken the people once again to the resolute application of such corrective measures as will suffice to perpetuate free institutions.

It is well known that Jefferson feared the effect of a national judiciary selected without reference to the people, with a permanent tenure which the people could not disturb; and he was strengthened in that view by the fact that strong Federal partisans had become entrenched in those courts; and that while popular disapproval had changed the complexion of every branch of the national government, it could not reach them. Tiffin, too, believed this feature of the government to be inimical to liberty; and five days after he took his seat in the United States Senate

he proposed an amendment to the constitution providing for the removal of supreme and district court judges upon the request of two-thirds of both houses of Congress.

Love of liberty manifested itself again in the action of the constitutional convention, over which Tiffin presided and in the shaping of which he was influential, in refusing to allow the state governor a negative of any sort, either absolute or qualified, upon legislation. St. Clair had exercised an absolute veto. No act could pass by a two-thirds or any other vote without his consent. He was, in effect, the third House. Many have thought that his antagonists went, in framing the Ohio constitution, to the opposite extreme. Tiffin was then, doubtless, a prospective governor, but he favored this strict separation of the legislative and executive departments of government. Worthington was subsequently governor, but he sought no greater authority. They and the rest of those who graced the gubernatorial position, whose wisdom and virtue gave them merited influence with their party friends, and in matters nonpartisan with others as well, have not needed the veto power to make their wisdom properly effectual to restrain and to encourage. The average sense is in the long run better than the individual sense of the greatest and best—if peradventure it remains usual to make governors of states out of the greatest and best material. And if—which Heaven forbid!—it should ever happen that governors become incidents of the operation of a political engine and responsive to the engineer's direction, our fathers would indeed be vindicated in their belief that every veto power injured liberty. No words can picture the wonderful strides in every sort of desirable progress made by Ohio during the period between the making of the first and second constitutions of the state. Yet the constitution of 1851 did not extend the governor's veto power. In that respect the first instrument seemed, in the opinion of the very able men constituting the second convention, to have vindicated itself.

This feature is conceded by great thinkers the world over to have constituted an epoch-making event and to constitute, at any rate, a firm and advance step in popular government.

Governor Tiffin and Governor Worthington and their successors under the first constitution were men of like civic creeds, but all of them were great friends of public improvements and all exerted themselves to open up the roads and waterways and to increase the facilities of the people. All were friends of popular education and labored assiduously to advance these great interests, and they accomplished quite as much in all these directions as they could have done by the exercise of any greater prerogative. And probably Hon. D. J. Ryan, in his work on Ohio, does not overstate Governor Tiffin's share in these great labors when he says: "No man who has ever filled the gubernatorial chair of Ohio possessed greater genius for the administration of public affairs than Edward Tiffin. His work in advancing and developing the state has not been equaled by that of any other man in its history."

If it could be said that the Legislature, in course of time, came to be of a different political complexion and that progress came accordingly, then it was surely well that the veto power did not come between it and its work.

It is the truth of history, however, that Federalists, whether so in name or in fact, had little to do with developing Ohio. The Federalists of Ohio were found among the New England settlers, and Rufus King has pointed out that the New England immigration to Ohio, contrary to popular supposition, was small; that class had substantially nothing to do with the formation of the Ohio constitution or the organization of the state. When the governor and state officers were to be elected under it, the Federalists refused to vote, they were so much put out with the situation, and Tiffin was elected governor with scarcely a dissenting vote. The northern part of the state was then an Indian reservation and the northwest portion of the state so remained until fifteen years later and for a long period after that was substantially uninhabited. The northeast portion, including the Western Reserve, remained but slightly developed until the canals were constructed, and the main lines were not completed until 1833, and the whole system was not completed until considerably later, and there was very little worth while to speak of in that region until after the state had been builded, its institutions and char-

acter well settled and the lines and principle of its growth and greatness fully marked on the basis defined by the Ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of the state, under the auspices of Governor Tiffin and the men of his creed and party or affiliation who continued for so long to hold the offices, establish the policy and make the laws of the commonwealth. The central belt of the state was settled principally by Germans and Scotch-Irish; the Miami country by people of New Jersey and the Middle States; the Virginian district, whose center was Chillicothe, by Virginians both from the Valley and Tidewater, and the Ohio River, with its tributaries, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum, were the chief channels of the state's commerce. The bulk of the population was in the southwestern part of the state and Cincinnati and Chillicothe the most important towns. Before the northern part of the state had taken on any considerable movement and while its population was quite scanty, the great canal improvement which gave such a tremendous impetus to the state and particularly to the northern portion, was projected, provided for by appropriate legislation, and then constructed by the state under the auspices to which I have referred.

The Ordinance of 1787 and the state constitution adopted by Tiffin and his co-adjutors, declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; and these were classed as "among the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which formed the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected."

Governor Tiffin regarded education as the handmaid of religion and morality, and like them essential to the public service and welfare.

His public and official conduct was always guided by profound, persistent, untiring purpose to advance the cause of religious morality and education. But this did by no means have its inspiration merely in a sense of official duty, nor did he ever confine his efforts to official action or public service. In and out of office, his influence was exerted in this behalf. At the same time that canal commissioners were appointed, school

commissioners were appointed. Upon their report, in 1826, the free school system of which we hear so much, was instituted by law and Tiffin, then living in Chillicothe, saw, three years before his death, the fruition of his hopes and efforts in that direction. The system, by gradual development and continued legislative action, has become that which we this day enjoy.

Governor Tiffin was above all else a religious man. In his first message he declared that "The prosperity and happiness of every people is invariably in proportion to their religious morality," and hoped "that the people of Ohio would assume and forever maintain such advanced positions in industry, frugality, temperance and every moral virtue as would gain for them the admiration of the whole world." He both practiced and preached his religion. From the hour when he and his wife, in 1790, the year after their marriage, were "converted"—under the ministry of Rev. Thomas Scott, who also afterward came to Ohio and became one of the judges of our Supreme Court—to the hour of death he was an apostle of the creed he professed. He began at once to gather congregations about him on the "Lord's Day" and to press upon his friends and neighbors the beauty of holiness. During life, he continued this same course, and never allowed the duties of his profession or a public station to wear him from what he deemed a much higher service to the community. His religion was of that Christian type which united love to God and to fellowman. Still did his charities abound. His benefactions were unstinted and even when confined to his bed in his sickness, it is said by his biographer, Col. William E. Gilmore, he kept certain days of the week devoted to gratuitously diagnosing cases of, and prescribing for, the poor.

While love of liberty and devotion to religion were the grand passions of his nature they were not all. He loved Ohio. He probably regarded, as did most public men of his day, the office of governor as much greater than that of being one of two representatives of the state in the National Senate. He resigned his seat in the Senate shortly after his service in that body began, but accepted an election to a membership in the State Legislature, which place he held for two terms. He resigned a place at the head of the Land Department in the national capital to become

the surveyor-general of the Northwest, with his office on his home lot in this city. He believed that he could do more good here than elsewhere, and was, above all things, interested in the development of the state.

He was proud of Ohio, the state he had done so much to create. He loved to uphold her prerogatives and maintain her prestige; but Tiffin, like all men then, of his political ideas, was none the less a lover of the Union, quick to combat its real or supposed foes.

During his governorship, when convinced that Aaron Burr was gathering men, boats and provisions and warlike munitions on the Ohio border, in furtherance of a conspiracy against the Union, he did not wait for the action of the Federal Government, nor for any instructions from it or any department of it; he got the Legislature into secret session and, without the veto power, procured the passage of "an act to prevent certain acts hostile to the peace and tranquility of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state."

The governor acted promptly, seized the boats, provisions, etc., and the Burr expedition came to speedy grief.

Jefferson in his subsequent letter, commendatory of the prompt state action, said: "It is happy illustration, too, of the importance of preserving to the state authorities all that vigor which the constitution foresaw would be necessary, not only for their own safety, but for that of the whole."

Looking back at this Burr affair in view of all ascertained facts, Burr's alleged treasonable designs seem very much of a myth, but there is no denying that the matter was regarded seriously and that Burr procured one thing at least which was very much to his taste, and that was a dramatic situation.

Although Tiffin was in public service, and that substantially by common consent, during nearly the entire period of his residence in the state, he kept his soul unstained. He utilized no opportunity for private aggrandizement. His industry was unflagging, his fidelity perfect, his tact and wisdom unquestionable. His domestic life was fortunate indeed. He was twice married. His wives were Christian helpmates full of sweet piety and good works. His second marriage was blessed with five

children of whom four were daughters. His son died as the result of an accident in young manhood. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Scott Cook, and Miss Diathea Tiffin, recently passed from among us, mourned by the entire community, leaving behind them the "sweet savor of a life well spent." Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Dr. Comegys, of Cincinnati — women of like mould — died at an earlier period. His children and his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren, one of whom has had the goodness to grace this day by unveiling the counterfeit presentment of her great and good ancestor, have held high the honor of his name and well sustained the heredity of noble blood.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England. This is a famous site. Here the semi-mythical, semi-historical king Arthur is reputed to have held his court and gathered about his Round Table, Sir Launcelot, Sir Gallehad and all that company of knights, the fame of whose exploits furnished material for Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and filled the lines of many poets and romancers. King Arthur stands in all these wondrous tales the fit exemplar of a noble life, the knight without reproach or stain; and when at last, he yielded his magic sword "Excaliber," and turned his face to die, it is said that gentle hands of ministering spirits carried him away to the enchanted vale of Avalon, whence he was destined in the after times to return and rule a redeemed land and reunite about the "table round" the broken circle of his knights, coming purified from quests of Holy Grail. And now my fancy pictures that the good king in very truth did come again to old Carlisle, and later in a new world found a land redeemed from old-world ways of greed and ruthless power; gathered there about him knights good and true who had proven their valor in wild forests beset with wild beasts and wilder men, in search of the Holy Grail of Freedom and had traversed flood and fell to form a state whose cornerstone should be Liberty and capstone Virtue — Massie, McDonald, McArthur, Worthington, Creighton, Morrow, Byrd, Meigs and all the rest of that gallant train. With reminiscent eyes, we see him now amid that circle of strong souls with noble yet unaffected mien, a People's knight indeed.

In accepting the medallion for Ross County, speaking for the commissioners, Mr. Horatio C. Claypool, the prosecuting attorney, said:

MR. CLAYPOOL'S SPEECH.

Mr. President:

The pleasant duty of accepting, for the people of Ross County, this beautiful and appropriate memento of our early constitutional history, has fallen to me by reason of my accidental position at the close of our first century.

Here, as we start on our journey of another hundred years, we meet to renew our obligations and to refresh our zeal for popular government; and standing upon the very spot of our origin, what could be a more appropriate introduction to our festivities than the elevation of this medallion of Ohio's first governor? The thoughtfulness and generosity of the donor (Mr. W. H. Hunter), are hardly more apparent on this occasion than his patriotism and state pride, as exemplified in his choice of a subject — and speaking for the people of Ross County, we accept this splendid tribute to an American statesman, and in return have nothing to offer but the hearty congratulation of our people.



H. C. CLAYPOOL.

But this emblem stands for something more than personal greatness, however esteemed and renowned Edward Tiffin may have been; for in this twentieth century we do not worship the individual so much as the results of his labors. Our meeting to celebrate on this occasion is a happy reminder that we are still hero worshipers as in the days of old — the commendable change being in the choice of subjects. Human nature changes slowly, indeed, but upon the pages of authentic history we can readily discern the havoc which scientific investigation has wrought upon superstition. The theory of the "divine right of kings" has crumbled and given place to the choice of the people. Step by

step humanity has been going in the right direction. While the Persians had their Xerxes, and Carthage its Hannibal, worshipping destroyers of human life and human happiness, writing the history of their greatness with the blood of the slain, we, the American people, find more pleasing worship in our praises of the Jeffersons, Lincolns and Tiffins, the men whose kindly feelings for humanity will cause them to live in the hearts of the people while democratic principles shall prevail. For, while our Revolutionary heroes stood for the will of the people in a national sense, the founders of our state government, as they sat here, one hundred years ago, provided for us the most liberal government yet known to man, exerted an influence for good that hastened to modify restricted liberty throughout this nation, and for at least another century, we hope will stand a menace to usurpers of human power.

Governor Tiffin was not simply the head of the executive department of our state government; he stood for something more — he was the exponent of element of hardy pioneers of our commonwealth, who believed in a government by the people, and who dared to formulate a constitution providing for the greatest personal freedom consistent with good government. In no other locality does history show so complete a separation of the executive from the legislative functions of government, and a hundred years of experience illustrates the wisdom of our departure from the national form.

Those fathers of ours never lost sight of an opportunity of showing their opposition to what was then known as a strong government. But, ladies and gentlemen, as we go on day after day, praising our dead statesmen and pointing out their green graves upon the hill, our visitors may get a wrong impression and leave the city, believing that all our greatness lies buried upon our hill tops. Let us here and now assure our visitors that such an opinion would be foreign to the facts. We have live men here in the valley, possessing both ability and inclination to fill the chief executive's office, with no thought of lowering the dignity of the place, once graced by Tiffin, Worthington, McArthur and Allen.

But there is another class of persons who should not be forgotten while speaking of the men who rendered valuable services to our state. They could not all be Solons, however praiseworthy the vocation of the statesman may be. The pioneer of a hundred years ago found our valley a wilderness; busy sons of toil were as essential as statesmen. The man with a gun had his usefulness in guarding both laborers and statesmen against the assault of wild beasts and wilder men, and upon these hills may lie many a Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

In this connection I am reminded that the names of all our true heroes do not find a place on the pages of history. For illustration, it is said upon good authority that when McPherson fell in front of Atlanta, the surprise was so great that for a few moments he was deserted by all, except a single private, who stood bending over his dying commander; yet history is searched in vain for his name, though reciting the incident.

And again, as we recall our heroes of the many wars in which we have unfortunately been engaged in the last hundred years, we wish to remind you that here sleep as brave soldiers as ever graced a field of battle. History is full of the names and fame of Massie, Sill and others of equal renown.

Let us, as we advance, set ourselves high ideals of a perfect government and by proper enforcement and application of law in this court of justice, watched and guarded by the spirit of Edward Tiffin, promote our liberty and independence based upon a government of our own choosing, and upon our birthright of free men, the gift of Heaven, secured to us and to succeeding generations to guide us in the path of our duty and when the people of Ohio meet upon these grounds one hundred years hence, may the sun be still shining on a free, intelligent and happy people, worthy descendants of a noble ancestry, and still worshipping at the shrine of Ohio's first governor.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF

OHIO'S ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

The exercises of the centennial anniversary of Ohio's statehood began promptly at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 20, 1903. They were held in the large tent erected for the purpose, and which served as an admirable auditorium, in the beautiful Yoctangee Park, Chillicothe. An audience of some five thousand assembled to participate in the interest and honor of the occasion. Upon the stage were seated many of the speakers, a number of distinguished guests, state officials, including the judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Centennial Commission, trustees and officers of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Back of the speakers' stand, in elevated seats, was the chorus of two hundred and fifty pupils of the high school and grammar grades of the city schools. The program opened with a stirring national air by the Fourth Regiment Band. General J. Warren Keifer called the meeting to order. Rev. A. M. Courtenay, of Chillicothe, invoked the divine blessing on the great celebration. His prayer was most fitting in words, sincere in expression and eloquent in delivery.

Hon. W. D. Yaple, as mayor of the city, then extended the welcome of Chillicothe to the officials of the centennial and the visiting people of the state.

MAYOR YAPLE'S ADDRESS.

Your Excellency, the Governor, Citizens of Ohio, Invited Guests of the State:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — We have assembled on this occasion to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the one hundredth anniversary of one of the most important events in American history — the organization of Ohio as one of the union of states.

It was an important event to Chillicothe, for it was here that the great political battle was waged between St. Clair and his followers on one side, and Tiffin, Worthington and Massie on the other, which culminated in Ohio's statehood; it was an important event to Ohio, for it marked the beginning of her marvelous development; it was an important event to the nation, for it gave to the Union one of its most powerful and progressive states; it was an important event to the advocates of the principle of democratic government, for Ohio's first constitution was the first of the American constitutions which denied the executive authority the right to veto the acts of the legislative body.

It was one hundred years on the twenty-ninth day of last November since the first constitution of Ohio was adopted by the constitutional convention in session in Chillicothe; and it was one hundred years on the first day of last March since the machinery of government that made Ohio one of the union of states was set in motion.

It was here that the first seat of government was established, and during the first few years of Ohio's statehood all roads led to Chillicothe, and all eyes were upon the little city lying in the fertile and picturesque valley of the Scioto, and beneath the shadow of Mount Logan. Then came the wonderful growth and development of the state, and the consequent removal of the seat of government to a more central location; and now again, after the lapse of eighty-six years, all roads again lead to the "ancient metropolis"; and when we consider that much of the early history of the state belongs to Chillicothe it was certainly appropriate for the State Archæological and Historical Society to select this city as the proper place for celebrating the state's one hundredth anniversary.

I am not commissioned to speak of Ohio's progress, or to deal at length with historical matters, for that duty belongs to the long list of speakers on the program and I shall not trespass upon their time; but I am here as the mayor of the old capital, to extend to you the hand of welcome.

Chillicothe has been noted from the earliest days for her generous hospitality; she has never yet been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and I assure you that upon this occasion her citizens will maintain her well-merited reputation; the latch string is out, and I am glad to have the honor and pleasure of extending to you, on behalf of our citizens, a hearty welcome and the freedom of the city.

To the hearty welcome of Mayor Yaple, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, chairman of the centennial commission, responded on behalf of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Mayor, and Citizens of Chillicothe:

On behalf, not only of the people assembled here, but of the whole people of Ohio, I am commissioned to thank you for this generous welcome. The presence of so many distinguished citizens testifies more adequately than my words can express their deep interest in this, the first centennial of Ohio as a state, and their deep interest in the inhabitants of this historic city, to whom so much is due for the ample and liberal preparations made.

This city, with its patriotic people, singularly illustrates the transformation which has taken place in our state.

Here, a little more than one hundred years ago, was the chief habitation of the most warlike (Shawanee) of the savage tribes of Indians. Here, on these grounds, have been enacted the barbaric scenes incident to wild savage existence. Here Boone, Kenton, and others, of the earliest western pioneers, who as advance agents of a coming civilization, fought, and some of them, in captivity, ran the gauntlet and were doubtless burned at the stake to testify barbaric vengeance.

How changed! Here, many of that worthy and heroic class met and planted a settlement, established trade and commerce, built churches and school-houses, and organized a community which became the territorial capital of the great Northwest Territory, and, one hundred years ago, the capital of the first of the states born of the immortal Ordinance of 1787.

The welcome you, Mr. Mayor, extended to us is the more acceptable because you speak on behalf of so many of the de-

scendants of the undaunted pioneers who settled here, and who largely aided in giving birth to a state in our Union eternally dedicated to freedom.

Here was the home of Nathaniel Massie, John McDonald, Dr. Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Duncan McArthur; later, William Allen and Allen G. Thurman.

What a galaxy of great men!

I do not attempt to exhaust the list. And I must not anticipate the work of others.

I must therefore content myself by expressing the sincere gratitude of those present, for the hospitality and warm welcome extended by the good people of this fair city. Chillicothe will live in the annals of Ohio as typical of the planting and marvelous growth of a new and higher Christian civilization in a wilderness, and to testify to the possibilities that may be realized by a race of people, inspired by the principles of universal liberty for all mankind, tempered by a holy religion, practiced in the light of the beatitudes, proclaimed to the world by Jesus Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

When the ceremonies of this centennial are ended we shall carry to our homes a happy memory of the people of this city, as well as of the pleasurable enjoyment the time and the occasion of our assembling has given us.

Again I repeat the thanks of this vast concourse of men and fair women to all the residents of this city, and especially to the efficient members of local committees who have so assiduously labored for the success of this centennial.

And now, as chairman of the joint committee, composed of the executive committee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society—the society that inspired the idea of this centennial and has done so much to make it a success—and the commission authorized by law, appointed by the governor of Ohio, I now announce that the formal ceremonies of Ohio's first centennial are ready to begin.

The program prepared is long, but it will furnish a relation of statehood-greatness not anywhere equaled in ancient or modern history. Long as it is, it is more subject to criticism for important subjects omitted, than for the long number included.

The committee congratulates itself, and you, upon its being able to present, as orators, on this occasion, some of the great men of this country, all of whom, I believe, are of Ohio, if not all residents of the state. Many of Ohio's present honorable officials are before you, and many are here who have, with singular fidelity, filled high offices in the state and nation.

Here are Ohio's senators (Foraker and Hanna) and many of her representatives in Congress. You will hear from some of them.

Here are all the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a court that has, without exception, brought honor to the state throughout its existence.

Ohio has never had an unworthy governor — from Edward Tiffin to the present one — thirty-eight in all.

It now becomes my duty to introduce to you your presiding officer for this day. He will make the opening address of the centennial. You know him and his history. He was a farmer boy of Medina, where born (August 14, 1842); in youth he became a student at Oberlin College, leaving it while yet a boy to become a private soldier in the Civil War; after that war closed he became a lawyer in Columbus, Ohio; later, attorney-general of Ohio; then a member of the Supreme Court Commission; and he has worthily held other places of honor, always ably and unpretentiously discharging the high and important duties devolving upon him. He has twice (1899 and 1901) been elected governor of Ohio. I now have the supreme pleasure of presenting to you, as the first speaker, and the presiding officer of the day, your distinguished centennial governor, George K. Nash.

OPENING ADDRESS.*

GOVERNOR GEORGE K. NASH.

Mr. Chairman (turning to General Keifer): I desire to thank you and the society which you represent for the honor which you have conferred by asking me to preside at this centennial celebration of the birth of our great state, Ohio.

And Citizens of Ohio (turning to audience): I desire to congratulate you to-day upon the fact that Ohio is now one hundred years old. For one hundred years our state and national union have lasted, growing stronger and better as each year passed by; for one hundred years they have preserved your liberty and freedom, without license, and regulated by law.

And, citizens of Ohio, we have many things for which to be thankful. Our great state has grown from a small beginning of forty-five thousand people until to-day she is a great empire with a population of about four and one-half million. What one hundred years ago was a vast forest has now become the garden spot of our country.

In all the industries we have grown. Our state which one hundred years ago did not know a railroad, is now traversed by eight thousand seven hundred miles of railroad. Annually these railroads give employment to sixty thousand men and their annual wages now amount to forty-two million dollars. The gross receipts of these great arteries of trade last year amounted to one hundred and one million dollars, and their net receipts amounted to about ten million dollars.

Our mining industries during this one hundred years have been developed until last year twenty-five thousand men were engaged in mining coal. They produced twenty million tons of coal of the value of twenty-three million dollars, free on board cars at the mines.

* Stenographer's report.

Our manufacturing industries have progressed wonderfully. One hundred years ago we were purely an agricultural community; now a vast army of three hundred and forty-five thousand men are employed in our manufacturing establishments. Their earnings last year amounted to the sum of one hundred and forty-two million dollars and the things which they made were of a far greater value — the sum of eight hundred million dollars.

But it is not alone in these things that we have made wonderful progress. Our greatest glory arises from the fact that we have faithfully kept during these one hundred years all the precepts of the best law ever framed for the government of mankind — the great Ordinance of 1787. (Applause).

That ordinance provided that in the Northwest Territory and in the states to be erected from that territory no slavery should exist except for the punishment of crime. That precept you have kept. Not only has the institution of slavery never existed in the states of the Northwest Territory, but after cruel war it has disappeared from all this nation. (Applause).

Another precept taught us by our fathers in that ordinance was that education should be maintained for the benefit of the people. The government of Ohio has provided education for all her children. During the last thirty-five years she has devoted to the support of her common schools the sum, the vast sum, of three hundred and sixty million dollars; and during her history of one hundred years not less than a half billion dollars have been expended by our people in this cause. (Applause.)

That ordinance also taught us that religion, as well as education, is necessary for the happiness of our people. This precept, too, has been faithfully kept. Wherever we look, whether in the North, or the East, or the West, or the South, we find ample means for the promotion of religious instruction.

Another vital provision was made in the Ordinance of 1787 when it was declared that the Northwest Territory and the states erected therefrom should forever remain a part of the United States of America. (More applause.)

A sad crisis arose in our history when others differed from us in this respect. They differed from our fathers; they maintained that this great union of states was a mere rope of sand from which any state could withdraw at will. Out of this controversy arose long continued war. The struggle went on from 1861 to 1865. Three hundred thousand gallant soldiers from Ohio enlisted in the cause of the Union and for the purpose of maintaining the theory which had been taught them by their fathers. (Applause.) After war, victory perched upon the banners of the Union. The edict of battle settled this controversy and declared that every state in this nation, as well as the states of the Northwest Territory, should forever remain a part of the United States of America. (Loud applause.)

This happy result is now acquiesced in by all the people of this country; by the people of the South, by the people of the North, by the people of the East and by the people of the West, and they now unite in proclaiming the doctrine of our fathers — that all the states of this Union shall forever remain a part of the United States of America. In this fact they now all rejoice and all are united in saying that our beautiful banner shall forever remain the loved banner of all the people of the Republic. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Upon the things accomplished in our first one hundred years, not only for the state of Ohio, but for the entire country, I congratulate you.

Fellow-citizens, I have a story that I desire to tell you. It is a story of patriotic effort and yet it seems to me that it furnishes the best example of the ingratitude of republics of any that has come within my knowledge.

In 1758 there was a young Scotchman about to leave his home. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He was thoroughly educated, he was tall, handsome and twenty-three years of age. He enlisted in the army of the king of Great Britain and became an ensign in one of his regiments. He left his home in Scotland and came to America under Amherst. In the French-English War he served faithfully and bravely before the walls of Louisburg. For gallantry in that action he was promoted to the position of second lieutenant in his com-

pany. Then a few years later he was joined to the command of the great and gallant Wolfe in the final struggle between the French and English, for the possession of Canada. Upon the Plains of Abraham, in the attack upon Quebec, he was one of the brave soldiers who followed the gallant Wolfe, who fell upon that bloody field. One of the color bearers fell, bearing down with him the colors of his regiment. This lieutenant seized those colors covered with blood and carried them bravely until the end of that conflict, which has been told in history and sung in song for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

That brave Scotchman was Arthur St. Clair (applause), the first governor of the Northwest Territory. (More applause and cheers.)

He resigned from the English army; he became the husband of a loved wife; he was endowed with ample fortune, and in 1766 he went to western Pennsylvania near Pittsburg and settled among her beautiful hills and became one of the leading pioneers of this western country.

Time went by; the Revolution for our freedom commenced and St. Clair was called upon by John Hancock in 1775 to raise a regiment to engage in our great struggle for liberty. He responded as a patriotic man always responds.

At this time he wrote to an intimate friend:

I hold that no man has a right to withhold his services when his country needs them. Be the sacrifice ever so great, it must be yielded upon the altar of patriotism.

He raised a regiment of Pennsylvanians. He joined in the expedition of Arnold against Montreal for the capture of Canada. He was there barely in time to save the army of Arnold from utter rout. Then he was called by Washington to New Jersey. He was then made a major-general in the Revolutionary army. He engaged with Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. There he gave advice to our gallant chief which was esteemed most highly. After those victories he returned to the northern territory and with his command sought to stay the invasion of Burgoyne. He was through all those conflicts which finally resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and his

army. Then he joined Washington, again became his faithful adviser, was a favorite of Alexander Hamilton, was a friend of LaFayette, the brave Frenchman who came to our rescue. By them all he was esteemed and honored. At Valley Forge, Washington called upon this brave general, with his fortune to come to the rescue of his army. With his own money he assisted in feeding Washington's soldiers; with his own money he partially clothed them; by his patriotism he impoverished himself.

Later, when the war was over, he became president of the Continental Congress. He was its president when the Ordinance of 1787 was framed. In the making of its provisions he took an active part. That ordinance became the law of this territory. Then the Continental Congress saw fit to elect Arthur St. Clair as the governor of the territory, whose ordinance he helped to frame. For fourteen years he remained here as the governor of the Northwest Territory. His labors were very irksome. The value of what he did for our pioneers can never be over-estimated. At length there came the time in 1802 when he must retire from office. He went back to his beloved Pennsylvania hills.

He was an old man, yet he sought to recuperate the fortune which he had lost. He pleaded with Congress to restore the money to him which he had expended upon the army that gave us our liberties; but that Congress, poor and impoverished, too, made the lame excuse that St. Clair's claims were outlawed, and they were not paid.

He went back to his home in Pennsylvania and lived in a hovel with his widowed daughter. At last one day, with some truck that might give him the sustenance of life, he started with his pony and cart to a nearby town and on the way a wheel fell into a rut. The aged general was thrown from his cart upon the stony ground and severely injured. There he lay nearly a day before he was discovered and rescued. In a few days he died. He was by his Masonic brothers buried in a little country graveyard at Greensburg. They erected a plain, brown sandstone monument over his tomb and inscribed upon it these words:

The earthly remains of General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument; which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one, due from his country.

It is too late to do justice to St. Clair, but we can honor his memory by erecting over that lonely grave the monument which is due from his country.

And, now, fellow-citizens, I propose, if you concur in the proposition, in my next message to the General Assembly of Ohio, to ask that body to appropriate a sufficient sum to erect a monument over the grave of St. Clair, the patriot and the first governor of the Northwest Territory. (Loud and long-continued applause and cheers.)

GENERAL KEIFER, the chairman: I move — and the Governor shall put the motion—that it is the sense of this assemblage that the Governor ask the State to erect a monument to Governor St. Clair.

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

GOVERNOR NASH: It is carried, and I will convey your will to the General Assembly of the State.

The remarks of Governor Nash were followed by a song by the children's chorus. The enthusiasm of the young singers was unbounded and their voices rang out with joyous spirit, that clearly expressed their patriotism and civic pride. The numbers they rendered during the morning were: "Hurrah for the Schools of Ohio," "Ohio Beautiful" and "The Buckeye." The words and music of all the songs were the product of Ohio authors. The youthful singers were skillfully directed by Miss Florence Purdum, the music directress of the public schools. At the close of the first song Governor Nash introduced Hon. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY TO THE MARIETTA
SETTLEMENT.

JUDSON HARMON.

Evidence has been found that men existed in this region while the glaciers were pushing their way over it. After its hills were raised up and its plains and valleys formed it became the home of a numerous race, as the thousands of their earthworks and relics show. But the story of these peoples remains untold.

Then came the red men whose vague and conflicting traditions give only confused glimpses of warfare and migration.

There were very few white men and hardly anything that could be called organized society or government north of the Ohio River before the settlement at Marietta, so that the history of this region before that time, so far as it can be said to have one, is chiefly an abstract of title. But it is a title which finds its origin in daring enterprise and perilous adventure, its muniments in fire and blood and its chain in the compacts of the greatest nations of the world.

The charters of the colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut did not fix their western boundaries, and they accordingly insisted that their territory reached as far as the royal domain. But there was nothing to define the extent of that domain. No rule of international law established the limits



JUDSON HARMON.

of title by discovery in such a case, for no continent had ever been discovered before since the nations were formed. There was no rule of reason which would push such title back, from the coast actually discovered and occupied, beyond the natural boundaries recognized among nations. These, in this case, were the Alleghany mountains and the sources of the rivers flowing into the sea.

Within a few years after the founding of our colonies, while they were struggling for existence near the sea and long before the foot of an Englishman had climbed the mountains, enterprising and daring Frenchmen made the circuit of the great lakes and established missions and trading-posts along their shores. Theirs were the first sails the lake breezes ever filled and theirs the first white faces the red men of the interior ever saw.

They explored the rivers, the Cuyahoga, the Sandusky, the Maumee, discovering the short portage from the latter to the Wabash, descending the Wabash to the Ohio and that to the Mississippi. They went up the Chicago River, carried their canoes across to the Illinois, paddled to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi and back against its swift current, all among unknown and often hostile savages. And along many of these rivers, also, their missions and posts were founded.

They were for a time kept back from the upper Ohio and its tributaries by the Iroquois whom, alone of all the Indian tribes, they had the misfortune to make lasting enemies. But at length they found their way from the shore of Lake Erie to the head waters of the Alleghany, and La Salle in 1670 went down that river and the Ohio to the falls.

Parkman and others have, with great research among the archives of France and elsewhere, given to history the stories of La Salle, Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin and their comrades and successors, the discoverers and explorers of the Northwest Territory. The heroism, devotion, endurance and enterprise they displayed were never surpassed by any race in any age, and the fine statue of Marquette in his priestly robes has been fitly placed in Statutory Hall in Washington by one of the states which sprang from that territory.

But the contrast was painful between these men and their government, in whose name and on whose behalf they toiled, suffered and achieved. Clinging to a system bad in every feature, loaded with debts foolishly incurred, embarrassed by groundless wars and governed by kings who were in turn ruled by the whims of dissolute women, France was destined to lose what Frenchmen had won. The slower but more persistent Saxon was to make his home in the great Northwest and give it a government founded on the will of the individual citizen and contrived so as to multiply his power by reducing his burdens and preserve to him the fruits of his efforts.

In spite of the claims of title in which the British long persisted, derived from alleged discovery and from cession by the Iroquois of their pretended rights by conquest from other tribes, the true source of title to the Northwest is the treaty of 1763 following the war which opened with Braddock's defeat and closed with the fall of Quebec. France thereby ceded to Great Britain the entire country east of the Mississippi.

The region we are now considering was then wholly unsettled, beyond the few sparse French villages which had sprung up around some of the posts and missions along the Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Detroit Rivers and the straits of Mackinaw, and King George did not propose to acknowledge the vague claims of his colonies. So he forthwith, by proclamation, declared it royal domain and forbade further settlements in it or purchases from the Indians. This was done partly to restrict the growth of the colonies, with which trouble was already brewing, and partly on the demand of the commercial interests which represented to him that "The great object of colonizing upon the continent of North America has been to improve and extend the commerce, navigation and manufactures of this kingdom. * * * It does appear to us that the extension of the fur trade depends entirely upon the Indians being undisturbed in the possession of their hunting-grounds, and that all colonizing does in its nature and must in its consequences operate to the prejudice of that branch of commerce."

Some of the royal governors and others also warned the king that the settlement of the interior would surely lead to ultimate independence of the colonies.

The entire territory was soon after, by act of Parliament, made part of the Province of Quebec which was and has ever since remained loyal to the crown.

This seeming hardship and injustice proved to be one of the many mercies of God to the American people, like the fall on the Plains of Abraham of General Wolfe, who, as Thackeray suggests, would otherwise doubtless have led the king's forces in our War of Revolution. It was one of the provocations which led to the Revolution. And if, instead of leaving this region to the savages, it had been settled by loyalists from Canada or England, we should have had the enemy in the rear and the result of the war might have been different. Success would certainly have been harder to win, while the territory would almost certainly have remained British, at least until another struggle should ensue.

The right of the British government to act thus was undoubted. Whatever limitations there may have been with respect to vested private titles, there were none upon its power to restrict, alter or revoke colonial charters so far as they conferred authority over unoccupied territory. So whatever rights the colonies might have had in the West were terminated.

A clear title to the Northwest Territory has thus been traced to King George. How did we get it from him? Not by the Declaration of Independence, although we made it good by force of arms, because Canada, of which it was then lawfully part, did not join in the declaration. The door was opened to Canada by the Articles of Confederation, but the settlers there preferred British rule then as now.

So far as national results can ever be traced to particular men and what would probably have been can be inferred from what was, this country owes its ownership of the Northwest Territory to two men.

Virginia still persisted in her claims which, under the peculiar terms of her charter, she made embrace the entire Northwest. Traders had already begun to penetrate beyond the Ohio,

as well as the peculiar class of adventurers who had a touch of the outlaw in that they preferred the utter freedom of the forest to the restraints of society. It was men of this class who were responsible for many of the atrocities committed on and by the Indians. They greatly resembled the French woodsmen, except in their relations with the Indians. They passed on into the wilderness beyond when the real settlers came with wife and child, Bible and hymn book, to found permanent homes and establish liberty under law.

Washington in 1770 went down the Ohio, from Fort Pitt to the Kanawha, casting his appreciative eye over the rich bottom lands on both sides of the river despite the royal warning off the premises.

In 1778-79, soon after the war broke out. George Rogers Clark, of Kentucky, then part of Virginia, under authority of Governor Patrick Henry, raised a small force with which, by the very highest qualities of courage, endurance and leadership he captured and held the posts at and around Kaskaskia and Vincennes. He planned the seizure of Detroit also, but his force was too small and no help was to be had.

Virginia at once proceeded to assert authority over the entire region west of the Ohio by making it the county of Illinois. The inhabitants "professed themselves subjects of Virginia" and "took the oath of fidelity."

The act of 1778, by which this was done, declared it impracticable to extend the laws of the commonwealth there until the inhabitants should become familiar with them "by intercourse with their fellow-citizens on the east side of the Ohio." It provided "a temporary form of government adapted to their circumstances," to be carried on according to the laws to which they were accustomed, under local officers to be chosen by themselves and a "county lieutenant or commander-in-chief" appointed by the governor. Their existing rights, property and religion were to be respected.

These settlers, who were all French, had lived for a hundred years under control of the priests, with no government at all. They had then been under the dominion of the Province of

Louisiana for a time during which Kaskaskia, by charter of Louis XV., became the first incorporated town in the west.

On the cession of Great Britain many of these French settlers moved across the Mississippi so that the whole population of the entire Northwest was estimated at only six hundred families. These seem to have reverted to the rule of the priests. An attempt of the British commandant, in 1768, to establish civil government failed. General Gage, the commandant in 1772, issued a proclamation declaring that the settlers on the Wabash were "without government and without laws," and ordering them to leave the country. And a memorial from Quebec to the king, in 1773, stated that there were no courts whose jurisdiction reached the western country, so that agents sent there who proved dishonest remained out of reach, making the posts "harbors for rogues and vagabonds."

The Quebec act in 1774 permitted the settlers to be governed by their own laws and customs and was, no doubt, the precedent for the course taken by Virginia.

After the time fixed by the Virginia act of 1778 for the temporary government established by it had expired, there was no authorized government in the territory during the remaining years of the period covered by this address, although that government appears to have continued, at Vincennes at least, for some time longer, occupying itself with granting lands, largely to its own members. There was then no English or American settlement anywhere in the region and none of any sort within what is now Ohio.

Clark maintained his military occupation throughout the Revolution, making several expeditions up the Miami Rivers to suppress threatened Indian uprisings. He showed diplomatic tact equal to his military talents by making and keeping the settlers and most of the tribes friendly. So, in spite of the efforts of the British at Detroit, we were practically unmolested from that quarter until success was assured.

To accomplish this Clark had to pledge his own property and credit, which resulted in beclouding his later years. What was finally done for him was too little and too late.

Congress was determined to insist on the Mississippi as our boundary and to secure its free navigation to the Gulf. Yet it had at first, under the French ambassador's persuasion, authorized our commissioner to Spain to yield the right of navigation, if necessary, to secure a loan and bring Spain into the alliance. It then instructed our peace commissioners to insist on that boundary and right, but authorized them to yield, if yield they must, on everything but independence.

Spain had ceded the Floridas to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763, receiving from France, by secret treaty, the region west of the Mississippi. Spain was again at war with King George and had retaken the Floridas as well as made some conquests in the region of Lake Michigan on which she founded claims to territory there.

Spain, like France, had a Bourbon king and Vergennes, the French minister, wished to favor Spain at the expense of the colonies, which he, naturally perhaps, thought should be satisfied with independence. He therefore intended that in the negotiations for peace the Ohio should be recognized as the boundary of Canada. By making this concession to the British he hoped to gain their assent to the claims of Spain and secure for her full control of the Mississippi.

The more surely to accomplish his purposes he secretly commenced a separate negotiation with the British so as to leave our commissioners nothing to do but accept the terms so fixed.

Our interests were at first in charge of Franklin, who was minister to France and one of the peace commissioners. He admired the French people, of whom LaFayette was to him the type, and did not fully realize the selfish motives which had led the king to come to our aid. Franklin was then an old man and his nature was too frank for the wariness and suspicion without which French diplomacy could not be safely met by friend or foe.

Then John Jay, another commissioner, arrived from Spain, where he had been detained. He was only thirty-seven, but had already been president of Congress. His ancestors had been driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

He soon suspected and then discovered the purposes and proceedings of the French minister and set about thwarting them.

We never know how often nor how much our wits are sharpened and our wills stiffened by inherited antipathies, because they generally act unconsciously. Jay certainly desired the result he sought as a benefit to America and not as an injury to France, but he was an Huguenot matched against a Bourbon.

Franklin lent an unwilling ear to Jay's suspicions and proofs, so Jay sent an agent of his own to England to watch and circumvent the French emissary who had gone there. Franklin reminded him of their instructions, which required all negotiations to be conducted in connection with the French, but Jay thought an unforeseen emergency had arisen which warranted disregarding them. By the terms of our treaty with France both nations had to concur in terms of peace with Great Britain, but Jay thought the situation required separate negotiation in advance and that the course of the French justified it.

Franklin still hesitated. He was not fully convinced of the duplicity of the French, and could not lightly disregard the obligations of courtesy and gratitude and those of obedience besides.

Then John Adams came over from Holland. He heard both and sided with Jay. The separate negotiation went on. The boundaries, the Tory claims and the fisheries were the chief subjects of dispute. The boundaries were Jay's chief concern. He had said in Congress five years before:

Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated; and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce and boast delightful villas, gilded spires and spacious cities rising on their banks.

He insisted on the line of the Mississippi and the lakes and, with Adams, declared he would never sign a peace which fixed any other.

When the terms of the treaty as to America were finally settled the draft was submitted to Vergennes, who wrote the French ambassador at Philadelphia:

The boundaries must have caused astonishment in America. No one can have flattered himself that the English ministers would go beyond the head-waters of the rivers falling into the ocean.

Franklin's suavity succeeded in pacifying the French and after some efforts to change its terms the treaty was signed which made possible our celebration here to-day.

While Clark's conquest did not reach the northern part of the territory, it supplied the strongest support for the American claim. The territory could not well be divided according to actual occupation because there was no natural boundary between the Ohio and the lakes. The British yielded with great reluctance and only in consideration of concessions to them on other points. They retained possession of Detroit and other places along the lakes on the pretext, which was not wholly without color, that we had not fully performed our obligations. No doubt they repented of the bargain and hoped to be able to escape the loss of the territory by keeping a hold on it until the dissensions they confidently expected should break out among the states. They did not give up possession until 1795 and in the meantime strengthened their hold by building new forts, one of which was on the Maumee within the present state of Ohio.

Ever since the Confederation had been formed there had been contentions among the states over the claims of some of them to this western country. Those which had none insisted that those which had should surrender them for the common benefit, and some refused to sign the articles unless this were done. Maryland held out until the war was nearly over.

New York, which asserted title through the Iroquois, had set the example of relinquishment before the treaty, which furnished a new subject of dispute, viz.: whether it made the territory common property or confirmed the colonial claims to which the several states had succeeded. The states were tenacious, but finally Virginia yielded, her deed of cession being signed and delivered by Jefferson in 1784, and Massachusetts and Connecticut followed. Sovereignty was entirely surrendered but ownership of certain lands reserved. Congress thus acquired complete dominion over the country, which then became known

as the Northwest Territory to distinguish it from the unsettled regions south of the Ohio.

Congress had two objects for wishing to obtain control of the western country. Washington in his farewell address had said:

The most extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy competence to those who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence.

Accordingly from the close of the war the soldiers of the Revolution began to petition Congress for grants of western lands.

Congress also looked to sales of these lands for relief of the bankrupt treasury. Without waiting for cessions from the remaining states, which had then become only a question of terms, it accordingly, May, 1785, ordered a survey and June, 1785, caused a proclamation to be issued stating that disorderly persons had settled on unoccupied lands beyond the Ohio, thus interfering with the survey and sale, and ordering them to depart at once.

Various plans were also presented for dividing the territory with a view to ultimate admission as states, which was one of the conditions of the cession. The outcome was the famous Ordinance of 1787, the forerunner of our American constitutions. It established a single territory for which it provided general principles and the machinery of government. The officers were to be appointed by Congress but a legislative body was to be chosen by the people, and also a representative in Congress, when the free male inhabitants of full age should reach five thousand. Not less than three nor more than five states were to be formed on their total population reaching sixty thousand each.

But the features of this act which make its passage an epoch in our history are found in the articles which were made a compact, unalterable except by common consent, between the original states and the people and states in that territory. These articles embody all the fundamental rights with which every American is familiar—religious and political liberty, trial by jury, exemption from cruel and unusual punishments, due process of law, sanctity of property and contracts, encouragement

of education, morality and religion, freedom of navigation, and the immediate and absolute prohibition of slavery.

This last was an abolition as well as a prohibition because slavery, both African and Indian, had been introduced by the French and still existed. So that when sixteen years later, the territory of Louisiana, the northern part of the purchase, was made subject to this ordinance, the French settlers complained because their slave rights were thus taken away, while those in the southern part, the territory of Orleans, were not. The territory of Missouri was accordingly established by an ordinance which omitted this prohibition. Attempts were also made to repeal this clause of the Ordinance of 1787, but they failed. The result on the history of the two regions is well known.

One of the articles imposed the condition of "the utmost good faith" toward the Indians, secured them against disturbance in their property, rights or liberty and required the making of "laws founded in justice and humanity" "for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

This was a grateful recognition of our obligations to the tribes of that region, most of which, under the influence of the friendly Delawares who had recently settled along the Muskingum, had rejected all inducements to attack us in the rear during the Revolution. The Delawares were in fact our allies under a formal treaty made at Fort Pitt in 1778.

The Indian title cut no figure in the conflicts among European nations. Though always acknowledged by them, it was treated as an incumbrance rather than a title because of its usually vague character and because of the assumed ownership of civilized races from discovery. They admitted that the tribes had rights in the lands they roamed over or occupied, but agreed on the rule that the tribes could dispose of the lands only to or by consent of the government which had extended its authority over them. So grants from the Indians were still required to perfect the title to the Northwest Territory.

Accordingly by treaties with the tribes which occupied the eastern and southeastern parts of it they were induced to move

northward and westward. Among them were the Shawanees in whose former country we are now assembled. The most desperate Indian warfare in our history was still to come with the confederated tribes which made their last stand contending for the Ohio as the Indian boundary; but it came after the founding of Marietta.

The French settlements had naturally commenced in the north and extended west and southwest. A new and greater tide, which was not to ebb, was now ready to flow along and across the Ohio and thence over the entire region. And, after centuries of conflict for its possession, the rich and beautiful country between the Ohio, the lakes and the Mississippi was ready to begin its emergence from solitude to busy life, and from oppression and bloodshed to the realization of what mankind has hoped and struggled for since government began upon the earth.



MT. LOGAN, CHILlicothe OHIO.
MOUNTAIN REPRESENTED IN THE OHIO SEAL.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

NORTHWEST TERRITORY FROM THE MARIETTA SETTLEMENT TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

MARTIN R. ANDREWS.

Where a nation has for many centuries occupied the same territory, the human plant slowly yields to the influence of its own earth, air and sky, and the result is a new variety with its own characteristics. Our history is too brief for such development. Our life is made up of many streamlets, each of which had flowed in its own narrow valley for a long time ere it joined any other. Sometimes the streams flowed side by side, yet unmingled and distinct. Sometimes there was the rush and roar of contending forces, but gradually the streamlets lost their identity, all merged in a mighty stream resistless in its power. So thoroughly have the varied elements of our origins blended in the great commonwealth of Ohio that we can now recall the early differences and contests without fear of arousing bitterness. In the period which we are to consider, the blending has scarcely begun; hence our history must be made up of mere glimpses from each of many widely sundered colonies.



MARTIN R. ANDREWS.

First among these colonies were the settlements of the Indians, for many of the tribes in what is now Ohio had entered that region within the eighteenth century. In the fertile valleys

they had built their wigwams, and they claimed as their own all the land from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Within the area lived, perhaps, fifteen hundred warriors. Had the land been equally divided among them, each would have possessed an estate of seventeen thousand acres. Since only the squaws had reached the agricultural stage, a very small part of this vast domain was cleared and cultivated. It is not strange, then, that the Indians were ready to sell their lands whenever guns, fire-water and blankets were offered in exchange. The greatest trouble to the purchaser was the uncertainty of the title. It was hard to secure a transfer that would not be contested by some other red claimant. For example, when Wayne made his famous treaty in 1795, he paid a goodly sum for land which had already been purchased at Fort Stanwix in 1784, at Fort McIntosh in 1785 and at Fort Harmar in 1789.

First to compete with the Indians in the wilderness came the ubiquitous squatter. In this class were to be found hunters, traders, farmers and escaped criminals. Of their number we have no statistics, for the census enumerator had never reached them; but one official of a frontier garrison on the Ohio estimated that fifteen hundred of these adventurous intruders had moved into unoccupied territory within his sphere of observation. Many of them were driven away by the soldiers and their cabins burned, but it seems probable that they soon returned. Among these adventurers there may have been some worthy pioneers, but the squatters, as a class, did not have a good reputation among the officers who had been sent to the frontiers. John Matthews, a nephew of General Rufus Putnam, saw many of them in 1787, and in a private letter written at that time, he said of them and of the Indians: "They are both savages." General Harmar said of Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief: "He is a manly old fellow, and much more of a gentleman than the generality of these frontier people." Even if the British officers and traders had not been constantly inciting the Indians to hostile acts, the outrages committed by these lawless whites furnished the red man with abundant excuses for going upon the warpath. The better class of squatter at last found home and occupation among the legitimate settlers; others continued their vagrant habits, and kept

moving forward out of the reach of law and civilization. Many a pioneer found the land he had purchased from the government already occupied by an intruder, who was unwilling to make room for the legitimate owner.

There are traditions of rude contests in those early days, contests in which the lawful purchaser, finding his cabin burned by a stealthy foe, and fearing for the life of wife and children, abandoned his home and sought a new one in the wilderness. Sometimes the escaped criminals would not stop on the frontier, but would go to the Indians, and lead them back to rob or murder the settlers. A few of the same kind seem to have been in the frontier army, for General Wilkinson thought it necessary, in 1792, to issue orders that, if any soldier deserted in the direction of the enemy, scouts were to pursue him and bring back his head; that for such service the scouts were to receive forty dollars. He added this grim comment to his order: "One head lopped off in this way and set upon a pole on the parade might do lasting good in the way of deterring others." All honor is due to the body of pioneers who, under such adverse conditions, held fast to the religion and morality of their fathers, and thus laid the foundations of stable and orderly government.

These pioneers, these legitimate settlers, followed closely upon the trail of the squatter. Armed with rifle, ax and hoe, these farmer soldiers were ready to face a savage foe or to transform the wilderness.

The first party, led by General Rufus Putnam, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum on the seventh of April, 1788, and soon made settlements northward as far as Waterford, and southward to Belpre. The following winter parties under the general direction of John Cleves Symmes, formed settlements at Columbia, Losantiville and North Bend. The settlement on the Muskingum was named Marietta, in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette, whose soldiers had assisted us in the war for independence. Judge Symmes reported that he had named the settlement in his purchase Cincinnati in honor of the "knights," as he called them, who lived there, meaning the order of farmer soldiers who bore that name. In many respects, the conditions of the Marietta and Cincinnati settlements were similar. Since the first settlements

could only be made under military protection, each of these sites had been selected because the United States troops had erected a fort in that vicinity. In each place there were among the settlers many veterans of the Revolution, who came to the wilderness in the hope of repairing the losses they had incurred in the war for independence. In each case, the movement to the Ohio was preceded by a contract with Congress for a large undivided tract of land, of one and a half million acres about the Muskingum, and a million between the Great and Little Miami. The land was engaged at the rate of two-thirds of a dollar an acre, and payment could be made in the final certificates that had been issued to the discharged officers and soldiers.

Each company failed to complete the purchase of all the land for which they had made contract, other land having soon been placed on the market at more favorable rates. The system of purchasing land in large blocks was soon modified, but not until it had driven many prospective settlers to Kentucky, where a more liberal system prevailed. As a land speculation, the Muskingum and Miami ventures were both failures.

Since it was impossible to bring a large supply of provisions with the pioneers, the first work of the spring was to clear some land and plant a field of corn. At Marietta, a hundred acres were cleared and cultivated the first summer, and in the first year of the settlement at Manchester the lower of the Three Islands was transformed into a cornfield. Corn, pumpkins and beans, with game from the forest and fish from the streams, furnished subsistence for the hardy pioneers, yet so great were the demands upon the time and strength in building and fortifying, in planting and cultivating, that all sources of supply were insufficient, and, at times, there was almost a famine in some of the colonies. If we compute distances by the time or the expense of transportation, Sitka is, to-day, as near Philadelphia as Cincinnati was in 1790. At that time General Harmar, finding it difficult and expensive to send a boat once a month five hundred miles up the Ohio to Pittsburg to a post-office, found it cheaper to send letters by private messenger to Danville, Kentucky, and thence over the mountains to be mailed at Richmond. Even as late as 1792, the transportation of a message from Wayne, who was near

Pittsburg, to Wilkinson, near Cincinnati, is said to have cost a hundred dollars. In the latter part of the next year, two packet boats, well armed and sheathed, were "poled" up the river, each making the round trip to Pittsburg in a month, and conveying letters and passengers with safety and dispatch.

In the summer of 1794 three small boats were constructed to convey the mails between Wheeling and Limestone. Secretary Pickering sent to General Putnam the necessary papers for establishing a post-office at Marietta and also at Gallipolis. He also directed him to secure a postmaster for each office. For the position at Marietta General Putnam recommended a young attorney, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who was afterwards postmaster-general. The methods of conveying the mail by boats proved so unsatisfactory that it was announced in 1796 that the next year the route would be overland by Zane's Road through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe. When that route was adopted mail was carried once a week on horseback from Zanesville to Marietta. The kind of roads to be found in the earlier days may be imagined from the instructions given by Albert Gallatin to General Putnam fifteen years after the first settlement had been made, and when people were beginning to expect improved conditions. A road was to be opened from Marietta to St. Clairsville, through a rough and thickly-wooded country, provided the entire cost of construction did not exceed five dollars a mile. Evidently, making the road "passable for wagons" meant little more than cutting down trees and leaving no very high stumps in the way. In 1795, Griffin Green of Marietta paid at the rate of \$7.75 for each hundred weight (112 lbs.) conveyed by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Other bills for hauling in those times show that this was not much above the average price. The expense of transporting goods down the river and back into the remote settlements would be almost as much more.

Under such conditions the price of imported goods when measured in farm products was almost prohibitive. For example, the farmer who wished a pound of tea or a dozen iron spoons must pay in exchange a hundred pounds of pork or flour. From necessity the pioneers learned to limit their wants to the product of their own industry. When a calico gown would cost enough

meat to last a family for a whole winter, our grandmothers wore with dignity and grace the linen or the linsey which their own hands had woven and fashioned.

With a mountain barrier between them and the Atlantic, the people on both sides of the Ohio demanded a free passage to the Gulf of Mexico. Very early the surplus products of the farm were transported down the Ohio and Mississippi, in flatboats to New Orleans or in ships to the West Indies. The ships were built on our borders, and the first leader to engage in this foreign trade was Commodore Abraham Whipple, who sailed from Marietta to the West Indies in the brig *St. Clair*. The Spanish coins, the quarter, the "levy" and the "fip," brought into this country as the result of this foreign trade, continued in circulation in Ohio until the beginning of the Civil War.

In connection with the act authorizing the sale of land to the Ohio Company of Associates, there was an arrangement to sell a much larger tract to what was known as the Scioto Company. Disaster befell this venture, whose only permanent addition to the state was the settlement at Gallipolis. Through the influence of Barlow, an agent of the Scioto Company, six hundred French emigrants were induced to embark at Havre in February, 1790. Many became discouraged at Alexandria, Va., but about four hundred came overland to Gallipolis—the name selected in France for the new settlement they were about to make—and occupied the cabins prepared for them by Major Burnham. Among these were workmen whose skill seemed marvelous to the frontiersman. There were goldsmiths and watchmakers, sculptors and glassblowers. Their ignorance of woodcraft provoked the merriment of the American pioneers, but their beautiful gardens were the admiration of General Putnam and John Heckewelder, who visited them in 1792. Skilled workmen were scarce on the frontier, and many wandered from Gallipolis to other settlements where their descendants may be found among the best families. So many had gone from Gallipolis within the first five years of its existence that when General Putnam came to Gallipolis to distribute among the settlers the land in the French grant, only ninety-three persons over eighteen years of age were present to draw a share.

A little later the long deserted Moravian settlement was re-occupied by the heroic missionaries Zeisberger and Heckewelder, and, in compliance with an act of Congress, General Putnam surveyed 12,000 acres on the Tuscarawas and assigned the tract for the use of the Christian Indians. Politically, this colony, as well as the one at Gallipolis, was in Washington County, and we must neglect the details of local history, although each of these settlements could furnish material for many volumes of poetry and prose. The tract of land withheld from the general government by the state of Connecticut, and therefore called the Western Reserve, or New Connecticut, was not occupied by surveyor or settler before 1796, and its growth was comparatively slow for many years. Trumbull County, which at first included all the Reserve, sent one representative to the second Territorial Legislature and two to the constitutional convention. Its history had barely begun at the close of the territorial period. If we would clearly understand the conditions in the Ohio settlements we must bear in mind that from the very first there was a state of war. There was a brief truce along the Muskingum, but on the Ohio within sixty miles above and below the mouth of the Scioto, more than a hundred emigrants, according to General Putnam's estimate, were killed by the Indians within five years after the first settlement had been made. Along the front of the Miami colonies, murders and thefts were frequent until the advance of our army and a liberal premium on Indian scalps had driven the Indians far towards the north. The frequent attacks upon the emigrants near the mouth of the Scioto induced General Harmar, in the spring of 1790, to march in that direction with about three hundred soldiers, but the wary foe heard of his advance and kept out of his way. In September of that year he moved northward from Cincinnati with 1,400 soldiers, a few of them regulars, but the greater part militia from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. On the Miami of the Lakes he destroyed the cornfields; but two of his detachments having been routed with a total loss of three hundred men, he was forced to retreat without waiting to bury his dead. His campaign had exasperated the enemy, but not overawed them. Governor St. Clair then undertook a campaign in person, advancing to the hostile country with a force of 2,300

men, nearly all of whom were without discipline. On the fourth of November, 1791, in what is now Mercer County, he suffered the worst defeat that was ever inflicted by the Indians. Just after the retreat, Colonel Darke, who had served with Braddock, said the defeat he had witnessed in his youth was not to be compared with the disaster that had befallen St. Clair's army.

In this crisis, General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, was assigned to the command, and in June, 1792, he came to Pittsburg, and began to enlist recruits. The nicknames "Mad Anthony" and "Big Wind" suggest rashness and impetuosity, yet in his preparations he seemed to some of his subordinates provokingly slow. At Legionville, twenty-two miles below Pittsburg, he drilled his little army all winter, and it was not until April, 1793, that he moved to Cincinnati. He remained at Fort Washington all summer. He knew that, in order to meet successfully an enemy united, inspired and guided by British officers, he must have an army and not a mob, a force so united through persistent drill that no sudden assault would throw it into confusion. In October, as his army moved northward from Fort Washington, a march of ten miles a day was found to be a severe one. With the utmost care to close up the column, it would extend five miles along the narrow track through the wilderness. The army had not gone far before a party of the savages had broken through the lines and made off with a drove of horses, but so well were the soldiers drilled, so full of the spirit of their bold commander, that a party was soon in hot pursuit of the raiders, and the Indians barely escaped with a small part of their booty. The march of the column had not been hindered by the incident. As Wayne moved forward, he carefully fortified strategic points, and left them in command of trusted lieutenants. One of the important duties in the summer was to collect hay for the cattle and horses belonging to the garrison. In the summers of the long campaign many hundreds of tons were collected by the soldiers, who wielded the scythe and rake while their comrades kept guard with rifle and bayonet. In December, 1793, eighteen months after he had assumed command, he built a fort at Greenville. There was no rushing into the enemy's country, no haste to make an attack. On the con-

trary, there was a constant effort to avoid battle, and, if possible, to secure peace through negotiation.

In this policy he was following the wishes of Washington, whose purpose was to delay hostilities until a real peace could be secured with England, but Wayne and Putnam, even after the latter had concluded a treaty with the tribes about Vincennes, were convinced that the only way to teach the Delawares, Shawanees and their allies a lesson in peace was by defeating them in battle. Long before this Putnam had asked for a fort at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. "I would build," said he, "a strong post which 200 men would be able to hold against all the Indians in the world." To this suggestion Secretary Knox had replied, "We are in a delicate situation, politically, with respect to the British government. The President has, therefore, judged it prudent to keep at a distance from the lakes at present." After two years of preparation and careful advance, Wayne fought the first battle of the campaign, and even that was not of his own seeking. Little Turtle with a large force attacked the Americans at Fort Recovery on the thirtieth of June, 1794, but he was soon repulsed by a general who was never surprised, and who, when offering peace, was always prepared for war. Having received reinforcements, which increased his army to three thousand men, Wayne moved forward and built Fort Defiance and Fort Deposit. All his offers of peace having been spurned, he himself advanced to the attack on the thirtieth of August, and, after a fierce battle, utterly routed the combined forces of Canadians and Indians and chased them beyond the British fort. Thus it happened that the war with England, which begun with the bloody battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, was almost ended twenty years later by Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers. It is true that at least two settlers were killed on the Muskingum in 1795, and about the same time there was a skirmish near the Scioto with a party of irreconcilable Indians, but the chief duty now was negotiation. Jay had at last secured a treaty with England, a treaty bitterly denounced by many patriotic Americans, yet probably the best that could be secured in our condition of national weakness, and, while Wayne waited at Greenville, the savages slowly learned that they could no longer receive aid and comfort from the British, and they, too, were

ready for peace. They made a treaty with Wayne at Greenville, August 3, 1795, in which they gave up the right to all land lying east and south of the Cuyahoga River, and a line extending to the Tuscarawas River, down the Tuscarawas to Fort Laurens, thence to Loramie's store, and thence to the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. Parts of this line can still be seen in the northern boundaries of Tuscarawas and Knox Counties, and in township lines of Morrow, Marion, Union, Logan and Shelby.

After the conclusion of the Greenville treaty, Wayne tarried on the frontier to receive from the British the posts they still held in American territory. This task he accomplished early in 1796, and he then started to Philadelphia to answer charges preferred against him by enemies who are no longer remembered except as the slanderers of the hero of Stony Point and Fallen Timbers. He died on the voyage across Lake Erie, but he left no stain upon his reputation. He is not the only successful commander who has been pursued by the malice of the envious. The same fate befell Commodore Perry and General Jackson, and history has repeated itself in more recent times.

At this distance, it is hard for us to realize how slowly the colonies grew in that time of war. Six years after the beginnings at Marietta, the entire population of actual settlers along the Ohio, including the French at Gallipolis and the frontier post established at Manchester by Massie, probably did not exceed two thousand. In an agricultural sense, the real settlement of Ohio began after Wayne's victory. Before this event many of the pioneers were cultivating rented land near the forts; they now began to clear their own land.

The census of 1800 tells a significant story of the rapid changes which occurred in the first five years of peace. In that time, Washington County, which then extended from the Tuscarawas to Gallipolis, and westward across the Hocking, had increased from one to five thousand. Eastern Ohio had received eight thousand immigrants, and there were thirteen hundred pioneers on the Western Reserve, but the greatest increase had been in the Virginia Land District and the Symmes Purchase. Each of these now had a population more than twice as numer-

ous as the older settlement about the Muskingum. The immigration for the next three years had made the disparity in population still greater. In a free country it was inevitable that the power should pass to the control of the greater number. A new form of government was necessary, and that form had been provided for in the Ordinance of 1787. For the first ten years, there had been in the territory a provisional government, which has been imitated at other times when new territory has suddenly come into our possession. The first government established in Louisiana by Jefferson, and the commission in the Philippines are examples. A governor and three judges appointed by Congress had power to adopt such laws of the original states as they might deem necessary. Thus, for ten years, all the functions of territorial government were performed by four men; but in each county the people had a measure of home rule. In three years after the return of peace, it was supposed that five thousand free male inhabitants at least twenty-one years old resided within the territory. Governor St. Clair, therefore, ordered an election of territorial representatives. When this election was ordered (in 1798), there were in the territory nine counties, erected by proclamation of the governor, five of which, Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson and Ross, were within the present limits of Ohio, or at least nearly so. Wayne County had jurisdiction over parts of what are now Ohio and Indiana, but its population was chiefly confined to the vicinity of Detroit. The first duty of the twenty-two representatives was to select ten persons from whom the President was to select five, who were to constitute a legislative council, or senate. This duty having been performed at Cincinnati, in February, 1799, the two houses met for legislative purposes at the same place on the sixteenth of September. Gradually the lines were drawn between the Federalists and Republicans, but for a long time not very strictly. William Henry Harrison, a supporter of Jefferson, was elected the first delegate to Congress. Mr. McMillen, a Federalist, succeeded him; and he, in turn, was succeeded by another Federalist, Mr. Fearing. In this legislature appeared Thomas Worthington, Nathaniel Massie, and Edward Tiffin, men destined to become leaders in Ohio for

many years. They had scruples that would hardly trouble the "worker" of later times. Because they were exerting themselves to secure the removal of St. Clair, they thought it unbecoming that any one of them should be appointed his successor. Massie, in particular, let it be known that he would not accept the appointment if it were tendered him. Of Worthington, even the letters of his opponents, written in the time of intense excitement, bear witness to their respect for his character. They dubbed him Sir Thomas, but they did not deny him true knightly qualities. In later years, he and General Putnam were engaged in the same work for the moral and religious enlightenment of the people. Both were officers in the American Bible Society. Dr. Tiffin, physician, statesman and clergyman, was a pioneer preacher in the Methodist Church. The first two years in the nineteenth century mark the climax in a peaceful revolution in political and social ideals, a revolution whose extent we can hardly appreciate after the lapse of a century. Statements now accepted as axioms of political science by all parties were bitterly disputed at the close of the eighteenth century as heresies from the Jacobin clubs of Paris.

Even the decimal system of money, so convenient to us now, was very troublesome to those who had lived in colonial times, and they continued to keep their accounts in pounds, shillings and pence. For example, when a worthy magistrate imposed a fine of sixty ninetieths of a dollar he was thinking of five shillings of the old Pennsylvania currency. The act is typical of the old school of thought. Men of that school could not frame their speech to the shibboleths of the new democracy. The early records of the courts refer to two classes, the "yeomen" and the "gentlemen." Such distinctions could not long survive among a people, who, as a Colonel Worthington said, "must live by the sweat of their brows." Among the hardy pioneers the word gentleman acquired a new and more honorable meaning.

The political strife which marked the closing years of the territorial period was embittered by personal and sectional disputes, which we can now discuss freely since we have become one people in feeling and purpose. Governor St. Clair and Colonel John Cleves Symmes could not agree about the location of the

land to be donated for educational purposes, and each was so sure in his own opinion that he could hardly believe the other honest. When the friends of Jefferson began to seek the removal of St. Clair, their efforts were heartily seconded by Symmes, who longed to see the territory freed from the "tyranny" of "that aristocratic old sinner." Racial distinctions also marked the settlements which were made soon after Wayne's treaty. As the German and the Scotch-Irish, when they first came to America, finding the coast occupied by the Puritan, the Quaker or the Cavalier, had pushed into the Appalachian region, again in the western country they sought the unoccupied territory. The Yankee had occupied the mouth of the Muskingum and of the Cuyahoga, the Virginian had gone far up the Scioto and the Miamis. The other classes moved forward in direct lines, and made their homes in the interior.

On the fourth of July, 1800, all the territory west of the treaty line and the meridian of Fort Recovery was organized into Indiana Territory, and William Henry Harrison became the first governor. Three representatives and one member of the council went with the new territory. The members from Detroit kept their seats in the old Legislature. We sometimes hear of Ohio Territory, but its full official title was "The Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," and the seat of government was fixed by act of Congress at Chillicothe.

The long military service of General St. Clair had not fitted him for dealing harmoniously with a representative body. He had had some dispute with the judges in the provisional government, but this was slight in comparison with the storm that beset him when he confronted the Legislature. So fully had the disputes impressed upon the minds of the leaders in 1802 the danger of executive usurpation that the constitutional convention gave no veto power to the governor of Ohio. The Second Territorial Legislature met in Chillicothe, November 21, 1801, and adjourned, after a very stormy session, to meet in Cincinnati in November, 1802, but ere that date the movement for statehood was well under way, and the second session of that Territorial Legislature was never held. Of the disputes in the last Territorial Leg-

islature at Chillicothe, Mr. Burnet, a Federalist from Hamilton County, has said: "There was an unreasonable warmth and jealousy of motive on both sides." The representatives from Washington, Trumbull and Jefferson Counties were supported by the Detroit members, and in part by those from Hamilton. This combination the Scioto and Miami members could break up by excluding the inhabited part of Wayne County from the new state. They were determined that the "tools of Arthur the First" should not be in the majority. The Washington representatives then proposed that the eastern division be divided into two states with the Scioto as a partial boundary. This would have made two states, each of which would have been larger than Maryland, New Jersey, or Massachusetts, but, fortunately, we say, for, when Ohio points to her famous sons, who is there who would divide them into two groups, and separate Grant from Sherman, or Hayes from Garfield? By virtue of the Enabling Act of Congress approved April 30, 1802, thirty-five members, representing nine counties, Trumbull, Jefferson, Belmont, Washington, Fairfield, Ross, Adams, Clermont and Hamilton, on a basis of one member for twelve hundred inhabitants, elected in October, met at Chillicothe in November and framed the constitution of the state of Ohio. Soon after the convention met, Governor St. Clair was removed from office by President Jefferson, and the executive duties devolved upon the secretary, Charles Willing Bird. The veteran of three wars then returned to Pennsylvania and lived in retirement. That he had been needlessly arbitrary in the discharge of his duties, is probably true. To the charges of corruption in office, it is only necessary to answer that, after so many years of public service, he retired a poor man — so poor, indeed, that almost his only support in his old age was the small pension given him by the state of Pennsylvania.

There was such haste to secure a state government, and thus get rid of the "tools" of St. Clair, as they were called, that the convention would not refer the constitution they had made to the decision of the popular vote. It was a subject for ridicule among the opponents of statehood that a constitution that began with "We, the people," and was well bepeopled throughout, was not

referred to the people at all, but was adopted by the vote of twenty-seven men, yet E. D. Mansfield, a very careful student, has pronounced it the best constitution he ever saw, "for the reason that it had the fewest limitations." The letters of the two parties in the contests of 1802-03, when read in the light of a century of practical experience, prove that no one on either side was an infallible prophet. The millenium had not begun because the Republicans had removed from office such "Tories" as St. Clair, who had spent the best part of his life in defense of his country, or as Putnam and his associates, who had fought from Lexington to Newburg, and had afterwards given the best of their land to the defenders of the frontier. Nor was the state on the sure road to ruin because such "Jacobins" as Worthington, Massie and Tiffin had come to the front. No amount of political mud can fix upon a person or party an inappropriate nickname. Hence Tory and Jacobin ceased to be useful names in practical politics.

The peaceful revolution that removed the political center from the Muskingum to the Scioto requires no philosophy, optimistic or pessimistic, for its explanation. Twenty thousand people had more votes than five thousand, and, since the twenty thousand were as intelligent as any other group, it was but natural that they would elect men from their own midst. At first there was boundless elation among those who were girding on their harness, but the actual struggles gave little time for boasting over those who had put it off. The friends of Washington emphasized law as the shield of the oppressed; the friends of Jefferson were the champions of personal liberty. The experience of a century has taught us that both are necessary in a government by the people and for the people. We have all learned that there can be no true liberty unprotected by law, no law worthy of the name which does not respect the liberty of the individual.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

From the Hildreth Collection of Manuscripts in Marietta College Library.

MAJOR HASKELL TO GRIFFIN GREENE.

HEADQUARTERS, MIAMI OF THE LAKE, August 29, 1794.

SIR:

The last time I wrote you was from St. Clair—the date I have forgot. In June last I was relieved from that post and joined the 4th Sub-Legion, which I have commanded ever since. The 28th of July the Army moved forward consisting of about 1,800 regulars, and 1,500 militia from Kentucky, by the way of the Battle ground, now Fort Recovery, then turned more to the eastward and struck St. Marys in 20 miles where we erected a small fort and left a subaltern's command, crossed the St. Marys, in four or five days' marching found the Oglaze, continuing down that river to where it formed a junction with the Miami of the Lake, 100 miles from Greeneville by the route we took. At this place we built a garrison and left a Major in command. The army proceeded down the river towards the lakes 47 miles from the garrison until the 20th instant in the morning about 9 o'clock, when we found the Indians who had placed themselves for us. When the attack commenced we formed and charged them with our bayonets and pursued them two miles thro' a very bad thicket of woods, logs and underbrush, and with the charge of the cavalry, routed and defeated them. Our line extended in length two and a half miles, and it was with difficulty we outflanked them. The prisoner (a white man), we took says they compute their numbers to 1,200 Indians and 250 white men, Detroit militia, in action. Our loss in the engagement was two officers killed, four officers wounded, about 30 soldiers killed, and 80 wounded. The Indians suffered much; perhaps 40 or 50 of their killed fell into our hands. The prisoner was asked why they did not fight better. He said we would give them no time to load their pieces but kept them constantly on the run. Two miles advanced of the action is a British Garrison, established last spring, which we marched around within pistol shot in the day time. It was demanded but not given up. Our artillery not being sufficient, and the place too strong to storm, it was not attempted, but we burned their out-houses, destroyed all their gardens, cornfields and hay within musket shot of the fort and down beyond them 8 or 9 miles without opposition. The 27th instant we arrived here, where a fort is, and are to halt a few days to refresh. About 60 miles we have marched thro' the Indian villages and settlements, and have destroyed several thousand acres of corn, beans, and all kinds of vegetables, besides their houses, with furniture, tools, etc. A party has gone in to Fort Recovery for a supply of provisions for us.

It is said when they return we go up the Miami sixty miles to where St. Marys forms a junction with the St. Joseph and destroy all the corn in that country.

In great haste I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

Griffin Greene, Esq., and Mr. B. I. Gilman.

J. I. HASKELL.

COL. ROBERT OLIVER TO GRIFFIN GREENE.

(This bears no postmark, but it was evidently written at Chillicothe.)

December 29, 1801.

We have passed a law declaring the assent of the Territory to an alteration of the original boundary lines for States. This has offended the counties of Ross, Adams and part of Fairfield and we had like to brought an old house over our heads. The grand jurors of the county of Adams has presented the Governor and Council as nuisances in the Territory. However this is not all, for on Christmas Eve, Mr. Baldwin was preparing to burn a barrel of tar before the house where the Governor and a large number of the members of both houses who gave their voice in favor of the above bill lodged, and to burn the Governor in effigy, and if any opposition was made to whip them that made it. However Col. Worthington and some other men prevented, but on Saturday night last, which you may remember was the night after, a number of men being half drunk were, as we believe, determined to abuse some of the members down at their quarters, but three of them, a little drunker than was necessary, came down before the others (as we believe), were ready. Mr. Schiffin (Scheiffelin of Detroit), a member from the county of Wayne, being some irritated from what he had heard, gave them some warm words, so that one collared him, but Schiffin drew his dirk and I have reason to believe, had it not been for Capt. Gregg, he would have put it into him up to the hilt. They were immediately separated, but all the arms in the house were soon loaded and we were determined to defend the house.

GOV. ST. CLAIR TO PAUL FEARING.

(The blanks in the following indicate places that have become illegible).

CHILICOTHEY, 15th January, 1802.

Mr. Worthington and Baldwin must have been at Washington for some time. Mr. McMillan will not set out to meet them till the 25th, and it seems to be uncertain whether Mr. Tod will go or not. I believe

there are two reasons for that uncertainty. One is that Mr. Meigs is already gone from Marietta, and declared himself favorably to the division * * * wished that the people might petition for that measure, and that the presenting the petition might be committed to him * * * another is that there would be some difficulty in raising the money necessary for a special agent. I am sorry for it * * * not that I think the business would be in bad hands if committed to Mr. Meigs, but that sending some person from Trumbull would be the means of uniting different interests and giving both a weight they could not separately have. But the idea of putting the petitions into any hands but yours was never entertained by those who prepared the measure.

I have good reason to think that new efforts will be made by the agents from this place to work my removal, and from their conduct on the way to Washington (for I have heard of them from several places on their way) no falsehood or calumny that malice can invent will be spared. I trust in the integrity of my conduct, and in the good offices of those few who know me, to counteract them; and yours, I trust, will not be refused.

The riotous and unlawful assemblies at this place, with intention to insult and maltreat the Governor and certain members of the Legislature is an article of news, and as it will be first announced by the agent above mentioned, will receive its coloring from them, and one of them, Baldwin, was a principal actor, take the story as it really happened.

On Christmas Eve, Mr. Baldwin had collected a mob at a certain house in this town, and was proceeding at the head of them to my quarters, where about one-half of the legislature are also quartered, in order to burn the Governor in effigy before the house, when he was met by Mr. Worthington and only prevented from it by the firm and reiterated declaration that, if he proceeded, he (Mr. Worthington), would put him to death with his own hands. On Christmas evening a new mob assembled at the quarters of the members and in a very rude manner forced into the room where they had dined, calling for liquor — saying it was a tavern and they had an equal right to that room with many others, and it was not long before one of the members was collared. I had retired to my chamber and was in the act of writing to you when the affair happened, and by my exertions and that of the peace officers, it was quelled, and the people dispersed, and the affair brought before the legislature on Monday, the justice having refused to bind them over. It is probable that it will be very differently represented. But Mr. Worthington was on the spot, who not only prevented the first insult (which I should certainly have laughed at) but had he not come to that house on Christmas night * * * after I had gone to bed, and some of the more violent returned, the consequences would have been of the most serious nature, for the gentlemen expected it, and were armed to defend themselves.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES TO GRIFFIN GREENE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 21st of January, 1802.

I believe the Governor will soon have his own hands full of contention and vexation. He pretends to be wise enough to dictate to others — let us see whether he be wise enough to acquit himself of crimes and malpractices in his office, of which he is now charged by Col. Worthington and Mr. Baldwin. The complaint is now before the President. Though I have not seen a list of charges, yet I believe they are and might be numerous. I think our territory will not be divided by Congress, a majority of whom are wishing us to become a free state, as they presume if Governor St. Clair, that old aristocratic sinner was once out of the way we should all be honest and wise enough to make good republicans.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES TO RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, SR.

CINCINNATI, October the 20th, 1806.

Permit me to enquire how much the sum is which Congress has allowed to each of the late judges of the Territory, N. W. of the Ohio, as arrears of their salaries due from the date of the sitting of the late Convention until the full organization of the new government of the State of Ohio, for I never could learn the precise sum that is coming to me as a compensation for their withholding my salary during that sort of interregnum.

THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMISSION OF OHIO INTO THE UNION AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

RUSH R. SLOANE.

We assemble on this occasion to celebrate the centennial of a great state, and the executive committee have assigned me the pleasing duty of delivering an address upon the date of the Organization of Ohio and Admission to the Union, and the Great Seal of the State.



RUSH R. SLOANE.

One hundred years ago on the ninth of last November, a small body of thirty-five of the most intelligent men in the counties of the then eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, who had, since the first of the month, been gathered, in this then primitive village of Chillicothe, solemnly affixed their names to the first constitution of Ohio. This instrument made Chillicothe the capital of the new state, and fixed the

time for the completion of its organization as the first Tuesday in March, 1803, (being the first day of March.)

Ohioans ought indeed to be gratified in view of the admirable way in which the territory and state were settled; this began just after the War of Independence, and one may say, largely settled under the direction of men who had been enlarged in mind by the war, and by the period of constitutional construction following it.

Then its settlement synchronized with the revival of Chris-

tian belief and the home missionary activity which marked the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Besides this, and most educative, it was settled just at the time when the older states had taken up the questions of the popular and higher education, but had not answered them; so that Ohio's contributions to the cause of education were not mere imitation and repetition of older institutions and policies, but our Ohio settlers worked on the same problems in association with the East, but solved them independently and for themselves.

What a remarkable transition in this century of time! Peopled by sons of Europe's greatest nations, gathered from Virginia, New England, Pennsylvania, New York—children of such ancestors, it is little wonder that Ohio is a great state and her people a great people! For years she was styled "The Gateway of the West." The equal of any of the states in education and religion, guided by principles of eternal right, when Ohio's voice has spoken the Nation has responded. When others doubted and faltered, her people led, and fearlessly sustained those principles and policies which have become the law of the Nation and the admiration of the world.

Her people led the way in the abolition of slavery, and freely gave her sons to defend the Nation's life in the hour of severest trial and greatest danger.

In her century of life Ohio has increased in population a thousand fold, while during the same period she has added to other states by emigration, two millions of people, over one million of whom were born in Ohio. Truly an illustrious record. Only complete by adding her exalted claim as the "Mother of Presidents," and the peer in civilization of any state in the Union.

Born in Ohio and a life-long resident of the city of Sandusky, from my early manhood I have been profoundly interested in the state and the great Northwest. It has been my recreation to study its peoples, its social and material conditions, and the history of its continuous and wonderful advance in wealth and civilization; and naturally, in all these studies and reflections, my mind has fastened its greatest interest upon our own state of Ohio. Naturally, too, during all these years I have been gradually collecting the written history of the state, until now I

think I may say, perhaps with pardonable pride, at least without the intention of boasting of it, that I have as complete an individual collection of such historical data as can be found within her borders. Speaking from the vantage ground afforded me by these studies it has become a matter of increasing surprise to me that there should have been so much discussion and misunderstanding as to the date of the actual organization of the state and its admission to the Union; for the determination of the one fact necessarily determines the other, as I shall hope to clearly demonstrate. I shall later allude to the principal contentions out of which the confusion on this subject has arisen, but before I go to that I want to notice the well-meant endeavor of the Ohio Legislature to set the matter at rest, and to briefly comment upon the singular ease with which errors creep into matters in which absolute accuracy is of the highest importance.

Prior to the adjournment of the last session of the Legislature of Ohio the following joint resolution was adopted:

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Relative to the Centennial Anniversary of the Admission of Ohio into the Union.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-ninth day of November, 1802, the first constitution of Ohio was ratified by the convention which framed it; and,

WHEREAS, On February 17, 1803, Congress passed an act admitting Ohio into the Union under that constitution; and,

WHEREAS, On March 1, 1803, the first General Assembly of Ohio assembled and organized and Ohio thereupon became a state.

Then follows the balance of the resolution which is in reference to the proper celebration of these events, and which it is not necessary to my present purpose to quote.

Now the significance of this quotation is this: The first constitution of Ohio *was* adopted by the convention which framed it, as above stated, on November 29, 1802. It is equally true that the first General Assembly of Ohio, met and organized under that constitution, on March 1, 1803; but it is not true that on February 17, 1803, Congress passed an act admitting Ohio into the Union; indeed, on the contrary, it has been the widely accepted

idea of writers and historians that Congress never passed any act specifically admitting Ohio to the Union. I think I shall be able to show that this is an error; but certain it is that Congress passed no such act on the seventeenth of February, 1803.

An act, originating in the Senate, was passed by the body February 7, 1803, went to the House and was passed February 12, 1803, and was approved February 19, 1803, and became a law from that date. This is the act which was intended, no doubt, by the resolution above quoted. This latter date has been much contended for as the precise date of the admission of Ohio to the Union.

I shall pass this matter, for the present, with the remark that the act of Congress of this date had no reference to the admission of Ohio to the Union. It merely extended the operation of the laws of the United States to the new state then in process of formation and created a Federal district court to take the place of the territorial court, when that should be superseded by the operation of the constitution, provided for the appointment of a district judge, a district attorney and a United States marshal, the compensation of the judge to begin at the date of his appointment, a date which the act did not attempt to fix but left to be determined by those events which should finally determine the time when Ohio should cease to be a territory and become a state. The second session of the Seventh Congress was soon to close, and had not provision of some such character as this been made, the new state would have been without a Federal court until after the first Monday in December, 1803. But I shall refer to this act more at length, later.

It would seem that this resolution of Ohio's last General Assembly, in so far as correct, was well-timed; for, when a state has entered the last year of its first century its natal day, the day on which its state life began, should be the subject of neither doubt nor discussion. I am convinced that a candid examination of the data which I have collected will finally settle any remaining doubts that may exist. Indeed I think that a brief review of the early history of the territory and the state, and of the acts of Congress in reference to the matter will be of interest and will cause

some surprise that there should ever have been any doubt or controversy upon this subject.

Ohio was the fourth state admitted under the constitution of the United States, and stood seventeenth on the roll of states. Vermont and Kentucky were formed from other states, and had never been organized as territories. Tennessee had been known as the "territory south of the river Ohio." For none of these three states was there an Enabling Act of Congress. Since the admission of Ohio by the Enabling Act of April 30, 1802, all the states since admitted have been under acts, the features of which have been copied largely after that act.

It is also a singular fact that, of all the states that have been admitted into the Union since the national life began in 1776, Ohio is the only one in regard to which any question has been raised as to the time when she became a state. This can be accounted for, in part, by the fact that no early history of the state was written. Then when Harris's "Tour" was published in 1805, he made the grave blunder of stating that "Ohio was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress, April 28, 1802." There is little doubt that he referred to the Enabling Act of April 30, 1802, of which we shall have more to say. Books of any sort were not plentiful in those days, and newspapers were scarcer than books!

In 1833, when the Hon. S. P. Chase published his sketch of the history of Ohio, in speaking of the propositions contained in the Enabling Act, and the modifications of them proposed by the constitutional convention of Ohio in 1802, and submitted to Congress with the new state constitution, he says: "Congress assented to the proposed modifications and thus completed the compact; Ohio was now a state and a member of the Federal Union." But he gives no date, though the date of the final act of Congress assenting to these modifications is March 3, 1803. It is, however, the better opinion that the acceptance or rejection either of the original propositions of Congress or of the modifications above alluded to, had absolutely nothing to do with the formation of Ohio or her admission to the Union. And I submit it as a singular fact and as in part accounting for the want of knowledge on the part of the people of Ohio as to the early history of our state, that this work of Mr. Chase's was the first published

history of the state, and when issued in 1833, was spoken of as an invaluable acquisition to every enlightened citizen of the state; and Mr. Chase was heralded as its first historian. It was also commented upon that the first volume of the "Statutes of Ohio and the Northwest Territory" by S. P. Chase, which included the preliminary history of Ohio, was all of it of Ohio manufacture. The paper was made by E. T. Coxe & Company, of Zanesville, and the printing and binding were done in Cincinnati.

In 1838, Caleb Atwater, in his history, named February 19, 1803, the date of the Federal Judiciary Act of Congress before referred to, as the date of admission. Hickey, on the Constitution, names November 29, 1802, the date of the adoption of that instrument, as the true date. Hildreth, in the fifth volume of his history, fixes the date as March 1, 1803, and, in my judgment, he is correct. Walker, in his history of Athens County, names the date of the act of Congress assenting to the modifications of the propositions of the enabling act, as proposed by the constitutional convention, which was March 3, 1803, thus, in effect, following the idea of Chase. In Black's Ohio, the date named is February 19, 1803. Hon. Rufus King in his history of Ohio fixes the date as March 1, 1803, as does also Samuel Adams Drake in his history of the Ohio Valley States. In 1888, Black's Story of Ohio was published; and within the last two years the president of an Ohio college, a leading educator, insisted that Ohio became a state on the nineteenth day of February, 1803. Even the late president of Marietta College in October, 1887, in an article on this subject published in one of the popular magazines, claims that: "The question as to the admission of Ohio is between the dates November 29, 1802, and February 19, 1803," and he contends that the latter is the true date because the act of Congress of that date, the Federal Judiciary Act before referred to, to use his language: "Transformed Ohio from a territory into a state."

This contention might be dismissed for the present with the remark that Congress has no power to create a state, hence it could not work the alleged transformation even if so disposed. The creation of a state is peculiarly the business of the inhabitants of the territory in question, under certain sanctions imposed

by the Federal constitution, provided that territory belongs to the United States. It is fair to add, however, that on the date contended for—February 19, 1803—the constitution of Ohio, together with the memorial heretofore referred to, were in the possession of Congress; and that by the terms of the constitution it was then well known and generally understood that the new state would complete its organization on the first Tuesday of March, 1803, that day falling on March 1.

This writer also overlooked the significant fact that the court provided for by this act was not organized until March 1, 1803, and that the first session of the court, as provided by the act itself, was to be held on the first Monday in June, 1803.

It would seem that these facts would be sufficient to effectually dispose of the argument that because the preamble of the act in question recognizes the state of Ohio by name and the body of the act provides for the administration of the laws of the United States and creates a Federal court to administer them therein, it thereby creates a state and also admits it into the Union! But I shall have occasion to notice this argument again later on.

In the seventeenth volume of the Magazine of American History are two articles upon this subject; one argues that Ohio became a state on the date of the adoption of the new constitution, November 29, 1802; the other contending that Ohio became a state on the nineteenth day of February, 1803, and his arguments are practically the same as those already noticed.

It is true that the act of Congress of that date is the first which recognizes Ohio by name, but it is equally and incontestably true that the exact status of Ohio at that date was that of a body politic, an unorganized and inchoate state. And this was the status of the state from the date of the adoption of the constitution November 29, 1802, during the formative period, when under Schedule 6 of the constitution the elections of January 11, 1803, were held and officers necessary for the complete civil organization of the state were elected; and up to the date of the meeting and organization of the first General Assembly of the state and the complete and final civil organization thereof and consequent cessation of the territorial government and its functions on the first day of March, 1803.

Other claims and arguments as to Ohio's natal day could be given, but it is unnecessary, as the references already made establish the fact that great doubt and uncertainty have existed until a recent period, at least upon this important question.

My first claim is: That the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, commonly called the Enabling Act, while it gave the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio permission to form a state, did not of itself create the state. And it follows that April 30, 1802, can be considered neither as the date of the creation of the state nor of its admission to the Union. Although by force of the first section of that very act the new state would become a member of the Union "when formed," that is at the very moment when its civil organization should become complete. This will more clearly appear on an examination of the preamble and first section of the act itself. The preamble is as follows:

An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio to form a state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

Now it is certainly competent for us to look at this preamble in order to determine what were the original intentions of its framers. As to whether or not those intentions were carried out we must look to the act itself. It is evident from the language employed that the intention was not only to confer upon the people of the territory in question the right to form a state, but also, by the same act, to admit that state, when formed, to the Union. And upon reference to the first section of the act we see that this intention was clearly carried out. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory Northwest of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state when formed shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Now it seems perfectly clear that Congress by virtue of this act not only granted to the people of the territory in question

o. c. — 7

all needful permission to form for themselves a constitution and state government, but that by force of this very act that state, *when formed*, was admitted into the Union. That this is the correct construction of the act is plain from the language of the preamble, from the language of the section quoted, and from the fact that no other formal act admitting Ohio to the Union was ever passed. No other act could add anything to this. Ohio was specifically admitted to the Union by this act, although then neither formed nor named.

Now in further confirmation of the fact that this is the correct construction of this act and to show that it is the construction placed on it by those who were contemporary to these events, I will give you a brief letter written by one of the brightest and most energetic men in public life in the Northwestern Territory in those days, and one who was by all writers admitted to have done more to effect Ohio's admission as a state than any other, and who was elected the first United States senator in 1803, re-elected in 1810 and resigned his seat in the Senate in 1814 to accept the office of governor of Ohio, an office to which he was in turn re-elected. This letter was written to Col. Nathaniel Massie, who, by the way, was a brother-in-law of Charles Willing Byrd, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1802.

I do myself the pleasure to enclose you a copy of the Act for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. I leave this place in an hour.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON.

Now, as the act of April 30, 1802, admits the new state when formed, the important ultimate question is, on what date was the state of Ohio formed?

My second claim is: That November 29, 1802, the date on which the constitutional convention held in pursuance of the Enabling Act of Congress completed its work, the day on which the first constitution of Ohio was signed and approved, cannot be considered as the day on which the state was formed, because the convention by its work up to that point had created only a body politic, an unorganized or inchoate state; the complete or-

ganization of which was postponed by the express provisions of the constitution itself until the first Tuesday in March, 1803, which day was March 1, 1803. See Article I, section 25, constitution of Ohio, 1802.

That the territorial condition of the new state was not terminated by the adoption of the constitution on November 29, 1802, and that it did continue by the very terms of the instrument itself, as has been shown, until March 1, 1803, was thoroughly understood at that time. In the first place, among the membership of the convention which framed the constitution eight, or nearly one-fourth of the entire body, were then members of the Territorial Legislature, and they may be presumed to have known the provisions of that instrument which was to legislate them out of office. Then we find in "American State Papers — Miscellaneous," volume I, page 343, a letter written by the distinguished Edward Tiffin, president of that convention and afterwards governor of Ohio, to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, transmitting to Congress the constitution for submission to that body, under the date of December 4, 1802; and he directs it from Chillicothe, N. W. Territory, and not from the state of Ohio. This distinctly shows what was understood to be the status of the new state at that time and its accuracy cannot be impeached.

It is also safe to say that President Jefferson knew when Ohio was entitled to be considered as one of the states of the Union, yet in his annual message of December 15, 1802, he makes no allusion to the admission of the state, and as late as January 11, 1803, he is still unaware of its existence, as is shown by the following entry found in the Executive Journal of the United States Senate for the year 1803, page 433, which is very significant :

I nominate Joseph Wood of the North Western Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Marietta in said Territory and in place of P. Foster resigned; and Griffith Green to be collector for the District of Marietta in the North Western Territory and inspector of the Revenue for the same. January 11th, 1803.

TH. JEFFERSON.

The president of the United States, if anyone, should know to a certainty whether on January 11, 1803, Marietta was located in the state of Ohio or in the Northwestern Territory; and it may be safely assumed that he did know, and that at that time Ohio was not a state of the Union. The date of these appointments and the residence of the appointees, as named by the above entry are conclusive that President Jefferson on January 11, 1803, knew that Marietta was then a city of the Northwestern Territory, and that the state of Ohio as a state did not then exist.

The claim that Ohio became a state on the nineteenth day of February, 1803, has less foundation, perhaps, than any of the other dates contended for; but by reason of the general acceptance of that date in some quarters, and because of the error into which the Legislature of Ohio seems to have fallen in its resolution passed at the last session and already noted herein, I deem it important enough to justify further explanation.

The claim is wholly based upon the language employed in the preamble of an act of Congress approved on that date, language which is used not in reference to the act which follows, but is a recitation of the purposes of the prior act of April 30, 1802, known as the Enabling Act, and of what had been done by the people of the territory northwest of the river Ohio under and by virtue thereof. And it goes on to state that by virtue of that act a constitution has been adopted and a state formed, which has been admitted to the Union under the name of Ohio.

Now this is all of it in the preamble, the office of which is merely introductory of the purposes of the act and which forms no part of the act itself and hence accomplishes nothing.

Coming to the act itself we find, as has been said, that it has nothing whatever to do with the creation of the state nor its admission to the Union. It extends the operation of the laws of the United States over the new state of Ohio, erecting the state into a judicial district for the purposes of a Federal district court, creating the offices of judge, district attorney and marshal for the said district, these being necessary steps not of creating the state of Ohio nor of admitting it to the Union, but recognizing

it as a body politic, and soon to emerge from that condition into one of complete statehood and to take its place in the sisterhood of states. If this act created the state of Ohio, as has been claimed, it was not by direct language, for there is no reference to any such purpose therein; but it is said that it does so by necessary implication; and the proposition is stated in the language of one as follows:

When, therefore, the act of February 19, 1803, declared Ohio to be a district in the judiciary system of the United States, it declared it to be a state. The establishment of a district court to take the place of the territorial court transformed it from a territory into a state. Ohio could not be a judicial district of the United States and at the same time be a territory. The two things were absolutely incompatible.

These conclusions, as far as they go, are just; but it is a matter of great surprise to me that a gentleman of ability and scholarship should have overlooked certain perfectly obvious facts of history in connection with the operation of this act of Congress, which completely negative the conclusions reached by him.

No date was named in the act itself upon which it was to go into operation as a whole. The first term of the court established by it was to convene on the first Monday of June, 1803. The compensation of the judge was to commence from the date of his appointment. The constitution of the new state was before Congress and every member of the Senate and the House, as well as the president of the United States himself, clearly understood that by the terms of Article I, section 25, of that instrument the state of Ohio would complete her civil organization on the first day of March, 1803, and that by the third section of the Schedule it was provided that: "The governor, secretary and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government were to hold their offices and continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution." This being the exact language of the section.

Now, on March 1, 1803, President Jefferson sent to the Senate for confirmation as district judge for the district of Ohio, the name of Charles Willing Bird, of Ohio, and also the names of Michael Baldwin and David Zeigler to be

United States district attorney and United States marshal respectively. Thus it will be seen that the Federal district of Ohio was organized under this act of February 19, 1803, on the same day that the state of Ohio emerged from its territorial condition into one of complete statehood—March 1, 1803.

This is the earliest date on which Ohio can be considered as formed into complete statehood, nor does it matter what action Congress may have thereafter taken. The law-making power is the paramount representative of the sovereignty of the state and by the express provisions of the constitution already quoted this was the date on which the first General Assembly of Ohio met, on which the state government was organized, on which the territorial government ceased and Ohio became a state and a member of the Union for all purposes.

The statement of these claims becomes immediately persuasive when we examine the history of the period in question. As early as in January, 1802, the unpopularity of the territorial governor, Arthur St. Clair, who had the honor originally to be an appointee of President Washington, and who was twice re-appointed by President Adams, but who had antagonized the Territorial Legislature by his frequent exercise of the veto power, led to the formation of a movement among the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a new state and to secure its admission into the Union. This resulted in the passage by Congress of the act of April 30, 1802, the Enabling Act before referred to, which among other things provided for the calling and election of a constitutional convention to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday in November, 1802. The seventh section of this act proposed certain things which apparently have been considered by some as conditions upon which the new state was to be admitted into the Union; but, as the act says, these propositions were "Offered to the convention of the eastern state of said territory, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection," and it is difficult to see how their acceptance or rejection could have had any effect on the admission of the new state to the Union.

The Hon. William Wirt, who was attorney-general of the United States from 1817 to 1829, in "Opinions of Attorneys-

General of the United States," published by Blair and Rives, Washington, D. C., 1841, on page 1386, in speaking of this section of the Enabling Act, says: "The state, being declared 'perfectly free to accept or reject,' I cannot perceive that the admission of Ohio into the Union was dependent in any degree upon her acceptance or rejection of these propositions; but that on the contrary the section in question contemplates her equally as a state and a member of the Union whether she should accept or reject these propositions."

The constitutional convention chose to accept the propositions with certain additions and modifications, and, in a separate memorial, presented the latter, which were afterwards agreed to by Congress in an act approved March 3, 1803, and it is significant that the constitution contains no reference to the original propositions nor to their modifications.

This act of March 3, 1803, is the one which has been referred to as completing the so-called "compact" between the new state and the Union, and the significance of the foregoing extract is that it shows that the completion of that compact had no effect at all on the creation of the state nor its admission to the Union; and this disposes of the date of March 3, 1803.

Now as to the date of March 1, 1803, it is evident that when on that date President Jefferson appointed Messrs. Byrd, Baldwin and Zeigler, of the state of Ohio, to the offices named, he then knew that the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had passed out of existence; and that without any interregnum the state of Ohio had taken its place. Knowing as he did that by the terms of Article I, section 25, of the new constitution of the state the General Assembly of Ohio was to convene on that day, he also knew that whatever was to be done to complete the transfer of the old form of government to the new, must be done at that time. All of these acts and appointments are in entire harmony with the theory that this transition took place on March 1, 1803, and they are irreconcilable with any other date as the time of the admission of the state to the Union.

It is of no small importance in connection with this question of the time of Ohio's admission to remember that these ap-

pointments were deliberate and long considered acts. "Actions speak louder than words," and President Jefferson was doing just what presidents have been doing ever since, he was looking ahead, and he wanted his friends where they could do him the most good. In the election of 1797 he had been defeated by John Adams by three votes. In 1801 the vote in the Electoral College was a tie between Mr. Jefferson and Aaron Burr, each having 71 votes. The election devolved upon the House of Representatives and Mr. Jefferson was only successful on the thirty-sixth ballot. He was looking ahead to 1805, and when that time came he had builded his fences so well that out of 176 electoral votes he received 162 to Mr. Pinckney's 14.

Now a word as to who Messrs. Byrd and Baldwin were. Mr. Byrd was appointed as the secretary of the territory northwest of the river Ohio on the resignation of Captain William Henry Harrison, who was elected delegate to Congress from the territory October 3, 1799. The Hon. W. T. McClintick, in his history of "Ohio's Birth Struggle," says: "He was not yet thirty years of age. * * * The distinction of his Virginia ancestry, the influence of his wealthy relatives and friends in Philadelphia which was then the seat of the Federal government, united to his own merit and reputation, secured his appointment to succeed Captain Harrison. His identification with the Republican party was manifest from the first." And the same writer says of Baldwin: "He was a young man who came to Chillicothe in 1799, and soon compelled recognition by his energy, learning and sparkling intellectual gifts." Later he speaks again of "Secretary Byrd, who from his official position was able to exert a powerful influence in direct antagonism to the governor." And Hon. W. H. Smith, in the St. Clair Papers, says: "There were no ties of sympathy between the governor (St. Clair) and the new secretary." On November 22, 1802, President Jefferson removed Governor St. Clair, and in the letter of James Madison, secretary of state, to Charles W. Byrd, Chillicothe, he states that St. Clair's "Commission as governor of the Northwestern Territory is to cease on his receipt of the notification; that no successor has yet been appointed, and consequently the functions of the office devolve upon you as secretary of the

said territory." No successor was appointed and Charles Willing Byrd, the friend of Jefferson and antagonist of St. Clair, continued to hold the positions of secretary and acting governor of the territory until the state was organized on March 1, 1803, when he became judge of the new Federal district of Ohio under the pre-arranged plan and by appointment of President Jefferson.

It will be remembered that after the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Connecticut set up a claim to the north part of what is now the state of Ohio north of Latitude 41 degrees north; and Virginia claimed south of that line as being within the limits of her charter. This latter tract was called the Virginia Military Tract, and that state gave the same to her soldiers of the Revolution as a reward for their services. The Western Reserve was estimated to contain about two and one-half millions of acres. Five hundred thousand acres of this tract Connecticut gave to sufferers by fire in the War of the Revolution, and this came to be called Sufferer's Land or the Firelands, and this gives the name to the "Firelands Historical Society" of national repute.

It is well known that the Ordinance of 1787 constituted the Northwest Territory a civil government with restricted powers. It embraced the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota, and it provided that when the eastern division of that territory had sixty thousand free inhabitants it was entitled to become a state. And Judge Burnet in his notes on the Northwest Territory says: "Fears were entertained that claims adverse to those of the United States might be attended with unpleasant results; as the Territorial Legislature, following in the footsteps of the governor and judges in the exercise of their legislative functions, had assumed jurisdiction over the entire territory in conformity with the Ordinance of 1787 and were enforcing the execution of their laws by their own officers and judicial tribunals. These unpleasant apprehensions, however, were removed before any collision took place, by an agreement between that state and the United States."
* * * "By that arrangement the state of Connecticut relinquished to the United States all right of jurisdiction; and the

United States relinquished to Connecticut all right of title to the soil of the disputed territory."

And now it must be borne in mind that from April 7, 1788, the date of the first settlement at Marietta, the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio lived under the Ordinance of 1787. This was their constitution and fundamental law and through its operation the first local laws suited to the condition of the people were adopted and published, in the territory, by the governor and three judges chosen by Congress. This government continued until 1799, when the territory, having five thousand free male inhabitants, a territorial government was formed on the sixteenth day of September, 1799, and this continued until the first day of March, 1803.

Under these conditions it twice became the duty of Congress to directly determine the date when Ohio passed from the territorial condition to that of complete statehood.

The first occasion was on January 24, 1803, when a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives which is as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the late territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio have, by virtue of an act of Congress, passed on the first of May, One thousand eight hundred and two, (April 30, 1802) formed a constitution and state government and have thereby and by virtue of the act of Congress aforesaid, become a separate and independent state by the name of Ohio; that Paul Fearing, a member of this House who was elected by the late territorial government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, is no longer entitled to a seat in this House.

This resolution was referred to the committee on elections, and on January 31, 1803, that committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Paul Fearing, the delegate from the territory northwest of the river Ohio, is still entitled to a seat in this House,

which was adopted, and that gentleman retained his seat and received compensation as the territorial delegate during the second session of the Seventh Congress, which of course adjourned *sine die* before the new state of Ohio had any opportunity to supersede him under the authority of her constitution.

The second occasion was on the report of the committee on claims to whom had been referred the claim of Judge Return J. Meigs. The report was communicated to the House February 18, 1805.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution of Ohio Mr. Meigs was a Federal judge for the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio and by the provisions of that instrument hereinbefore quoted he retained that office and continued to exercise its functions and perform its duties until April 15, 1803.

It is said in the report above referred to under the head of Claims, American State Papers, page 311, Eighth Congress, second session, No. 162, in a letter from Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, to Mr. Dana, chairman of the committee on claims, under date of December 12, 1804, that: "The accounting officers of the treasury considering the question of the time when the salaries of the several officers of the Northwestern Territory had ceased as doubtful, applied to the attorney-general and in conformity with his opinion settled the accounts and paid the salaries of these officers only to the twenty-ninth day of November, 1802."

This ruling of Attorney-General Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, applied to the governor, secretary and judges of the territory, and they not being willing to lose their compensation for the period after November 29, 1802, applied to the Legislature of Ohio therefor. That body decided that the claim was an obligation of the United States and refused to pay it. The claim above referred to was then presented to Congress. A short extract or two from the report of the committee on claims will show how the question was disposed of. Commenting on the Paul Fearing case above referred to, the report says:

The committee owe respect to the opinion thus manifested by the House; and they consider the territorial government as having existed under the authority of the United States until the meeting of the Legislature on the first Tuesday in March, 1803, under the constitution of the state of Ohio.

That all judges and other territorial officers may receive compensation to which they are entitled from the United States equally with

the memorialist the committee propose the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That the proper accounting officers be authorized to settle the accounts of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio for their services while acting in those capacities respectively at any time before the first Tuesday in March, 1803.

This resolution was adopted, and while it did not meet the full claim of the memorialist it certainly did settle the controversy as to when the territorial condition ceased and when the life of the state of Ohio began.

This resolution of the House of Representatives was carried into effect by an act of Congress approved February 21, 1806.

AN ACT

For the Relief of the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the Late Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle at the rate of compensation heretofore established the account of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio for their services while acting in those capacities respectively at any time between the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two and the first Tuesday in March, one thousand eight hundred and three.

These men were officials of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio and would receive compensation to the time when that territory ceased its existence, and when the law-making power and sovereignty were no longer in the territory but were transferred to the state of Ohio.

And this was March 1, 1803, to which time under this act of Congress these officials received their pay. This act was, and ever since has been, considered as an authoritative decision as to the date when Ohio became a state and the territory ceased its political existence, and to my mind sets at rest all controversy as to when Ohio was admitted to the Union.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

In the history of the great seal of Ohio there is much to surprise and attract attention, as the changes in the seal have been peculiar, and many without authority of legislative enactment, as I shall demonstrate.

My purpose is to review all of the enactments, and in this pursuit shall show what was done in the beginning. When the Ohio constitution was framed, November 29, 1802, by Section 14 of Article 2, it was provided :

There shall be a seal of this state which shall be kept by the governor and used by him officially, and shall be called, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

There were no directions given in the constitution as to the diameter, device or engraving on the seal; these matters of detail were all left to the action of the Legislature of the state; and, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1803, an act was passed designating duties of the secretary of state, section 2 of which provided :

That the secretary of state shall procure a seal two inches in diameter, for the use of the state, on which shall be engraved the following device: On the right side near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and bundle of arrows a mountain, over which shall appear a rising sun, the state seal to be surrounded by these words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

The recognition of a seal among the nations of the world goes back long anterior to the engraved devices of the Lacedæmonians. The witness of the seal has been deemed necessary and essential in all important transactions for many centuries. Its use is the solemn assurance that what it authenticates is a well-considered act, and is evidence of the highest authority. The great seal of Ohio was created by our constitution, and it should be maintained by a fixed law of the state. This, however, has not been the fact in relation to it; for, on February 19, 1805, an act was passed repealing the above-named act, and enacting the following section on this subject :

SECTION 5. That the secretary of state shall procure a seal of the Supreme Court for each clerk thereof that may be appointed, of one

inch and three-fourths in diameter; and also one other seal one inch and a half in diameter, for the use of each and every county hereafter to be created, on which seals shall be engraved the following device: On the right side near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background and rising above the sheaf and arrows a mountain, over which shall appear a rising sun. The seal of the Supreme Court to be surrounded by these words: "The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio," and the county seal with these words: "Common Pleas Court of the County of;" and the expenses of said seals shall be paid out of the state treasury.

Now we find that subsequent to the act of February 19, 1805, prescribing the device for the seals of the Supreme Court and other courts, the said act was repealed by an act passed on the thirty-first day of January, 1831, which was in the words following:

That the act defining and regulating the duties of the secretary of state, passed February 19, 1805, be and the same hereby is repealed.

That the secretary of state shall procure, at the expense of the state, for each organized county where the same has not already been done, a seal for the Supreme Court, and also for the Court of Common Pleas, of the same description and device with those heretofore procured for other counties, and shall transmit the same to the clerks of the respective courts.

This act, it will be seen, repeals the previous legislation on the subject, and in its place enacts a single section authorizing the secretary of state to procure seals for each county where it has not already been done. But nothing is said in this act, and no provision was made, for the great seal of the state, which had been repealed by the act of 1805.

A correct seal of states and nations has always been the highest evidence of authority and authenticity of the acts of the executive; and this device for the first great seal of Ohio, as fixed by the act in question, was unostentatious, appropriate, and replete with historic sentiment. On the right, the sheaf of wheat indicated the great agricultural advantages of the state for which it has always been distinguished. The bundle of seventeen arrows on the left hand symbolized the union of the states (Ohio being the seventeenth state admitted to the Union), and united under one government, and bound together for general protection and defense. The rising sun appearing over the mountain was shin-

ing on the first state west of the mountains, as well as the first state born of the immortal Ordinance of 1787; thus illustrating in the device on the great seal of the state of Ohio, a grand and glorious destiny and history.

Then next in order comes the "new constitution," adopted March 10, 1851; which provided, in the exact language of our first constitution, for the "Great Seal of State," and also, by section 1 of the Schedule, provided that "All laws of this state in force on the first day of September, 1851, not inconsistent with this constitution shall continue in force until amended or repealed." From this time until the act of April 6, 1866, nothing occurred in relation to the state seal. This act is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the coat of arms of the state of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, upon which shall be engraved on the left, in the foreground, a bundle of 17 arrows; to the right of the arrows, a sheaf of wheat; both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a range of mountains, over which shall appear a rising sun; between the base of the mountains and the arrows and sheaf, in the left foreground, a river shall be represented flowing toward the right foreground; supporting the shield, on the right, shall be the figure of a farmer, with implements of agriculture, and sheafs of wheat standing erect and recumbent; and in the distance, a locomotive and train of cars; supporting the shield, on the left, shall be the figure of a smith with anvil and hammer; and in the distance, water, with a steamboat; at the bottom of the shield there shall be a motto, in these words: "Imperium in Imperio."

SEC. 2. The great seal of the state shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, on which shall be engraved the device included within the shield, as described in the preceding section, and it shall be surrounded with these words: "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

The seal of the Supreme Court shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, and bear the same device as the great seal of the state, and be surrounded with these words: "The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio."

The county seal shall be one inch and three-quarters in diameter, of the same device as the great seal of the state, and surrounded with these words: "Common Pleas of the County of....."

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to procure a great seal for the use of the state, a seal for the Supreme Court, and a seal for each county, of the device and the respective sizes as hereinbefore described; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of state

to cause all commissions and official papers issued hereafter, to be printed with an engraved impression of the coat of arms.

SEC. 4. After two years from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any notary public, or other officer required by law to use an official seal, to use one except of a uniform size, which shall be one and one-fourth inches in diameter, or of other design than that provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 5. To enable the secretary of state to carry out the provisions of the third section of this act, there is hereby appropriated from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of not exceeding one thousand dollars to be audited on the order of the secretary of state.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, 1866.

P. HITCHCOCK,

Speaker Pro tem. of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Now, next in sequence of time, is the following, which is found in the report of the secretary of state, made in 1866:

As required by the act of April 6, 1866, a new great seal for the state, a seal for the Supreme Court, and an engraved heading with the coats of arms, for commissions and other official papers, have been procured.

On account of the great difficulty in securing the services of competent artists to execute the work, it was found impossible to comply with that clause of the law limiting the time for the use of the old seal to the first day of July. It was thought to be much more important to carry out the spirit of the act, and to have the work executed in the best style of art, comporting with the dignity and position of the state. The great seal, which was furnished by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, of New York, is cut in steel in the highest style of art, and is probably equal to anything of the kind in America. The engraving was executed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, which is a sufficient guaranty for the character of the work. The seals and presses for the county courts are now being cut and cast, and will be ready for delivery some time in January. These will be superior to any furnished heretofore. No provision has yet been made for seals for the district courts. This omission should be provided for at an early date.

It would seem somewhat singular that, so soon as in November—less than five months after the act of April 6, 1866, went into effect—the secretary of state should ask for further legisla-

tion for district courts; but the Legislature quickly responded, and the result was the passage of an act which is as follows:

AN ACT

To amend Sections 2, 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An act to provide the devices of the great seal and coat of arms of the state of Ohio," passed April 6, 1866 (O. L. 63, 185).

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That sections 2, 3 and 4, of an act entitled "An act to provide the devices of the great seal and coat of arms of the state of Ohio," passed April 6, 1866, be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. The great seal of the state shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, on which shall be engraved the device included in the shield as described in the preceding section, and it shall be surrounded with the words: "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

The seal of the Supreme Court shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, and bear the same device as the great seal of the state, and be surrounded with these words: "The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio."

The seal for the district court, the court of common pleas, and for the probate court of each county, shall be one inch and three-quarters in diameter, of the same device as the great seal of the state, and surrounded with these words, respectively: "District Court of Ohio County." "Common Pleas Court of the County of" "Probate Court,County." (In each case insert the name of the proper county.)

The seal for the superior court of any city or county shall be of the same size, and shall have the same device, as the seal of the court of common pleas, and shall be surrounded, respectively, with these words: "Superior Court of" (Here insert the name of the proper city.) "Superior Court of....." (Here insert the name of the proper county.)

The auditor of state, secretary of state (and adjutant-general) shall keep a seal of office, which shall be used in the authentication of all official documents requiring the use of a seal; provided that the great seal of the state shall be deemed the official seal of the governor.

The seals of all state and county officers required by law to use a seal, shall be one inch and three quarters in diameter, and shall bear the same device as the great seal of the state.

The seals of notaries public shall be one and one-quarter inches in diameter, and shall contain the same device as that hereinbefore provided for the great seal of the state, and shall be surrounded with the words "Notarial Seal, County." (Here insert the name of the proper county.)

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to procure a great seal for the use of the state, seals for the auditor of state, secretary of state, and adjutant-general, a seal for the Supreme Court, a seal for the district court, and a seal for the court of common pleas, of each county, of the device and respective sizes as hereinbefore described; and it shall also be the duty of the secretary of state to cause all commissions and official papers issued hereafter to be printed with an engraved impression of the coat of arms.

SEC. 4. From and after the first day of April, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any notary public or other officer required by law to use an official seal, to use one except of the size hereinbefore designated, or of other design than that provided in this act for the great seal of the state.

SEC. 5. That sections 2, 3 and 4 of the aforesaid act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Now upon reading these acts it will be noted that the act of April 16, 1867, largely increased the number of seals to be procured by the secretary of state, necessarily increasing the expense to the state, as well as to all of the notaries public. Some one undoubtedly realized how well it would pay to replace all the seals and presses used for county, judicial, notarial, and other officials, as required by said acts, changing the device and requiring new dies.

This created no little opposition to the whole scheme; and the fact that already the \$1,000 appropriated by the act of April 6, 1866, had been more than exhausted, and the fear of a much larger appropriation necessary for the completion of the work directed by the amended sections in the act of April 16, 1867, caused much discussion and opposition. The newly elected Legislature was Democratic; and the result was that, on May 9, 1868, the following act was passed, repealing the act of 1866 and the amendments in the act of 1867, as follows:

AN ACT

To provide the devices and great seal and coat of arms of the state of Ohio; and to repeal the act passed April 6, 1866, providing for the devices, great seal, and coat of arms for this state, and the act amendatory thereto, passed April 16, 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:* That the coat of arms of the state of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, in form a circle. On it, in the foreground, on the right, a sheaf of wheat; on the left, a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain range, over which shall appear a rising sun.

SEC. 2. The great seal of the state shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, on which shall be engraved the device as described in the preceding section, and it shall be surrounded with these words: "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

The seal of the Supreme Court shall be two and one-half inches in diameter, surrounded with these words: "The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio." The seal of the district court, for the court of common pleas, and for the probate court, of each county, shall each be one inch and three-quarters in diameter, surrounded with these words: "District Court of Ohio,County." "Common Pleas Court of the County ofOhio." "Probate Court ofCounty, Ohio." (In each case insert the name of the proper county.) The seal for the superior court of any city or county shall be of the same size as the seal of the court of common pleas, and each respectively, shall be surrounded with these words: "Superior Court ofOhio." (Here insert the name of the proper city.) "The Superior Court of County, Ohio." (Here insert the name of the proper county.)

The seal of the secretary of state shall be two inches and one-fourth in diameter, surrounded with these words: "The Seal of the Secretary of State of Ohio." The seal of the auditor of state shall be one inch and three-fourths in diameter, which shall be surrounded by these words: "Seal of the Auditor of State of Ohio." The seal of the treasurer of state shall be one inch and three-fourths in diameter, surrounded by these words: "Seal of the Treasurer of the State of Ohio." The seal of the comptroller of the treasury shall be one inch and three-fourths in diameter, surrounded by the words: "Comptroller of the Treasury of Ohio."

The seals of all the other state and county and municipal officers required by law to use a seal, will be one inch and three-quarters in diameter, surrounded with the appropriate name of the office.

The seals of notaries public shall not be less than one inch and one-fourth in diameter, and shall be surrounded with the words: "Notarial Seal,County, Ohio." (Here insert the name of the proper county), and shall contain at least so much of the coat of arms as shall exhibit the mountain range, the rising sun, the bundle of arrows and the sheaf of wheat; all the seals other than notarial seals, mentioned in the foregoing section, shall contain the words and devices mentioned in this act, and no other.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to procure a great seal for the use of the state, and a seal for each of the state

officers named in this act, and a seal for the Supreme Court, of the words and devices and respective sizes hereinbefore described; and it shall also be the duty of the secretary of state to cause all commissions and official papers issued after this act shall take effect, to be printed with an engraved impression of the coat of arms.

SEC. 4. The act passed April 6, 1866 (O. L. 63, 185) entitled "An act to provide the devices and great seal and coat of arms of the state of Ohio," and said act as amended April 16, 1867 (O. L. 64, 191) be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN F. FOLLETT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

President of the Senate.

Passed May 9, 1868.

We have now shown that the law passed in 1803, which first provided for the great seal of the state was repealed in 1805, and from that year until April 6, 1866, there was no act re-establishing it. So that, for more than sixty years, the state of Ohio had no law in force upon this subject, save the provision of the constitutions of 1802 and 1851, which simply provided that there should be a seal, but left the form and device of the same to the Legislature.

What a singular oversight in legislation! Is it not remarkable that in this long period of years some of the state officials, the codifiers of the statutes, or the members of the constitutional convention of 1851, among whom were many of the ablest lawyers of the state, should not have discovered it?

We can now understand that it was because there was no law which required a particular form or device, that there were so many different devices used upon the seals of our state during this long period of years. In the absence of any act or statute upon this subject, any one who was aware of the repeal of the act of 1803, could secure a seal according to his caprice or interest; and this evidently was the result, as we find that about the time of the inauguration of the canal system in Ohio, the canal or river with the canal-boat upon it, first appeared on our state seal. The mountain, as it was designated in the act of 1803, has never appeared on any of the seals of state, nor has it figured in the coat of arms of the state, so far as I have been able to dis-

cover; but on the seal provided under that act, as well as the seals and coats of arms of later statutes, in conformity to the practice under the former and the language of the latter, it has always been "a range of mountains," which is more appropriate to Ohio, as the first-born of the Ordinance of 1787.

It is useless to attempt to give a description of all of these devices, which had their origin in individual taste and not in any statute. You will see on most of them the date "1802," or "1803," in cardinal numbers. On some you will see a broad-horn floating on a river; and later, the canal-boat and canal. And I have in my possession commissions issued to my father and myself by Governors McArthur, Shannon, Seabury Ford, R. Wood, Medill, and Chase, signed by them, and not one seal on all of these commissions which complies with any law of the state. All of them have a canal-boat as a part of the device on the seal. Then I have four commissions signed by Governors Ethan A. Brown, Trimble, Chase and Dennison, exactly in compliance with the seal required by the act of 1803; but used upon these documents issued long years after the law defining the device on the seal had been repealed.

The act of 1866 and the amendment of the next year, both of which I have given in full, as you will see by reference to them, required a most elaborate seal and coat of arms; too much for a device on the seal, too complicated and expensive, and, coupled with the motto: "Imperium in Imperio," it gave offense to great numbers of our people. These acts were passed by a Republican Legislature, and were repealed by the Democratic Legislature of 1868, and only remained in force about two years. They were repealed none too soon!

By the law enacted May 9, 1868, we are restored to almost exactly the device of the great seal of state adopted on the twenty-fifth of March, one hundred years ago, the only change being the substitution of the phrase: "A range of mountains," for "A mountain," as it was in the first act. That law is in force to-day, and that device forms the coat of arms of the state now authorized by law. Its simplicity is most commendable, and is in marked contrast to that of the act of 1866 and the amendatory act of 1867, which added to the original device the "river," the "farmer with

implements of agriculture," "a locomotive and train of cars," "the figure of a smith with anvil and hammer," and at the bottom the motto: "Imperium in Imperio," as a sort of climax of absurdity!

Among the variations from any authorized form, I have often seen a device of a sheaf of wheat and a bundle of arrows in the foreground, a range of mountains in the background, over which a rising sun appeared, and in front a canal-boat in a river; and around the margin of the seal, the words: "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio," and the date "1802." Another form had the date "1803," expressed in the letters "MDCCCIII," with the sheaf of wheat and bundle of arrows, the sun rising over the mountains in the background, and no river. Another form is impressed on a commission issued in 1828, which is exactly in accordance with the device by the act of 1803, except that it bears the date "1802"; and before the coat of arms was established in 1866, I have seen five different devices on the state seals, only one of which was in the form of the coat of arms that was abolished by the act of 1868, authorized, and seals in name only.

After this review of the history of the "Great Seal of the State of Ohio," it will no longer be necessary to assert the importance of a fixed law on this subject, for it is undeniable. And in this connection I may take the liberty of calling attention to the fact that on recent commissions issued by the secretaries of state, as well as by the clerk of the Supreme Court, there may be seen the form of the coat of arms that was abolished by the act of 1868. This ought not to happen.

I have a commission issued to me in 1871 by Governor R. B. Hayes, appointing me a delegate to a national commercial convention at Detroit; and the state seal which appears upon it is the seal authorized by the act of 1868, but the coat of arms engraved upon it is the same as that required by the act of 1866, with the motto, "Imperium in Imperio," at the bottom. This commission bears date more than three years after that device had been repealed. I also have before me a commission issued from the Supreme Court of the state, by the clerk of that court in 1882, on which appears the same coat of arms, with the exception that the motto is eliminated. This blank was printed after 1880, and

the elimination of the motto shows that it, at least, was known to have been abolished.

I could refer to many other violations of that act, but it is not necessary. The third section of the act in question makes it the duty of the secretary of state:

To cause all commissions and official papers issued after said act shall take effect to be printed with an engraved impression of the coat of arms.

In concluding this address, it is a strong conviction with me—one that is sustained by a searching examination—that it was the prevailing opinion in 1802 that when the constitution was signed on the twenty-ninth day of November, Ohio had put on the robes of complete statehood. This was the opinion of the public generally; and, while not correct—as the opinion of the public is likely not to be—it explains the fact that during that year a state seal was procured which bore the date 1802 upon it, indicating a disposition to date the birth of the state from the date of the constitution. This is the only way in which we can account for the dates and devices on our state seals in use when Trimble, Lucas, Wood, Chase, Dennison, Tod and Brough were governors of Ohio.

Let us maintain the plain, instructive, appropriate state seal now in force, so replete with the memories of a hundred years and the historic sentiment of an "indestructible state in an indestructible Union."

OHIO IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

E. O. RANDALL.

Napoleon said "History is a fable agreed upon" and Lord Brougham once exclaimed "Teach me anything but history, for that is always false." The correct history of the American Revolution has not yet been written.



E. O. RANDALL.

When it is justly and fully set forth the Northwest Territory and especially that portion now, and for a century known as Ohio, will be accorded its due prominence and influence in the glorious struggle that resulted in the independence of the United States. Ohio was the arena for activities and achievements that history has not yet sufficiently appreciated. True there were no colonies west of the Alleghanies. But some of the colonies through their charters and grants, with much justice, claimed the country

between the Great Lakes and the "Beautiful River." Moreover, the valleys and river ways of the later Buckeye state had settlers who in no insignificant degree bore the brunt of the war for independence. The bitter struggle between the Gaul and the Saxon for supremacy in the western world ended in the tragic and dramatic victory of the invincible Wolfe over the intrepid Montcalm on the Heights of Abraham. The result of the French and Indian War was that the flag of St. George and the Dragon floated over the Northwest Territory, where for a century and a half had waived the banner bearing the Lillies of the Bourbons. The new world passed into the possession of the Saxon. The courage and endurance the colonists had displayed in the French

and Indian War had both delighted and dismayed the mother country. Delighted her, because the colonies contributed materially to the defeat of France. Dismayed her, because the lusty strength of the colonies, revealed in that war, portended danger should their spirit of independence be awakened. The American colonies fought the French and Indian War in the hope and faith that in the case of victory, they were to be its beneficiaries and come into possession of the Ohio Valley as a coveted extension of their Atlantic coast lodgments. But the war over, and Britain triumphant, she seized the "promised land" west of the Alleghanies as the exclusive dominion of the Crown. It was to be administered as part of the Province of Quebec. As a pretext to protect the Indians and secure their allegiance, she forbade the westward-bound pioneers to settle therein. This arbitrary and short-sighted policy of preclusion culminated in the promulgation of the Quebec Act by Parliament (May, 1774). That act drew forth one of the most brilliant and invective declarations of the Earl of Chatham on the floor of Parliament in which he denounced it as "cruel, oppressive and odious" and calculated to "lose his Majesty the hearts of all Americans." And it did. It was one of the causes that stirred the colonists to open protest and later became one of their complaints inserted in the Declaration of Independence.

The Dunmore War was the direct and immediate result of the Quebec Act. The events of that war are familiar to students of western history. The motives of that war have seldom been clearly set forth or properly interpreted. Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, resolved to take up arms, not, it is true, for the independence of Virginia or the Americans, but nevertheless against the selfish domination of the Crown in its attempt to deprive Virginia of her claims to the southern half of Ohio. It was the first overt defiance of Britain's opposition as exerted in the Quebec Act. True, Ohio was then occupied mainly by Indians, but they were the subsidized and faithful allies of Britain, for whom and with whom they were eager to fight to defend the territory reserved for their hunting grounds and homes. We well know it is maintained that Dunmore had also the purpose in view of leading the Virginians and Pennsyl-

vanians into the horrors of savage warfare, that it might intimidate the Americans and cause them to pause in their pursuit of liberty. Dunmore would thus strike a double blow; one for the restricted rights of his colony and one for the continued supremacy of his Majesty's government. View it as you choose, the Dunmore War was the prelude, the opening occasion of the American Revolution. The dramatic battle of that war was fought at the mouth of the Kanawha on the Virginia banks of the Ohio, by General Lewis and fifteen hundred Virginia backwoodsmen against Cornstalk, chief of the Shawanees, and the federation of the Ohio Indian tribes with an equal number of chosen braves. The battle, fought October 10, 1774, was, from the nature of the circumstances, the first battle of the Revolution. The Indians were the suborned subjects, the hired Hessians of the British. The troops under Lewis were not British regulars, nor militia, but the forest volunteer colonial heroes in homespun and buckskin. They contended for rights denied them; that of settlement north of the Ohio. The savages were vanquished and Lewis crossed the Ohio and joined Dunmore's division at his camp just northeast of the historic town of Chillicothe. Peace was made with the Indians. The blow of that battle was twofold. It struck the arbitrary power of Britain, while it staggered his ally, the Indian. Again it gave courage to the American colonist that he could cope with savage foes. But the conspicuous significance of that war was the incident at Fort Gower at the mouth of the Hocking River, where the army encamped on its return home. There on November 5 was held an historic meeting of the Virginia officers. The welcome message was brought them of the patriotic action taken by the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia, and these Virginia officers resolved "That we will bear the most faithful allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Third, whilst His Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of his crown, and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of liberty and attachment of the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we

will exert every power within us for the defence of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous and tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen."

That was a public, formal, spontaneous declaration of American freedom announced by Virginia colonists on the banks of the Hocking and the Ohio in the future Buckeye state more than a year and a half before the Liberty Bell, in the Quaker city, rang forth the glad tidings of national independence. The American Revolution followed. Of the graphic and potent events of that war in the New England colonies we have naught to do. But the doings in the Ohio Valley, related to the American Revolution, command our intense interest and attention. The puny and plucky rebelling colonies found the western tribes arrayed against them. As England had employed the mercenary Hessians to battle for her at the front in New England, she engaged the merciless redman of the forest to plunder and murder for her in the rear of the colonies, on the western frontier. The Northwest Territory was the great background of the Revolution. The fiendish proposal of the British ministry to secure the scalping knife and the tomahawk in aid of the mother country against her rebellious child, called forth from the elder Pitt another of his immortal bursts of eloquence. But the British power would not abandon its brutal plans. The military posts of the British, on the lakes and the rivers of the Illinois country, were rallying centers for the western savages, who were provisioned, armed and infuriated against the Americans and sent forth on expeditions of massacre and rapine. Deeds of bravery and patriotism were enacted in the Ohio Valley more romantic than the often rehearsed events in the Atlantic colonies. The soil of Ohio was the scene of a large share of the struggle for existence of the new-born republic. The career of the colonists from Lexington and Concord was chiefly a series of victories during the years 1775 and 1776 to the autumn of 1777, when the clouds grew heavy and the storm gathered in the South. The northern army of Gates had disbanded after the surrender of Burgoyne (October 17). Howe occupied Phila-

delphia and comfortably quartered his army therein. With his soldiers the winter of 1777-78 was a period of exultant gaiety. He only awaited the milder weather of spring that he might dispatch a few regiments to Valley Forge and disperse or destroy the remnant forces of Washington that were well nigh exhausted by the hunger and cold of that terrible winter. The cause of human liberty seemed doomed to inevitable defeat. General Howe held the Americans at bay east of the Alleghanies. The British cause was being strengthened in the northwest. General Hamilton in his headquarters at Detroit, proposed to annihilate any assurance of success the Americans might hope for beyond the Alleghanies. But there was a Washington in the West as well as in the East. He was George Rogers Clark, a huntsman of the trackless forest interior of Kentucky, who with the soul of a patriot, the bravery of an American soldier and the mind of a statesman, hastened on foot, through six hundred miles of wilderness, to Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia. There he obtained audience with Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia. Clark proposed to strike the vast power of Great Britain in the northwest and save that magnificent territory to American independence. His plans were appreciated and approved, but troops could not be spared him from the Continental army; they were needed to a man in the East. Clark gathered two hundred Virginia and Pennsylvania backwoodsmen and while the sun of spring was melting the snows of Valley Forge and hope and courage were again animating the heart of Washington, Clark set out on that famous expedition for the capture of the interior northwest posts of Great Britain. It was the campaign of the "rough riders" of the Revolution. It was the dash of Sheridan in the Shenandoah. It was Sherman's "march to the sea," through the interior of the enemy's country. That campaign of Clark broke the backbone of British strength in the west. The British posts of Illinois and Indiana were all taken save Detroit. The Northwest was secured and preserved to the United States.

The theater of events now shifted to the very center of Ohio. The Illinois campaign of Clark in 1778-79 was followed by innumerable and important contests in the valleys of the

Miamis, the Maumee, the Sandusky, the Scioto, the Hocking, the Muskingum, the Tuscarawas and other rivers of Ohio. We have time only to enumerate the more conspicuous of those Ohio campaigns. They were events of romance and tragedy.

These forest isles are full of story;—
Here many a one of old renown
First sought the meteor light of glory,
And midst its transient flash went down.

The Continental Congress early in the year 1778 began to appreciate the danger that lay in the Northwest, and comprehended the necessity of aggressive warfare in that vast territory. Detroit, the western capital of Great Britain, must be wrested from her possession. The Ohio Indians, the allies and mainstay of the enemy, must be crushed. Congress (June, 1778), resolved upon a trans-Alleghany campaign. The war should be carried into Africa. For this offensive and perilous undertaking, which included the capture of Detroit, three thousand Continental militia were "voted" and an appropriation of some three-quarters of a million dollars made to defray the expense. General Lachlin McIntosh was selected to direct these important operations. But it was one thing to vote men and money, another thing to raise either. The powers of the young republic were fully taxed in other directions. The western warfare as projected had to be indefinitely postponed. However, preparatory to this proposed invasion of the enemy's country, Fort McIntosh was built on the present site of Beaver (Pa.), and a few months later, in the fall of 1778, seventy miles farther west on the banks of the Tuscarawas, near the present village of Bolivar, was erected Fort Laurens, so named in honor of the then president of Congress, Henry Laurens. It was the first fort erected by Americans within the confines of Ohio. The fort was built by a detachment of one thousand men under the command of General McIntosh. After the completion of the fort this force, with their leader, returned to Pittsburg, leaving the stockade in charge of Col. John Gibson and a garrison of one hundred and fifty Continental soldiers. This most western outpost of the American army was the scene of many fierce attacks by and bloody encounters with the hostile

Indians, equipped and encouraged by the British authorities at Detroit. The winter of 1778-79 was one of the most severe and stormy that the Ohio country had experienced in many years. The plucky soldiers in Fort Laurens suffered from hunger and cold to a dreadful degree. It was a Valley Forge on the Tuscarawas. The odds were finally too great for the unreinforced garrison. In August, 1779, following an attack and siege by Indians, supported by a small detachment of British soldiers, all under command of Lieutenant Henry Bird of his Majesty's army, the fort was abandoned. This fight for, and failure of, the American cause at Fort Laurens, was an event in, and inseparable from, the Revolution no less than the contemporaneous campaign of the successful Sullivan in Pennsylvania and New York. While Col. John Gibson's handful of soldiers were yielding the fort on the Tuscarawas, General John Sullivan (in the summer of 1779), collected a large body of soldiers in the Wyoming Valley, marched up the Susquehanna and successfully attacked, at their Chemung fortifications, the combined force of British regulars under Captain McDonald, the Tory partisans under Colonel John Butler and the Iroquois Indians under the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant. Sullivan followed up his victory by the destruction of many Indian villages in the New York country. But his successes only aroused the Ohio Indians to greater enmity, fury and cruelty. The series of events on either side of the Alleghanies is, from this time on, replete with striking parallels and equally important results. Ohio was thenceforth to become the hotbed of Indian attacks and repulses under the instigation, armament and direction of British officials. From the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the British, at Detroit, in Canada, and at various Indian stations, were particularly active in exciting the tribesmen to hostility. Space does not permit us to follow the thrilling details of these bloody and brutal encounters. The Revolution in the East was with civilized soldiery. In the West it was with infuriated savages.

Those western Pioneers an impulse felt,
Which their less hardy sons scarce comprehend;
Alone, in Nature's wildest scenes they dwelt;
And fought with deadly strife for every inch of ground

The Kentucky country south of the Ohio, which was at this date part of Virginia, was settled by Virginians who had established permanent and secure stations on the Ohio and the inland Kentucky rivers. Kentucky, therefore, no less than Virginia and Pennsylvania, supplied plucky pioneers and brave patriots to do battle in the Ohio country for the struggling American Republic. Historians both great and small have done scant justice to the warlike operations in Ohio bearing upon and during the Revolutionary period.

While the dashing Wayne was engaged in his brilliant assault upon Stony Point in the summer of 1779, Captain John Bowman, the former companion of George Rogers Clark, was (July) making a bold incursion into the heart of the Indian settlements in Ohio. Bowman, with Captain Logan as second in command, enrolled one hundred and sixty Kentucky volunteers, marched from Harrodsburg, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking and proceeded up the Little Miami Valley to Old Chillicothe, the Indian stronghold of the Shawanees. The Indian town was burned and much devastation wrought in the land of the redmen, but the expedition was compelled to return leaving the fierce forest warriors in "no degree daunted or crippled." The expedition was not without its effect, however, for it checked in another quarter, the movements of the British and Indians. Captain Henry Bird, following the abandonment of Fort Laurens, had collected two hundred Indians at the Mingo town and was about to start for Kentucky when the news of Bowman's attack on Chillicothe reached Bird's camp. Quickly Bird's Indians dissolved in a panic, many hastening to defend their towns; some even desired to make peace with the Americans.

The earlier part of the year 1780 was a disastrous and depressing one for the colonists, especially on the southern seaboard. While matters were progressing slowly in the North, Sir Henry Clinton, in the South, invested Charleston, which in April surrendered to its British besiegers. Savannah was already in the possession of the enemy and thus Georgia and South Carolina seemed lost to the Americans. The defeat of Gates by Cornwallis at Camden, N. J., (August) was followed by the treasonous attempt of Arnold to betray West Point (September). But

the fortitude and bravery of the Americans would not falter. In the wilderness of Ohio they were likewise sturdily struggling against great odds. If the American affairs were going badly in the New England and the southern states, the Virginian settlers in Kentucky were maintaining the cause of liberty on the battlefield of Ohio. Had the Ohio and Kentucky sections been lost to the colonists at this time the whole course of the Revolution might have been changed.

In May of this same year (1780) the British at Detroit decided upon an expedition through Ohio to Kentucky. The purpose being to break up the settlement south of the Ohio and drive the American pioneers back over the mountains. Major A. S. De Peyster was the British commandant at Detroit under whom the arrangements were perfected. The pretentious plan was, that the Indian, Canadian and British regular forces, provided with artillery, under command of Captain Henry Bird, should march directly to Louisville, on the Ohio, and after its destruction, take the other stations in regular order. Kentucky was to be rescued from the pioneer patriots. Captain Bird with a force of nearly a thousand men and six small cannon, deviating from the route first outlined, proceeded from Detroit by way of the Miamis across Ohio to the Licking River. The small stockades at Ruddle's and Martin's stations (Ky.) were seized, the settlers taken prisoners and scalped and massacred or carried off by the Indians, whose inhuman propensities Bird could not restrain. Bird had not the hardihood to follow up his success, but beat a retreat to Detroit by the route which he had come. It was the John Morgan raid of the Revolution in Ohio. The alarm was sounded at once through the Kentucky settlements, and a retaliatory invasion of the Shawanee towns on the Mad River and Little Miami was agreed upon. George Rogers Clark hastened from Fort Jefferson, which he had built on the banks of the Mississippi, to the scene of action in Kentucky. As with the Scotch hero of old "one blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men." Clark summoned every sturdy backwoodsman to his expedition; "four-fifths of all the grown men were drafted and bidden to gather instantly for a campaign." They turned out almost to a man, leaving the boys and women to guard

the home stockades until they should return. The troops were gathered at the mouth of the Licking to the number of nine hundred and seventy. Benjamin Logan was Clark's second in command. Many famous frontiersmen, including Boone, Kenton, Harrod, Floyd and others were in that little army, a regiment going forth in the cause of freedom no less than did the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont under the enthusiastic and daring Ethan Allen. Clark led this force up the Miami to the old Chilli-cothe,* which was reached early in August. The Indians had forestalled the enemy's arrival and had burned and deserted their town. Clark proceeded some twelve miles northwest of Piqua† (Pickaway), on the north bank of the Mad River.

Piqua at this time was quite an Indian village, with many wood huts and a rude log fort within its limits, surrounded by pickets. Here Clark successfully attacked the Indian forces, perhaps a thousand strong. The redmen stoutly defended their stronghold but could not withstand the cannonading of Clark's little three pounder. The savages fled, the town was destroyed as were some neighboring villages and many fields of crops. Clark and his Kentucky recruits returned to their southern homes, having been away less than a month. This expedition was a great blow to the Indians and a decided discouragement to their friends and backers, the British.

So, as a matter of fact, during the year 1780 the Revolution was vigorously prosecuted in the Ohio country. Detroit was the western headquarters of the British. Fort Pitt was the western headquarters of the Americans. Ohio lay midway between. It was therefore the arena of the contest. Kentucky was the recruiting ground for the Americans, Ohio the battle-field. From Detroit emerged French-Canadians, English Tories and British regulars with small and large Indian bands to burn and kill, or worse, in behalf of His Majesty, King George. About this time

* Old Chillicothe was located about three miles north of the present Xenia.

† Piqua is claimed as the birthplace of Tecumseh, who with his mother was doubtless here at Clark's attack. Tecumseh was at this time about eleven years old and it was doubtless his first experience in witnessing the race war in which he was later to enact so conspicuous a part.

an official report from Detroit to Lord Germaine, British minister of war, read: "It would be endless and difficult to enumerate to your lordship the parties that are continually employed — by the British — upon the back settlements. From the Illinois country to the frontiers of New York there is a continual succession * * * the perpetual terror and losses of the inhabitants will, I hope, operate powerfully in our favor." The hideous and inhuman war was conducted against not only armed settlers, but non-combatants, women and children. The British policy was that of extermination of the American colonists west of the Alleghanies.

On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown and the War of the Revolution in the East was at an end. Not so in Ohio. It continued there with unabated, even increasing fury and horror. Detroit still remained the British western capital, and the purveying depot of supplies for hostile Indians.

In the year 1782 occurred the memorable expedition of Colonel William Crawford for the purpose of dispersing the Indians rendezvousing near Upper Sandusky, and of destroying their town, in order to give "ease and safety to the inhabitants of this (Ohio) country" and prepare the way to an attack upon Detroit.* Upper Sandusky had become the chief rallying center for the British Indians before setting out upon their border attacks.

* It was in the spring of this same year (1782) that occurred the Gnadenhutten massacre. The Moravian missionaries had made converts of the Delaware Indians at Gnadenhutten and other nearby points, on the Tuscarawas. These Indians did not believe in war and so refused to aid either the British or the Americans in their warfare. They were therefore subjects of suspicion by both parties. In 1778 the Detroit commandant sent them word they must take up arms for the British or he would destroy their missions. In 1781 a troop of 300 warriors, mainly Wyandots, led by Captain Pipe and the British Captain Elliott, took possession of the Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, destroyed their property and forcibly took them to Upper Sandusky. They were later taken to Detroit where the British commander tried to atone for the injustice done the Moravians. They were permitted to return to Gnadenhutten. They were now believed to be in league with the British. A military band of about one hundred Virginians and Pennsylvanians, under Col. David Williamson, in March 1782, proceeded to Gnadenhutten, by treachery

The town was located on the head waters of the Sandusky. From these headwaters to those of the Scioto was but a short portage.* The town was therefore a main station on one of the principal highways or waterways connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio, and Canada and the Mississippi. It was a pivotal point in the travel, migrations and war preparations of that period. At this Wyandot town the Indians received their allowances, supplies, arms, ammunition and directions from the British authorities. Both Washington and General Irvine, the latter the commander at Fort Pitt, earnestly sought the dislodgement of the Indians at this quarter and its control by the Continental forces. An expedition of extermination was decided upon and Colonel William Crawford was selected as its leader. Crawford was the life-long personal friend of Washington.† As boys they had been companion surveyors in the western forests. Crawford served under Dunmore in the latter's Ohio invasion, he also served under Washington in Braddock's defeat; with him had crossed the Delaware on the famous Christmas Eve; he fought at Brandywine, Germantown and elsewhere with distinguished service. He was Washington's choice for the hazardous undertaking. "The project against Sandusky was as carefully planned as any military enterprise in the west during the Revolution." Late in May (1782), some five hundred volunteers from the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia took up their march from the Mingo Bottom‡ and on the evening of June 3 encamped on the Sandusky Plains. The following day they encountered the enemy on Battle Island, an elevated grass-covered opening in the forest. The British and the Indians had rallied for the conflict. Their force was about equal in numbers to the Americans. It was a confederated army of Wyandot, Delaware, Shawanee and "lake Indians" with disarmed the Indians and then foully and cruelly murdered some hundred of the peaceful and guiltless Indians. They died like Christian martyrs.

* In the dry season perhaps three or four miles; in the rainy season perhaps less than a mile.

† William Crawford was born in Orange (present Berkeley) County, Virginia, in 1732, same year as birth of Washington.

‡ Mingo Bottom was on the Ohio, two and a half miles below Steubenville.

their warrior chiefs and a company of Detroit rangers, the united army under command of Captain William Caldwell, a cool and daring British officer, and several British lieutenants. The battle was waged with varying results on three successive days. The Americans were compelled to give way, abandon the field and beat a retreat from the Ohio country. The American loss was some seventy killed, wounded and captured. In the latter was Crawford, the commander. His awful fate at the hands of the fiendish savages, who burned him amid indescribable tortures at the stake, is all frightful and familiar history to Ohio readers. Was there ever a greater immolation upon the altar of human liberty and national independence? The poet wrote "for our country 'tis a bliss to die" and many a hero has sought a glorious death upon the battlefield "amid the pomp and circumstance of war," but Crawford's dreadful doom was that of the martyr amid the fagot's flames. No spot in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" should be more sacred than that upon the banks of the Tymochtee where the soil of Ohio was hallowed with the ashes of William Crawford. The battle of the Sandusky is often alluded to by writers as "the only battle of the Revolution fought within the present confines of Ohio." It was merely the most conspicuous one. There were many others no less part and parcel of the great Revolutionary contest.

The year 1782 was the year of blood and disaster for the Ohio country. The American cause had triumphed in the East but the British western stations were not surrendered nor were Britain's allies, the Indians, subdued. The British at Detroit strained every nerve to continue hostilities in the West and drag into the war the entire Indian population. They fondly believed the West might yet be saved to British domain. It has been estimated that some twelve thousand savages were immediately tributary to Detroit. They must be continued in their contest against the Americans. Another incursion across the Ohio and into Kentucky was sent forth from Detroit. In August (1782) Captain William Caldwell, flushed with his victory at Sandusky, heading a party of British rangers and several hundred Indians, marched across Ohio and entered Kentucky. Several small stockaded towns were taken, when Blue Licks on the

Licking River was reached. The Kentucky backwoodsmen led by Boone and other veteran Indian fighters rushed to the rescue. It was a fierce and merciless onslaught. The Kentuckians were defeated and routed. Seventy of their number were killed outright and many captured and later tortured by the Indians. The best and bravest blood of Kentucky had been shed like water. The victorious British and Indians, glutted with vengeance, recrossed the Ohio, the Canadian rangers returning to Detroit and the Indians dispersing to their forest homes. That was the last and most successful British and Indian invasion of Kentucky. The western settlers were panic stricken, however, and cried aloud for aid from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Again George Rogers Clark emerged from his pioneer home and hurried runners over the country summoning the brave and undaunted backwoodsmen for another Ohio raid. In November (1782), the forest freedmen poured forth from the hills and dales south of the Ohio and gathered at the mouth of the Licking. At the head of a thousand and fifty mounted riflemen, Clark crossed the Ohio and struck off northward through the forest to the Miami towns. The Indians were surprised and fled, their towns and crops were destroyed. The Detroit authorities tried to rally the Indians for defence, but to no avail. Captain Benj. Logan, in command of one of Clark's divisions, pushed on to the head of the Miami and burned the post and stores of the British traders. It was a sudden and successful expedition. It lasted but a short time, but it struck dismay to the British at Detroit and Indians in Ohio. It practically ended the British and Indian Revolutionary war in the Ohio country. The incursions of the Indians instigated and directed by the British ceased for a time to harass the frontier settlers. The redmen, aided by the red coats, had been unable to drive the Americans back beyond the Alleghanies. The West was to be American no less than the East. The tide of western immigration began. The Virginian, the Pennsylvanian, the patriots of New England, turned their faces toward the "promised land" of the Northwest Territory. But the Ohio settler was not yet to possess his home in peace and security.

By the Treaty of Paris (September 1783) the British ceded their American possessions in the Northwest to the United States.

But Great Britain retained the occupancy of many of their western posts as a pretense of guarantee. By the peace treaty, it was agreed that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money of all bona fide debts contracted before the war. Congress was to recommend to the state legislatures provision for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties which had been confiscated from British subjects, etc.; and there was to be no future (after the peace) confiscation of property because of any part individuals had taken in the war. As an indemnity or security on the American's part to the British government for these agreements, Great Britain clung to these posts in the western country. They were: Michillimakinak (Mackinac), Detroit, Niagara, Oswego, Oswegatchie (Ogdenburg), Point au Fer and Dutchman's Point, Presque Isle (Erie), and (Ohio) posts at the mouth of the Sandusky and Miami (Maumee) Rivers. While the pretense of England for holding these posts was the fulfillment on our side of the treaty, the real causes were desire to retain the advantages these points afforded for British agents to carry on the fur trade and more especially for the purposes of perpetuating from these centers the Indian hostility to the Americans. The British government desired to keep control of and influence over the Indians to the end that the trade (fur) be kept secure in Canadian hands and that in case of war with America or Spain,* the tomahawk and the scalping knife might once more be called into requisition. Great Britain hoped the newly formed league of American states would prove a "rope of sand" and would soon dissolve and an opportunity be afforded to restore the new republic to colonial dependence. The Indians were assured of the continued friendship and sympathy of their former British patrons. They were given to understand that they would be cared for. The Indian with this "moral" support at his back was not

* It will be recalled that the result of the French and Indian War (1756-1763) was that France yielded all her American possessions east of the Mississippi to England. But the French possessions known as the Louisiana country, west of that river, were ceded to Spain. Spain held the territory until 1800 when it was retroceded to France, from which (under Napoleon) it was purchased (1803) by the United States for \$15,000,000.

long in renewing his protests at the occupation by the American of his hunting grounds in the Ohio Valley.

In studying the events of western, especially Ohio, history, from now (1783) to the close of the Indian War, 1795, this British background is not to be lost sight of. Indeed it is in evidence until the conclusion of the War of 1812. The cause of liberty triumphant, the Revolutionary soldiers of New England returned to their homes to exchange their swords for plowshares and engage in the pursuits of peace. But westward the star of the new republican empire was to take its way. The veterans of the battles from Lexington to Yorktown looked with longing eye to the fertile and picturesque valley of the Ohio. In March, 1786, in the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, Boston, was born the Ohio Company. The year following, that of 1787, was memorable for the three great enactments of the new government. They were (1) the "Ordinance of 1787" creating the Northwest Territory, and (2) the sale of the apportioned land to the Ohio Company by the Continental Congress in New York, and (3) the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the convention in Philadelphia. The arrival of the *Mayflower* at the mouth of the Muskingum (April 6, 1788), was the advent of the new civilization for the Northwest Territory. Ohio was settled by the heroes and veterans of the War for Independence. But they did not find a land flowing with milk and honey, nor did each one sit peacefully under his own vine and fig tree. Rather were they the pathfinders in a dense forest, frequented by wild beasts and inhabited by the fierce redman. These scarred veterans of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Monmouth, Saratoga and a hundred battles for freedom were not yet to enjoy the peace and prosperity their past sufferings and patriotic services deserved. The Ohio Valley had indeed passed to the United States and had been opened to the pilgrims from the land of the early colonies. But the Indians were still in a large measure its occupants and, with no feeble title, its claimants. Not yet was the last enemy of the American, the British, entirely expelled or even completely conquered.

All along the winding river
And adown the shady glen,
On the hill and in the valley,
The voice of war resounds again.

The British still goaded on the redmen. One of the first duties with which Territorial Governor St. Clair was charged was the negotiation of a treaty of peace with the Ohio Indians. In 1789 at Fort Harmar a treaty was concluded with several tribes located in that vicinity, whereby the Indians relinquished their claims to a large part of Ohio. But only certain tribes entered into that agreement. Many others refused to be bound by it. They demanded that the whites should retire beyond (south and east) the Ohio. The long Indian War in Ohio ensued; a war in which the savages had the sympathy, and at all times the actual support of the British. The Indian with his prophetic instinct realized that the hour of doom for him was dawning. The curling smoke from the settler's cabin was the pillar of cloud by day and the blazing on the tree trunks by the frontiersman, as he felt his way amid the trackless forest, was the hand-writing on the wall that betokened the rapid but inevitable conquest of the rapacious Saxon over the dogged and daring, but skillless savage. It was the soil of Ohio, the land of the Buckeye, that was to witness the bitter and final conflict between the tribes of the redmen and the intrepid hosts of the pale face. From the days of Pontiac's conspiracy (1763) to the last blow of Tecumseh's confederacy (1813), for half a century the fair valley of the Ohio was the scene of their tragic and dramatic contest. A struggle for racial supremacy unsurpassed in interest and importance in the annals of nations.

The Indian would not yield his hunting ground nor would he vacate his wigwam. The British beguiled the redmen into the belief that the American had no rights the tribes of the forest were bound to respect. They began at once, urged on by the British agents, to commit depredations and to destroy the property and take the lives of the settlers in Ohio. The darkness of midnight was made lurid by the flames of the burning hut and the stillness of the forest was broken by the rifle crack of the stealthily approaching savage and the groans of the murdered

frontiersman and the shrieks of his homeless and defenseless wife and children. For seven years the government made every effort to bring the Ohio tribesmen to terms by means of treaties, but without avail. Roused to fury by the steady increase of settlements from the East, the Indian would not be placated. He would make no compromise; he would give no quarter. In his opposition and hostility he was adroitly supported by the British authorities and French-Canadians. Indeed, the Indians were abjectly controlled by Great Britain. Of the innumerable evidences of this we note but one or two. In the spring of 1790 Antoine Gamelin was sent by Major Hamtramck, under instructions of Governor St. Clair, to the Miami villages, near the present site of Ft. Wayne, to treat with the Ouatennon and Kickapoo Indians. Gamelin says in his journal that after his speech to the Indians a head chief arose and said: "You, Gamelin, my friend and son-in-law, we are pleased to see in our village, and to hear by your mouth, the good words of the great chief. We thought to receive a few words from the French people; but I see the contrary. None but the Big Knife* is sending speeches to us. You know that we can terminate nothing without the consent of our brethren the Miamis. I invite you to proceed to their village, and to speak to them. There is one thing in your speech I do not like; I will not tell of it; even was I drunk, I would perceive it; but our elder brethren will certainly take notice of it in your speech. You invite us to stop our young men. It is impossible to do it, being constantly encouraged by the British." Again at the Miami town Gamelin showed the Shawanees and Delawares the treaty concluded† at Fort Harmar by St. Clair and the various tribes. He then says: "Blue Jacket, chief warrior of the Shawanees, invited me to go to his house, and told me: 'My friend, by the name and consent of the Shawanees and Delawares, I will speak to you. We are all sensible of your speech, and pleased with it; but, after consultation, we cannot give an answer without hearing from our father‡ at Detroit; and we are determined

* Meaning the U. S. government. The Indians called the Americans the "Big Knives" and the "Long Knives," probably because of the swords and bayonets which were the especial weapons of the white men.

† The treaty was made in January, 1789.

‡ British commander.

to give you back the two branches of wampum, and to send you to Detroit to see and hear the chief, or to stay here twenty nights for to receive his answer.'” Again (on May 3) Gamelin got to the Weas on the Wabash: “They told me that they were waiting for an answer from their eldest brethren. ‘We approve very much our brethren for not to give a definite answer, without informing of it all the lake nations; that Detroit was the place where the fire was lighted; then it ought first to be put out there; that the English commandant is their father, since he threw down our French father. They could do nothing without his approbation.’”

General Josiah Harmar, a Revolutionary veteran, was appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army September 29, 1789, and was at once directed to proceed against the Indians. He centered a force of some fifteen hundred men at Fort Washington (Cincinnati). His army consisted of some three hundred regulars and eleven hundred “militia,” which really meant indiscriminate volunteers, mostly from Kentucky, aged men and inexperienced boys, many of whom had never fired a gun; “there were guns without locks and barrels without stocks, borne by men who did not know how to oil a lock or fit a flint.” With this “outfit” General Harmar proceeded (September 30, 1790), into the heart of the Indian country, around the headwaters of the Maumee and the Miami. The Indians under the British had made ample preparations for the reception of General Harmar’s forces. Arms, ammunition and stores had been issued to the Indians in great abundance by Chief Joseph Brant and Alexander McKee, and Captain Bunbury and Silvie of the British troops. The Indians thus equipped in parties of hundreds set out for the Upper Miami towns whither they understood the forces of the United States were bending their course.* The Indians, in far less numbers than the American army, were lead by the renowned Miami chief, Me-che-cannah-quah, better known as Little Turtle. By wily strategy he divided Harmar’s army and defeated and routed the expedition.

Harmar, chagrined and humiliated, retreated to Fort Washington after suffering great loss of men. It was a stunning blow for the young republic, and created havoc and terror among

*Certificate of Thomas Rhea, Brice’s History of Fort Wayne.

the Ohio settlers. The Indians were highly elated and emboldened to further and aggressive attacks upon their white enemies. It was now evident to the government that large measures must be taken to establish the authority of the United States among the Indians and protect the Ohio settlements. Washington called Governor St. Clair to Philadelphia, and with the approval of Congress placed him in command of an army to be organized for a new Indian expedition. Meanwhile (June, 1791), General Charles Scott, a revolutionary hero, who had settled in Kentucky, raised a voluntary force of seven hundred and fifty Kentucky recruits, and according to the commands of the government, led an expedition from the mouth of the Kentucky River into the Indian Wea towns on the Wabash. Four months later General James Wilkinson, another distinguished Revolutionary officer, was sent at the head of a like expedition to destroy the towns on the Eel river. With five hundred and twenty-five men, armed and mounted, General Wilkinson proceeded from Fort Washington to the Miami towns and thence to the Indiana Indian towns. These two sudden invasions distracted the Indians in the Eel and Wabash sections, but did not seriously disturb the Ohio tribes which were the most active and bold in their warfare. The raids of Scott and Wilkinson were the outposts of a more formidable undertaking by the government.

October 4, 1791, General St. Clair, at the head of some three thousand troops, hardly better in quality than those under Harmar, set out from Fort Washington. The plan was to proceed northward along the present western line of the state and establish a line of forts to be properly maintained as permanent points for military operation and protection. Forts Hamilton, St. Clair and Jefferson, the latter near Greenville, were erected. But when the expedition, now about twenty-five hundred strong, had reached a branch of the Wabash in what is now Mercer County, some thirty miles from Fort Jefferson, it was attacked by an allied force of Indians, fifteen hundred strong, under Little Turtle. It was a desperate, irregular combat, the troops were completely demoralized and panic-stricken, and resorted to "a most ignominious flight," with the woeful loss of over six hundred killed and two hundred and fifty wounded, a loss equal to that of the

American army at Germantown, when General Washington suffered one of the worst defeats and greatest losses of the Revolution. Great public odium rested on St. Clair, and he asked that a committee be appointed by Congress to investigate his conduct in the battle. It was done and the report fully exonerated him. In all the story of Washington's life there is no more human passage than that which narrates how the news of this calamity was received by him in Philadelphia on a December day while he was at dinner. It is related that on this occasion the usually dignified and impassive father of his country gave way to wrath and — profanity.

In January (1792), following St. Clair's disastrous defeat, General Wilkinson conducted a small command of United States regulars and Kentucky militia from Fort Washington to the battle-ground of St. Clair, a site since known as Ft. Recovery. The object of this expedition was to give decent burial to the bodies of the slain. It was a horrible sight that met the gaze of the soldiers. The bones of the dead were buried in great pits amid the snow and ice of excessively cold weather.

The Indian problem had now become a "burning question" in more senses than one, and there was great danger that the powerful Six Nations of the East would join in going upon the war-path. The retention of the posts, the complicity of the British and Canadian agents and the constant intercourse between the garrisons and the Indians was cause for much parleying between the American government and the Britain cabinet. The people of New England, no less than the western settlers, were becoming irritable and impatient over the perfidy of Great Britain. An unsuccessful campaign always brings trouble and condemnation upon the government. Popular dissent was greatly aroused. The westerners felt sorely aggrieved, and every act of the general government tending towards conciliation with the British, who were justly charged with inciting the Indians on the frontier, was looked upon with intense disfavor. The condition of affairs tested the sagacity and diplomacy of Washington, the wisdom of Congress and the patience and confidence of the people. It was evident the mutual interests, and indeed, combined efforts of the British and the Indians in Ohio, must be overcome by no inde-

cisive measures before the Republic could achieve the territorial independence which it was thought had been assured by the Paris treaty of 1783. Washington anxiously scanned the list of his officers for a reliable successor to St. Clair. The choice finally fell upon Anthony Wayne, the dashing, resolute hero of Ticonderoga, Germantown, Monmouth and the stormer of Stony Point. The appointment caused the British some solicitude. They had heard of Wayne. Upon the announcement of the selection of Wayne, Mr. George Hammond, the British minister to the American government, wrote home that Wayne was "the most active, vigilant and enterprising officer in the American army, but his talents were purely military." Mr. Hammond here indulges in some unconscious British humor. It is generally supposed that military talents are the chief qualification for a campaign leader. Wayne's were found to be sufficient. If he were "mad" there was method in his madness.

Wayne arrived at Fort Washington, April, 1793, and by October had recruited his army and was ready to move. He cautiously crept his way into the interior as far as Fort Greenville, which he erected, where he spent the winter, and from whence he forwarded a detachment of several hundred men to build Fort Recovery, in commemoration of the defeat of St. Clair at that point. This fortification was attacked by the advancing Indians, one thousand strong, under their puissant general, Little Turtle, who made a desperate charge only to be repulsed and compelled to retreat.* It was their introduction to Mad Anthony Wayne and their first serious check. In August, 1794, Wayne with his "Legion," as his army was called, reached the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. Here he established another link in the chain of forts, building a stockade named Defiance. The Indian allies had concentrated about thirty miles down the river at the rapids of the Maumee, near the British fort, Miami, one of the retained posts and recently re-occupied by a British garrison from Detroit, under the direction of General John G. Simcoe, lieutenant-governor of Canada.

* In this assault Little Turtle commanded some fifteen hundred Indians, "assisted as was thought by a number of British agents and a few French-Canadian volunteers." — *Brice's Fort Wayne*.

In proof that the impending encounter was to be a battle of the Revolution, the attendant circumstances need only be recalled. This move of General Simcoe was at the express and open commands of Lord Dorchester, governor-general of Canada. Simcoe repaired from Detroit with a strong detachment of troops to the Miami Rapids and proceeded to re-erect the fortress. This act on the part of England created great irritation and indignation among the Americans. President Washington and John Jay, minister to Great Britain, strongly protested to his Majesty's Government at this "open and daring act of the British agents in this country * * * while they are seducing from our alliance and endeavoring to remove over the line tribes that have hitherto been kept in peace and friendship with us at heavy expense, * * * whilst they keep in a state of irritation the tribes who are hostile to us, instigating them to unite in a war against us, furnishing the whole with arms, ammunition and clothing and even provisions to carry on the war." The construction of Fort Miami by the British, as was intended, naturally induced the Indians to believe that the British were about to renew their war on the Americans. It also inspired the traders and French-Canadians with the hope of a coming conflict in which the British would regain their lost territory. There is no doubt of the existence of an alliance at the same time between the British and Joseph Brant, the chief of the Mohawks, who also represented the Six Nations. Brant was ambitious to create a great Indian confederacy, be its leader like a second Pontiac, and dictate terms to the white race. About this date also (May, 1794), the Indians of the West had their expectations raised by a deputation from the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, who declared the Spanish Indians "were on their feet, grasping the tomahawk to strike" the Americans. At all these foreboding signs the alarm among the Americans was great. All elements were massing at the Maumee Rapids, which was only fifty miles from Detroit. The strongest and most important towns of the hostile tribes lay about the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers. In the face of these forces the "Black Snake," as the Indians had already called Wayne, crept cautiously but steadily along. Thus reads the quaint and rare poem of Coffinbery:

As in the centre of his train,
In moody revery rode Wayne;
His visage scowled as does the storm,
As from his zeal his breast grew warm;
And to the braves that circled round
Said he, "If still no foe be found
'Tween this and the old British fort,
When there, by George, you shall see sport.
For if the British rascals show
The slightest favor to the foe,
I'll prostrate all their blasted works,
And cut their throats like bloody Turks.
The devils can't evade our search,
Or yet escape by rapid march,
Unless it be from their protection,
Then, blast their hearts, I'll show them action.

Wayne's forces were between two and three thousand in number, by this time well trained, hardened and trusty.* The Indians counted two thousand with three hundred Canadians and British soldiers. In the desire of avoiding the impending bloody encounter, Wayne offered the tribes proposals of peace. Many chiefs, the warriors and statesmen of their people, were present. Blue Jacket, the Shawanee chief, was for war to the bitter end. His people, he argued, had crushed Braddock, Harmar and St. Clair and Wayne's turn was next. The white man must retire beyond the Ohio. Little Turtle, the Miami, was for peace. True, he allowed, they had defeated the other generals of the "long knives" and turned back their expeditions, but Wayne was different. In Indian terms the sagacious savage conveyed the idea that at last they were in modern pale face parlance "up against the real thing." He had recently tasted of Wayne's valor. Now they would meet foemen worthy of their steel. But the British had rallied the Indian courage and bravado to the highest pitch; had urged them to confederation and a renewal of their claims for the Ohio country; and had nerved them to unrelenting resistance against the usurping Americans. The British stockade of Fort Miami, like a sheltering shadow, was close at hand, and the Indian cause could not fail. There was no alternative but battle. The field

* The actual number of Wayne's soldiers engaged in the battle was probably only about one thousand.

chosen was at the Falls of the Maumee on the wind swept banks, covered with fallen timber. The ground gave the Indians every advantage, as they secreted themselves in the tall grass amid the branches and roots of the upturned trees. Wayne directed his front line to advance and charge with lowered arms, to arouse the crouching Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and then when they should arise to deliver a close and well-pointed fire on their backs, followed by an instant charge before they might load again. The savages were outwitted and overwhelmed. They fled in wild dismay toward the British fort. The gates were closed, Britain's customary perfidy was completed. Wayne's triumph (August 20, 1794) was unsurpassed in Indian warfare. The brilliant and dashing victory of Stony Point was encored. Wayne had become the hero of the second Revolution in the western wilderness, as he had been the victor in its earlier days on the historic fields of New England. The name of Wayne was ever after a terror to the savages. They called him the "Tornado" and the "Whirlwind." He was mettlesome as the eagle, swift and unerring as the arrow. The Indian warfare was shattered. The redmen's hope was blasted. Moreover, the Indians were crushed and incensed beyond measure at the falsity of the British, who not only failed to come to their assistance with troops from Detroit as they had promised, but barred the gates of Fort Miami to them on their panic-stricken retreat from Fallen Timbers. At Greenville, Wayne was visited by numerous chiefs and warriors to whom he explained that the United States, having conquered Great Britain, were entitled to the peaceful possession of the lake posts, and that the new nation was anxious to make terms with the Indians to protect them in the occupation of abundant hunting grounds and to compensate them for the lands needed by the white settlers. The Indians were prepared to negotiate but the British agents, John Graves Simcoe, Alexander McKee and Joseph Brant, still strove to stimulate them to continue hostilities; advised the Indians to make pretense of peace so as to throw the Americans off their guard and thus permit another and more successful attack. These Machiavelian British miscreants even advised the Indians to convey by deed their Ohio land to the king of England "in trust"

so as to give the British a pretext for assisting them, and in case the Americans refused to abandon their settlements and stockades and quit their alleged possession and go beyond the Ohio to the East and South, the allied British and Indians might make a united and general attack and drive the Americans across the Ohio river boundary. The righteous (?) protection by Great Britain of the oppressed Indian knew no bounds! It is the grimmest joke in historic annals.

It will thus be seen that England was still (1794) fighting the Revolution and endeavoring to regain in Ohio what she had lost a dozen years before on the New England coast and the inland western frontier. For twenty years the fair valley of the Ohio, especially the land of the Buckeye, had been the camping ground and tramping field of the American pioneer patriot, the native forest inhabitant and the unyielding British soldier. Historic territory — the arena of the war for national independence and the conquest of civilization over savagery. The latter contest was not yet ended. In the ranks of Little Turtle at Fallen Timbers, as a chosen chief at the head of the Shawanees, was Tecumseh, destined in later years to be the greatest and most conspicuous hero of his people. In the ranks of Anthony Wayne as a trusted officer, was the future first Ohio president, William Henry Harrison. Twenty years later these two great leaders were to meet in desperate and final conflict, on Ohio soil, for the supremacy of race. But the battle of Fallen Timbers was the closing incident in the war for undisputed national independence and freedom. The Indians began to realize the imminent peril of their position. They had learned at their dear cost the power and skill of the Americans and the trickery and treachery of the British. The redmen sealed their defeat and doom in the treaty at Greenville. The British posts were abandoned. Wayne, with one fell blow, drove the British from American possessions and opened Ohio to the peaceful settlement of the western pioneer. The American Revolution had terminated at last, in the battle on the banks of the Maumee, on the soil of Ohio — the same soil upon which, on the banks of the Scioto, took place, in part, the first military movement of freedom's warfare in Dunmore's campaign in the

fall of 1774. In the fair valley of the "beautiful river," in the native land of the Buckeye, after a score of years of struggle, strife and sacrifice, with a rugged but resistless heroism greater than which history doth not relate, the fearless frontiersmen secured forever to the new-born republic the empire of the Northwest, the most precious inheritance promised the freemen in their triumph at Yorktown.

Where are the hardy yeomen
 Who battled for this land,
 And trod these hoar old forests,
 A brave and gallant band?

They knew no dread of danger,
 When rose the Indians' yell;
 Right gallantly they struggled,
 Right gallantly they fell.

Authorities chiefly relied upon in the above address; Albach's *Western Annals*; American Archives, (4th Series, Vol. 1); Bancroft's *United States*; Brownell's *American Indians*; Brice's *Fort Wayne*; Burk's *Virginia*; Brown's *Illinois*; Butler's *Kentucky*; Butterfield's *Crawford*; Butterfield's *Girtys*; Campbell's *Virginia*; Cook's *Virginia*; Dillon's *Indiana*; Dodge's *Redmen*; Doddridge's *Notes*; De Hass' *Indian Wars*; Drake's *Tecumseh*; English's *Clark*; Fernow's *Ohio Valley*; Fiske's *American Revolution*; The *Hesperian*; Harvey's *Shawnee Indians*; Hildreth's *Ohio Valley*; Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*; Hosmer's *Mississippi Valley*; Jacob's *Life of Cresap*; Jefferson's *Virginia Notes*; Kercheval's *Virginia*; King's *Ohio*; Lewis' *West Virginia*; Lodge's *Washington*; McAfee's *War in West*; Mayer's *Logan and Cresap*; Marshall's *Washington*; Moore's *Northwest*, etc.; McClung's *Sketches*; McLaughlin's *Western Posts*; McDonald's *Sketches*; McKnight's *Western Border*; Monette's *Mississippi Valley*; Parkman's *Pontiac*; Ryan's *Ohio*; Roosevelt's *Winning the West*; Stone's *Joseph Brant*; Read's *Simcoe*; Whittlesey's *Essays*; Winsor's *Western Movement*; Wither's *Border Warfare*, etc.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF OHIO, INCLUDING THE WAR OF 1812.

THOMAS M'ARTHUR ANDERSON.

It has been given to me to read the First Lesson, taken from the Old Testament of Ohio history.

Nearly every state had its birth in war, and Ohio like the rest had its baptism of fire. As the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the foundation of our Commonwealth was cemented with the blood of its pioneer heroes. We have no traditions of a Romulus, no record of a mailed Charlemagne as a founder. Our stalwart forefathers founded it themselves, those citizen-soldiers who came with an ax in one hand and a gun in the other to hew and fight their way to success. We have no hero-worship. Yet our records tell us of the unsurpassed energy, courage, perseverance, and self-sacrificing heroism of the men and women of our pioneer period.



THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Our early history has been told so often, that its repetition would be

As tedious as a twice-told tale,
Whispered in the dull ear of night.

I will not tax your patience with needless detail; but as history is philosophy, teaching by example, the lessons we can learn from some of its salient episodes should have for us an abiding interest.

First let me invite your attention to an object lesson.

A monument stands on the right side of the state-house at Columbus. Upon its pedestals stand the bronze statues of eight

of Ohio's sons: of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Hayes, Garfield, Stanton and Chase. This monument with its heroic figures stood in front of the Ohio building at the Columbian Centennial.

"These are my jewels," was Ohio's challenge; did any state answer? Not one. Yet these men only represented one episode in her history, one brief period of four years out of her full century. Mark you; we could put another monument with eight other of her sons, who would represent all the different periods of her career. I suggest that Rufus Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, who led the first of emigrants who settled on her soil, should have the first place. Next I would place by his side a statue of Ohio's typical pioneer, Simon Kenton; then I would place our first president, William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. For the next pedestal I would suggest Thomas Ewing, a great lawyer and statesman, and a cabinet minister under several administrations; then Thomas Corwin, governor, senator and inspired orator. Then should come another of our presidents, McKinley, the wellbeloved, who represented American manhood in the turning-point of our history. If peace has its victories no less renowned than war, then there is a man born on Ohio's soil who deserves to stand beside her greatest. When we ask who made the lightning of Heaven our most obedient minister, there is but one answer, and Thomas Edison takes his place among the immortals.

There is one vacant pedestal: who should fill it? Tiffin, the first governor; Worthington, the first senator; MacArthur, the first Ohio general; or Massie, our first surveyor; or Morrow, or Allen, or Trimble, or Thurman, or Wade? Here we have enough to fill nine pedestals, illustrative of Ohio's fecundity in able men.

Will you note how many of the men I have mentioned in this connection were military men? Seven out of the eight who stand on the Columbus monuments, and four that I have suggested for the second. But for these men our history would have had a different reading.

I will not attempt to give even an outline of our pioneer history, yet it is important to know what kind of people they

were, and to understand the problem they had to solve, what dangers to face, and what obstacles to overcome.

What you have read about, and heard from tradition, I have seen, in my service on the frontier. I have seen the same kind of men and women, braving the same kind of danger, and enduring similar privations. I have seen them making their way into unknown regions, where there were no paths to guide them, except the buffalo trails. I have seen them crossing dangerous rivers on rafts and in bull boats. I have seen them climbing mountains, to which Mount Logan would be a mere foot-hill. I have seen a sage brush wilderness transformed by their industry into productive farms. In my western service I have seen ten territories admitted as states to the Union, thus I have witnessed the development of Ohio, reenacted under similar conditions.

It gives me pleasure, therefore, to bear witness to the worth of the pioneer; his bravery, energy, hospitality, generosity, fidelity. These were virtues common to the old pioneer and his successors of this generation. If the latter were somewhat better provided with comforts, they had in many instances to endure greater degrees of heat and cold than their predecessors of the Middle West. The Sioux and the Apache were just as merciless as the Shawanees and the Iroquois; but in fighting the Indians thirty or forty years ago we had the immense advantage of knowing that we had a rich and powerful country behind us. In spite of occasional disasters, like the Fetterman and Custer massacres, we were always sure of ultimate success.

Undoubtedly our early settlers passed through more trying ordeals. There were times when famine was a more dreaded foe than the savage, and when disease claimed more victims than war. A greater proportion were murdered by prowling Indians and renegade whites. With the first wave of immigration there comes the sewage and wreckage of civilization, the murderer, the bandit, the outlaw. The darkest pages in the history of the West tell of the outrages of these border ruffians.

These things are mentioned to call to your minds the trials our grandparents and great-grandparents experienced. The Moravian massacre was perpetrated by such barbarians. The awful immolation of the brave and chivalrous Crawford was in revenge

for this outrage. It was an instance of the innocent suffering for the guilty—for the fiend Williamson, who was responsible for that horrible butchery, escaped.

Let us now try to form some estimate of the party of the second part, of the noble redman. He is a survival of the stone age and probably belongs to the oldest race of man. He is brave, patient, enduring, loyal to his tribe, and fairly honest, until demoralized by evil association. On the other hand, he was cruel, revengeful, lazy, and unreliable. The curse of Reuben is upon him. "Unstable as water, he cannot excel." Naturally the Indian has a warlike and not peaceful characteristic. We used to hear stories of a handful of white men standing off hordes of howling savages. The fact is, that, under the conditions of frontier warfare, the Indians are man for man equal to the white men. Success in war does not depend on the half-hour's fighting, but on weeks or months of hard campaigning. Trained in warfare from his boyhood, a master in woodcraft, and a past master in stratagems, the Indian is a better campaigner than any except the best trained soldier.*

The regulars sent out to defend the Ohio settlement were men who were only paid three dollars a month, and were the poorest material possible for the service. They performed, however, an invaluable service in holding the forts established to defend the frontier. There were twenty-seven of these forts within the borders of this state. Mr. Roosevelt says truly, in his "Winning of the West," that no other state received so much protection from the general government as Ohio.

The campaigns of Bouquet and Bradford, in 1764, should be considered under the head of colonial wars rather than as epi-

*The character of the Indian fighting in the heavily wooded country of Oregon and Washington was very similar in character to the Indian warfare in Ohio in its pioneer days. Colonel Shaw, an experienced Indian fighter in that part of the country, gave the writer this statement of his experience. "The Indians," he said, "fight like wolves or other wild animals which hunt and fight in droves. As the wolves attack with great fierceness wounded animals, so the Indian, by some instinct of fight attacks the weakest part of your line, and if they have made any impression crowd on that point." "This," he said, "they do without orders." While

sodes in our local history. Yet they were the first links in our chronological chain and require a brief notice. They were made in consequence of the rising of the western tribes brought about by the conspiracy of Pontiac.

Bradford, after raising the siege of Detroit, invaded the Wyandotte settlements along the Sandusky River and compelled that warlike tribe to sue for peace.

Bouquet's expedition to the head-waters of the Muskingum brought the Delawares to terms and secured the surrender of a number of white prisoners.

The peace secured was of short duration, for during the Revolutionary War the Six Indian Nations of New York and all of the western tribes, with the possible exception of the Mingoes, broke out in open, fierce hostility to the American colonies. After the massacre of Wyoming had been avenged and the power of the Six Nations broken at the battle of Oriskany, the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment of the Continental Line under General McIntosh was sent to Fort Pitt.

In 1778 Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, authorized George Rogers Clark to raise an independent command to invade the Illinois country. In the fall of that year, Congress authorized a demonstration against Detroit. There is no evidence to show that these two expeditions were intended to cooperate. In furtherance of the Detroit project, McIntosh led an expedition from Fort Pitt against the Sandusky Indians. He had a thousand men, and in every way his command was better equipped than Clark's, yet he got no further than the Tuscarora River, where he constructed Fort Laurens and left it garrisoned by a battalion under General Gibson.

After McIntosh returned to Fort Pitt, this garrison was closely besieged for several months. Major Bauman attempted to make a diversion by leading an expedition against the Shawnee villages on the Upper Miami. This was ineffective, and the next winter Fort Laurens was abandoned.

In 1780 Colonel Broadhead raided the Muskingum country with small results. These expeditions were made by the Eighth this is true, their chiefs have been known in battle to give orders by flashes from old mirrors.

Pennsylvania. The only other expeditions made within our borders were made from Kentucky.

At the close of the War for Independence all the state troops were discharged; and all of the Continental Line except one battalion of artillery. This constituted the entire army of which General Knox was commander.

In 1784 a regiment of infantry was organized of which Josiah Harmer was lieutenant-colonel commanding. When General Knox was made the first secretary of war, Harmer became commander-in-chief, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

Fort Pitt was held, as heretofore stated, by a garrison of Continental troops under General Lackland McIntosh. He is sometimes spoken of as "Come, and take it McIntosh." It was his brother, John McIntosh, who, when the British demanded the surrender of '96, replied, "If you want it, come and take it."

Vincennes and Kaskaskia were held by a provisional regiment of Illinois troops, organized by General Clark. As soon as Harmer's regiment was organized, detachments from it were sent to garrison these posts.

Of the twenty-seven posts established in Ohio, only twelve require special notice. Lauramie, Steuben and Harmer were on or near the eastern border; the others were on the western frontier.

Fort Harmer was established by Major John Doughty, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, in 1785. Three years later the Ohio Company made their first settlement at Marietta, under Putnam and Cutler, on the left bank of the Muskingum. As their settlements extended several miles, several sub-posts and block-houses were built for their protection; none of these were ever actually besieged, yet they afforded a very necessary protection.

Fort Washington was also established by Major Doughty within the present limits of Cincinnati. It never was actually attacked, but was the base of operations in the campaigns of Harmer, St. Clair, and Wayne.

Before the fort was built, and before any regulars were sent, either to the mouth of the Big Miami, or the Falls of the

Ohio, Clark and Logan led their expeditions up the Miami from this vicinity.

Logan's expedition, in 1786, burned the Indian villages in the vicinity of Mac-a-Cheek, in Logan County.

Todd led a party of Kentuckians into the Scioto Valley in 1788.

Major Doughty, who had been an artillery officer in the Continental Army, when he came from Fort Harmer, in June 1789, to build Fort Washington, brought with him 140 men. Lieutenant Colonel Harmer came in the fall of the same year, bringing a reinforcement of 300 men. From Fort Washington he sent detachments to Kaskaskia and Vincennes. After the Louisiana Purchase, Kaskaskia was abandoned, and its garrison removed to St. Louis.

Forts Hamilton, Jefferson, and St. Clair were built along the line of St. Clair's advance in 1791.

Forts Greenville and Recovery were built by General Wayne in 1793. The last named fort was erected in what is now Mercer County, on the site of St. Clair's disaster.

Forts McArthur, Stevenson and Meigs were constructed during the War of 1812. Fort McArthur was located at the crossing of the Scioto, in Hardin County, on the line of Hull's advance. It was a defensive position on his line of communications. It was attacked a number of times, but always successfully defended.

Of Forts Stevenson and Meigs we will have something to say in speaking of the campaign of 1813. There are certain episodes in our history which must be noted in proper sequence.

Twenty-one years before Chillicothe was laid out by Massie, the drums and trumpets of Dunmore echoed and re-echoed from the hills which border this valley. This expedition came in two columns, which gave Cornstalk an opportunity to fight the invading forces in detail. The Shawanee chief probably never heard of strategy, yet he used excellent strategy in taking advantage of interior lines. If he had defeated Lewis at Point Pleasant, he could have cut Lord Dunmore's line of retreat and have given him a very unpleasant experience.

This picturesque campaign had no permanent results. The destinies of the Northwest were decided fourteen years later by George Rogers Clark's famous expedition, which resulted in the capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Clark's subsequent campaigns in Ohio, and his defeat of the Miamis, Delawares and Shawanees, was another fortunate diversion for the settlers in Eastern Ohio.

Here let us note that in all our Indian wars between 1774 and 1814 victory or defeat seemed to depend on the relative ability of the leaders on either side. Cornstalk, Little Turtle and Tecumseh had unquestionably greater military ability than any of our generals with the exception of Clark, Harrison and Wayne. We had scores of daring fighters, but it was reckless courage which caused such disasters as befell the Kentuckians at the river Rasin and Fort Meigs. The expeditions of Boone, Bowman, Broadhead and Logan would be called raids now-a-days, yet they put the Indians upon the defensive, and in that way made the settlement of Ohio a possibility.

As this place, Chillicothe, is called the Ancient Metropolis, there is an impression that it was one of the first settlements; the fact is, however, that the Scioto Valley was the last part of the state open to occupation. The act of the Continental Congress, setting aside the Virginia Military Land District, provided that the section between the Scioto and the Little Miami should not be open to location until the good lands in Kentucky were exhausted.

Harmer's expedition was the first that had in it any considerable number of Ohio militia. They did creditable service, but Harmer was not as able a commander as Little Turtle, nor were his men, brave as they were, any match for the picked warriors of the Miamis and Shawanees.

St. Clair was also outgeneraled by the great chief of the Miamis. The excuse is often made for his defeat that our troops were ambushed and surprised. This is a puerile explanation. Strategem and surprise is a part of the game of war. It is what the soldier should practice against his enemy, and guard against himself. There is small glory in Indian warfare, although it is full of dangers, hardships, and perplexities. St. Clair was com-

pelled, by the urgency of the situation, to make a campaign without adequate means and sufficient preparation. An army cannot be improvised, nor men disciplined, in a day.

As this monograph is intended as a comment upon our early military history rather than a chronicle of events, it may not be out of place to refer to one statement made in the accounts of St. Clair's defeat. It is that the militia gave way with little or no resistance. We find similar statements made as to their inefficiency in the histories of all our early wars.

In the Revolutionary War there were battles in which they fought bravely and effectively, as at Bunker Hill and Bennington; while at Long Island and Camden they gave way almost at the first fire. In the War of 1812 their service was notoriously inefficient, and at Bladensburg they hardly made only a show of resistance.

Of late years the service of our National Guard regiments has been highly creditable and free from the humiliating stampedes of early times. Let us consider what has caused the change for the better.

We have in this country three kinds of military service. That of the regular establishment, filled by volunteer enlistments, and permanently under the control of the general government. Then we have volunteer troops, distinctively so called, which are our chief dependence in war. They are state organizations, mustered into the service of the national government for a stated period. Lastly, we have the militia organizations, where service under the laws of nearly all states and territories is obligatory. In practice their enlistments in time of peace are voluntary. Nevertheless, unless specifically excused, militia service is obligatory. At the time of which we are writing, compulsory calls were often made. The question recurs: why was their service so often unsatisfactory?

One reason, frequently given, is that they elect officers more amiable than efficient. Another cause assigned, is that short termed troops are never well instructed. But a more conclusive reason for the superiority of the national guardsmen of to-day over their military predecessors is that they are more intelligent

and better educated, and finally, that they have more local and national pride.

Referring again to St. Clair's disaster, it may be said that there are few more tragic episodes than that of this Revolutionary hero, this veteran of many battles, carried back wounded and helpless in the rear of his defeated army—his reputation as a soldier and his influence as a man lost in one fatal hour.

Wayne met with no such misfortune. He secured the best scouts in the western country and took time to drill, instruct and discipline his army. He had, himself, experienced an unfortunate defeat in the Revolutionary War, at Peoli Mills, from a neglect of guard and picket duty; being a sensible man, he did not have to learn the lesson twice.

There is one feature in the battle of Fallen Timbers which deserves a special notice. When the advance began, it never stopped. The enemy were given no chance to rally or reform their lines. The victory was so complete that it settled definitely the western boundary of Ohio.

In the treaty of Greenville we agreed to give, at once, for three-fourths of this state and a part of Indiana, goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, and nine thousand five hundred dollars in five annual payments.

This year the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Ohio is one billion nine hundred million dollars, and the estimated total value is six billion of dollars. If laid out in heaps, there would be six thousand piles of gold of a million dollars each, but the price paid was not all in bartered goods—but in blood and blows; in privations, self-sacrifices, in days of danger, sleepless nights, in the sweat of the brow, and tears of sorrow. The change wrought was worth the price, regardless of material gain. The bestiality of the wigwam gave place to the refinements of the civilized home; the incantations of the medicine-man to the triumphs of science; the vendetta of the savage to tribunals of justice; the Ishmaelite gospel of hate to the Christian evangel of benevolence.

The British lent their aid to the Indians because they wished to keep the whole western country as a hunting preserve for the fur trade.

Tecumseh needed no urging; he saw that the conflict between the red man and the pale face was inevitable. He was not contending only for a hunting-ground, but for the homes of his people. His claim, that the Indian held the American continent in trust for his whole race, was a grand conception. His contention, that no tribe had a right to barter away its heritage, was a statesmanlike anticipation of our denial of the right of secession and our assertion of the indestructibility of our Union.

When his brother, the prophet, precipitated the contest and lost the battle of Tippecanoe, Tecumseh had unwillingly to form an alliance with the British.

Then came the War of 1812, with its lights and shadows of victory and defeat.

It has been called the second war of independence, yet it was rather a contest for the possession of what we would now call the hinterland of the continent.

When the territory between the crest of the Alleghanies and the Mississippi was conceded to us by the treaty of Paris in 1783, the governing class in Great Britain did not anticipate that we would ever acquire the vast domain west of that river. But even before the Louisiana purchase the Hudson Bay Company had awakened to the fact that their interests had been jeopardized by a too liberal territorial concession. Hence it happened that the machinations of this powerful company had much to do in bringing about a renewal of hostilities. But back of all other considerations was the silent force of geographical gravitation, which would have ultimately drawn the two nations into a contest for the sovereignty of this great inland empire.

The people of Ohio certainly felt less interest in the British impressment of seamen and the right of search than they did in the territorial question. The promptness with which three regiments were raised in a new and thinly-populated state showed that the men of that period were influenced by a tangible interest, and not by a mere sentiment.

The campaign of 1812 began by the regiments of Finley, McArthur and Cass, under the command of General Hull, cutting their way through the forests from Urbana to the lakes.

This has been represented as quite an achievement, yet it took Hull nearly four weeks in summer to make this march of a hundred miles. He had two thousand men, and nearly all of them expert axmen. When we compare this with Sherman's march in mid-winter through the woods and swamps of the Carolinas, with sixty thousand men, from Savannah to Goldsborough, four hundred and twenty-five miles in forty days, the performance of our forefathers suffers by comparison. Next we find Hull retreating from the Canada side against the almost insubordinate protests of his officers. After occupying Detroit, he sent back Van Horn to bring in Captain Brush with supplies; then followed the battle of Maguagua. Cass and McArthur were then sent out to bring in Van Horn. In their absence Detroit was surrendered and their commands included in the capitulation.

So ended the most humiliating chapter in our national annals. Lossing, in his history, tries to palliate Hull in his disgraceful surrender, yet he had a fair trial by a court-martial made up of the most prominent officers then in the service. Major-General Henry Dearborn was president of the court, Martin Van Buren was judge-advocate, the proceedings were reviewed by Alexander J. Dallas and approved by President Madison. He was justly sentenced to be shot, but the members of the court recommended him to clemency on account of his age and Revolutionary service.

Yet he was only fifty-nine years of age when he surrendered to an inferior force without resistance. He was of the same age as Major Robert Anderson when he defended Fort Sumter. He was just of the age of Admiral Dewey when he sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. He was one year younger than Scott when he took the city of Mexico, and eleven years younger than Moltke when he defeated the French at Sedan.

As our Ohio regiments had been made prisoners, our northern border would have been left defenceless if Kentucky had not come to the rescue and sent three regiments of volunteers to the front.

It was then that the hero of Tippecanoe appeared on the scene. The campaign of 1813 opened with our defeat at the river Raisin. This compelled Harrison to stand upon the de-

fensive; he hurried to the rapids of the Maumee and built Fort Meigs, which he twice defended against the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh. Major George Croghan made a defense of Fort Stephenson which is historic.*

The danger of invasion seemed so imminent that Governor Meigs directed General McArthur, who was then major-general of the Ohio militia, to call out all men capable of bearing arms. McArthur made what is known as the general call. This was also an historic episode. It may not have been so picturesque as the assembling of the Scotch clans, on the call of the fiery cross, but like the minute men of New England, the men of Ohio left the plow on the bench, and the plow in the furrow, took down their rifles and powder-horn, and started for the front. As the sunshine shimmered down through the waving boughs of the forest upon this hurrying array of earnest men, it fell upon the flag of thirteen stripes and seventeen stars. The last star was that of Ohio, which from that time on has led the men of the Buckeye state from victory to victory, and from glory to glory.

When the head of our column neared the Maumee, Proctor retreated to Malden. It may seem strange that Harrison did not follow him. The reason he did not is because the force that reported to him came upon an emergency call, and when the danger was averted these men had to return to their homes, where only aged and infirm men and women and children had been left.

* Major Croghan's defense of Fort Stephenson with 160 men and one six-pounder field-piece against 500 Canadians with a siege train and 800 Indians was justly considered a most creditable feat of arms. As a desperate defense it does not compare with General Sandy Forsyth's desperate fight against a thousand Sioux warriors at Bloody Island. But far more depended upon the result of Croghan's fight. Time was required to bring up reinforcements and to organize an offensive movement, and the sacrifice of the garrison of Fort Stephenson would have been justifiable under the circumstances. George Croghan, (pronounced Crown), was a major of the 17th Infantry, lieutenant-colonel 2d Rifles, and assistant inspector-general of the Army. He was born in Kentucky and died in 1849. He was a son of Major Wm. Croghan of the Continental Army. His mother was a sister of General George Rogers Clark, Colonel Jonathan Clark and General Wm. Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. He was a first cousin of General Thos. Jessup and General Robert Anderson. His son, Colonel George Croghan, Jr., was killed in the Confederate army at Cornifex Ferry in 1861.

Even after Harrison received more permanent reinforcements he could not assume the offensive while the British held the command of the lakes. Perry's victory at Put-in-Bay was fought and won on the tenth of September, 1813. There were many Ohio men in the tops of Perry's ships, whose unerring aim drove the British gunners from the decks of their vessels. This, the only naval battle fought within our borders, was as picturesque as it was decisive. Perry's message to Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours," became as famous as Cæsar's *veni, vidi, vici*.

The battle of the Thames, which was fought a little over a month later, may be briefly described as three thousand red coats and red men defeated in three minutes. So far as I know, it was the only battle fought on this continent decided by a charge of cavalry.

Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawanees, and a brigadier-general in the British army, was killed in this engagement. With the exception of Grant and Sherman he was, in my opinion, the greatest warrior born within the borders of Ohio. He was more than a mere fighter, he was a diplomatist, orator and a natural leader of men. He waged what he knew was a hopeless contest, but fought bravely to the last; he was idolized by his own followers, and respected by his foes.

After the battle of the Thames, Harrison returned with his army to Detroit. There he received an order from the secretary of war to muster out the Kentucky volunteers and to proceed to the Niagara frontier. After complying with this order, and before he was given a command, he received letters from General Armstrong, secretary of war, severely criticising his administration of the Eighth Military District. General Harrison resented this censure, and after an ascetic correspondence he received, unasked, a leave of absence; upon this he resigned and returned to his home in Ohio.

General Armstrong has published a history of the War of 1812. From this it appears that he found fault with General Harrison in several particulars. First, that he habitually over-estimated his opponents' numbers and resources. That he stood upon the defensive, when a more aggressive policy might have

been adopted to his advantage. That he should either have withdrawn Major Croghan's command, or have supported him with his entire force. The secretary dwelt with greater emphasis upon his lavish expenditure of money, and finally he reminded him that he had never sent a single report to the War Department while in command of the Western Department.*

Unquestionably General Harrison's administration was open to criticism. He was a brave man, but not a bold leader; yet it must be said of him that he was a successful commander under very trying circumstances.

It is reported in an executive document, sent to the Twenty-fourth Congress that Ohio furnished 24,703 men of all classes in the war, but these were enlistments, and it is known that many Ohio men served several enlistments. The numbers who actually went to the front probably did not exceed 14,000.

General McArthur and his brigade were also ordered to the Eastern Department. His command was transferred to Erie by water, and marched from there to Sackett's Harbor, in New York. From there McArthur went as a witness before the Hull court-martial at Albany. After giving his testimony, he was placed in command of the district of the Northwest. In the summer of 1814, he was directed to call upon the state of Ohio for five hundred mounted volunteers, and for as many from Kentucky. Of this number only seven hundred reported; with this force, and an addition of seventy friendly Indians, he dispersed a band of Pottawatamies which were threatening Detroit. Orders were then received to cross over into Canada to make a diversion in favor of the army under General Brown, then operating on the Niagara frontier. With this object this small brigade marched up the valley of the Thames, as Harrison had done the year before. This command, however, went much further and finally reached Grand River at a point only twenty-five miles from the head of Lake Ontario. There they had a battle with the Canadian militia at Malcolm's Mills, on the fifth of November, 1814.

*In Burr's *Life and Times of Wm. H. Harrison*, an additional reason is given for General Harrison's resignation. It seems that Secretary of War Armstrong gave orders direct to one of General Harrison's subordinates, a Major Holmes, without transmitting them through the regular channels. Upon this Harrison at once resigned.

The Canadian loss was one officer and seventeen men killed, and as many wounded. Two hundred were taken prisoners. Here McArthur learned that General Izard had retreated to the American side. He therefore, necessarily, had to abandon his intention of joining him at Fort Erie. After destroying all the mills and other contraband of war in that vicinity the expedition returned to Detroit.

McAfee, in his history of the "War in the West," concludes his account of this campaign with this remark: "Thus terminated an expedition which was not surpassed in the war in boldness of design nor in the address in which it was conducted. General McArthur, who conceived and conducted it, displayed great bravery and military skill."

This compliment seems well deserved when we consider that it was the only command in the war that penetrated two hundred and twenty-five miles into the enemy's country.

It only remains now to refer to the final result of the contest, so far as the Indians were concerned. By a treaty made on the part of the national government by General McArthur and Cass, in 1817, the Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Shawanees and Chippewas sold and relinquished their right and title to all lands north of the Ohio River and agreed to move beyond the Mississippi. The consideration ran variously, from four thousand dollars in perpetuity to the Wyandots to a single payment of five hundred dollars to a Delaware. Verily McArthur and Cass drove a shrewd bargain with those native Americans, yet they did not fare so badly, after all, for they were given the best land in the Indian Territory.

I remember, as a boy, seeing the last of these Ohio Indians passing Chillicothe on canal boats on their way to their new reservation. I have since seen some of their descendants loafing about railway stations, the men dressed in slopshop clothes and smoking cinnamon cigars, and the squaws in gaudy raiment, chewing tutti fruti.

Men of my cloth are not much given to moralizing, yet there are a few deductions, so obvious from this review of our history, that they seem to suggest themselves. The first is, that our people are warlike but not military; we are belligerent enough,

but do not like discipline and preparation. There was a Saxon king, known as Athelstan, the unready. In military matters we are like him. We probably never will be ready for war. As Washington's advice, that we should in peace prepare for war, has been persistently ignored, it is hopeless to convince the American people that any preparations for war are necessary. Our Ohio people are more than usually incredulous to this. It has been our fortunate experience that no large battles have ever been fought within our borders. The battles referred to in this monograph seem small by comparison with a number which have been seen by many here present. It is strange, yet true, that very many of the decisive battles of the world have been small battles. Marathon was a small affair, so was the battle of Hastings, which decided the destiny of England. Washington's army at Yorktown would now be considered a small division. At the battle of Fallen Timbers we only had about one thousand men engaged. San Jacinto, which freed Texas, was fought by a handful of reckless men. But of all events in our strange, eventful history, Clark's conquest of the great inland empire, with his small band of daring adventurers, was the most remarkable. In the history of the world there is nothing to compare with this when we consider the apparent insignificance of their means in the relation to the results achieved. The conquest of Mexico and Peru appeal more to the imagination, but the area covered by Clark's conquest has a population greater than that of Mexico and Peru combined; and compared to the wealth of Ohio alone, the treasures of the Montezumas and the Incas sink into insignificance.

So endeth the first lesson. The second will show you the glorious fabric raised upon the solid foundations laid by our pioneers. They labored wisely and well. How well, may be seen, not only in our present prosperity, not only in our marvelous conquests of the powers of nature, but also in the production of such men as stand in enduring bronze in the front of our capitol.

To revert for a moment to my military text, have you never noted how many of our presidents have military antecedents? Washington, Monroe, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Taylor, Pearce, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benj. Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Have we proved worthy of our sires? It is not for us to say; yet in our late wars no American soldier is known to have turned his back upon the foe. I have seen Old Glory with its constellation of stars go up high in the southern heavens while the portentous banner of Spain came fluttering down like a wounded vulture to the ground.

“Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front,” and **now** on every side we see the triumphs of Art, the wonders of Science, the monuments of Wealth. We are, to-day, proud, prosperous and confident. Capua is more pleasant than the camp. Yet, in its pleasures, let us beware, lest we lose the manly qualities which make ambition virtue, and a nation great.

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THE MILITARY HISTORY OF OHIO,
FROM
THE WAR OF 1812, INCLUDING THE CIVIL AND
SPANISH WARS.

J. WARREN KEIFER.

With the close of the War of 1812 with Great Britain, so glorious to the United States in achievements on land and sea, in which Ohio soldiers and sailors bore an honorable part, came also peace, in large part, with the Indian tribes that had so long held back the border settlements within Ohio's limits. Farther west, Indian wars of a more or less desultory, yet bloody, kind, continued almost to the end of the nineteenth century. In these and the notable Florida Indian War, lasting about eight years (1835-1843), the bloodiest and most costly of all our Indians wars, Ohio did not participate, save by her contributions to the regular military forces, though her restless sons were ever moving with the frontier borders, as civilization advanced through forest and over prairie and plain, penetrating and crossing the Rocky mountain ranges, and stopped only by the shores of the Pacific.



J. WARREN KEIFER.

Excluding the Indian wars, there was, after the close of the War of 1812, a long interval (31 years) of peace — the longest in the history of the Republic except the one (33 years) following the Civil War. Then came the war with our sister republic of Mexico.

The annals of our still young country have been bloody, hence eventful. From Lexington (1775) to Appomattox (1865) — ninety years — sixteen years, more than an average of one year in every six, were (Indian wars excepted) devoted to wars with foreign powers and to the Civil War, in each of which Ohio gave her devoted sons, as regulars and volunteers, both to the army and navy; and, Indian wars excepted, ten years of the nineteenth century were years of war. A marvel of the ages will ever be the fact that colonies, started on a newly-discovered continent infested by hostile tribes, and soon at war with a mother country powerful both by sea and land, and endangered by the baleful institution of human slavery, which had there been planted and fostered by the connivance and the avarice of monarchical countries of the old world, all of which were jealous of their free institutions, grew into a nation, within the span of of a century, to stand and to be acknowledged first among the powers of the world, and, from its birth, in population, from 3,000,000 of a somewhat heterogeneous people, now to about 80,000,000 of a largely homogeneous people, though springing from almost all the races, and coming, originally, from almost all the countries of the earth, speaking every tongue. No less marvelous is the fact that in a trackless wilderness, occupied by the most warlike of the hostile tribes of Indians, a settlement (in Ohio) was made very late in the eighteenth century, and grew, amid massacres and constant Indian wars, to a scattered population, mainly on lake and river, in 1800, of 45,365 to, in 1850, 1,980,329, and, by the end of the century, to 4,157,545, meantime furnishing hundreds of thousands of her sons, mainly as volunteers, to fight the battles of her country, thereby making it both glorious and great, and this while on its borders, in the early part of the century, its inhabitants had to fight for the defense of their immediate firesides. Many thousand of Ohio's sons and daughters emigrated to other states, principally to the West, though they are found in large numbers in all the states of the Union, especially in the great business centers, and in the important coast and other cities between the Atlantic and Pacific. Many have removed to foreign lands.

I.

OHIO IN THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846-1848.

It is usual to say this war was commenced by the hostile acts of the Mexican general, Arista, crossing (April 24, 1846) the Rio Grande to attack the United States forces under General Zachary Taylor, then maneuvering his troops on the left bank of that river, in what was claimed to be a part of Texas, but then recently (December 29, 1845) annexed as a state in our Union. That war closed with the treaty of Guadalupe Hildago, signed February 2, 1848, by which we acquired both the then provinces of Upper California and New Mexico, now California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and part of Colorado.

This is the only war in which the United States forces invaded foreign soil and took a hostile country's capital.

This conquest resulted in the acquisition (though in form a purchase) of 545,000 square miles of territory — almost 100,000 more in square miles than the area of the original thirteen states; and a later (1853) acquisition by the Gadsden Purchase followed.

Of the causes or purposes of the Mexican War I am not here to speak. If this war was not justified by the acts of the Mexican government, and if it was entered upon to acquire more territory with a view to its dedication to human slavery, its ultimate fruits and the moral and material results attained, in the light of subsequent events, may, in some sense, be a justification of the war. A higher civilization swept over a vast empire of territory, and millions of human beings have been given political, commercial and religious advantages and freedom, and which other unborn millions are likewise to enjoy. Gold was discovered (1848) in California, and the world seems to have been the gainer by the acquisitions made. Even Mexico, though humiliated by the conquering armies of Scott and Taylor, has risen to a better civilization, and her people seem to have become freer and happier than before that war.

Happily, not one foot of the vast territory acquired from Mexico became slave territory, and later (1861-65) the inhabitants of all this territory were singularly loyal to the Union of the

States, many volunteering to preserve the Union and to overthrow human slavery.

The Mexican War was not generally popular in Ohio, nor in the northern states. Ohio, however, furnished a full share of the distinguished officers and soldiers, regular and volunteer, for this war; also sailors.

The United States forces employed in the conquest of Mexico aggregated about 100,000 armed men—26,690 regulars, 56,926 volunteers, and about 17,000 in the navy.* Of these, Ohio furnished at least her quota, based on population, of officers, soldiers and sailors for the regular establishment; and she furnished her full share of volunteers for the army and navy.

The Ohio military forces were organized into five infantry regiments, fifteen independent companies of infantry and five companies (B, C, D, H, I), for the 15th U. S. Infantry, and one company (B), U. S. Mounted Riflemen, numbering approximately, 7,000 officers and men, about one-eighth (adding enlistments in other regular organizations) of the entire forces employed in the army during the war. A like proportion were in the navy.

FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(MEXICAN WAR.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Washington (near Cincinnati) June 23, 1846, and was mustered out June 15, 1847.

Its field-officers were Colonel Alexander M. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Weller, and Major Thomas L. Hamer. Luther Giddings was made major of the regiment on the promotion of Hamer to brigadier-general, July, 1846. General Hamer died at Monterey, Mexico, December 2, 1846. The other field-officers were mustered out with the regiment.

The following is a list of the original captains, showing their companies, by letter, and where recruited:

Captain Robert M. Moore (A), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain Luther Giddings (B), Dayton, Ohio.

Captain Lewis Hornell (C), Dayton, Ohio.

Captain Edward Hamilton (D), Portsmouth, Ohio.

* History of Mexican War (Wilcox) 561.

Captain John B. Armstrong (E), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Captain Edward D. Bradley (F), Lower Sandusky, Ohio.
Captain Sanders W. Johnson (G), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Captain Phillip Muller (H), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Captain James George (I), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Captain Wm. H. Ramsey (K), Cincinnati, Ohio.

This regiment fought first at Monterey and, later, in various engagements, and had twenty-four killed in battle, and many more died of disease.

SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(MEXICAN WAR.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Washington, Ohio, June 23, 1846, and was mustered out, June 23, 1847, at New Orleans.

Its field-officers were Colonel George W. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Irvin (promoted from chaplain), and Major William Wall; and they were mustered out with the regiment.

The following is a list of the original captains, showing their companies, by letter, and where recruited:

Captain Hobby Reynolds (A), Chillicothe, Ohio.
Captain Simon B. Kenton (B), Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Captain David Irick (C), Hillsboro, Ohio.
Captain Simon B. Tucker (D), Logan, Ohio.
Captain Robert G. McLean (E), Athens, Ohio.
Captain John F. Mickum (F), Columbus, Ohio.
Captain Evan Julian (G), Lancaster, Ohio.
Captain Richard Stadden (H), Newark, Ohio.
Captain Daniel Bruner (I), Circleville, Ohio.
Captain Wm. Latham (K), Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Morgan and Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine were, before the regiment was organized, captains, respectively, of Companies B and G.

This regiment was engaged under General Taylor; it fought at Aqua Fria, near Monterey, and was at Buena Vista. Its loss was six killed — sixty died of disease.

THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(MEXICAN WAR.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Washington in June, 1846, and was mustered out June 24, 1847, at New Orleans.

Its field-officers were Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. McCook and Major John L. Love, each of whom served until the regiment was mustered out.

The following is a list of the original captains, showing their companies, by letter, and where recruited:

Captain Wm. McLaughlin (A), Mansfield, Ohio.

Captain Jesse Meredith (B), Coshocton, Ohio.

Captain Thomas H. Ford (C), Mansfield, Ohio.

Captain John Patterson (D), St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Captain David Moore (E), Wooster, Ohio.

Captain James F. Chapman (F), Tiffin, Ohio.

Captain Chauncey Woodruff (G), Norwalk, Ohio.

Captain Asbury F. Noles (H), Zanesville, Ohio.

Captain John Kell, Jr. (I), Steubenville, Ohio.

Captain James Allen (K), Massillon, Ohio.

This regiment served on the Rio Grande under General Taylor. Its dead list was sixty-four men, killed and died of disease.

FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(MEXICAN WAR.)

This regiment was organized in Cincinnati in June, 1847, and was mustered out at that place July 24, 1848.

Its field-officers were Colonel Charles H. Brough, Lieutenant-Colonel Melchior Werner (first) and August Moor, and Major Wm. P. Young. Lieutenant-Colonel Werner resigned September, 1847; the others were mustered out with the regiment.

The following is a list of the original captains, showing their companies, by letter, and where recruited:

Captain August Moor (A), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain Otto Zirckel (B), Columbus, Ohio.

Captain Samuel Thompson (C), Lower Sandusky, Ohio.

Captain George Weaver (D), Ganges, Ohio.

Captain Michael C. Lilly (E), Columbus, Ohio.

Captain George E. Pugh (F), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain Thomas L. Hart (G), Millersburg, Ohio.

Captain George A. Richmond (H), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain Josiah M. Robinson (I), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Colonel Brough and Major Young were, before the regiment was organized, respectively, captains of companies I and H.

Their regiment served under General Taylor on the Rio Grande (Matamoras), and at Vera Cruz, and fought at Alexo, Mexico. It lost five killed in battle, and seventy-one died of disease.

SECOND SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.*

(MEXICAN WAR.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Wool (Cincinnati), about September 1, 1847, and was mustered out July 26, 1848, at Cincinnati, after the close of the war.

Its field-officers were Colonel Wm. Irvin (formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Second), Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. Lathan, and Major Wm. H. Link. They were each mustered out with their regiment.

The following is a list of the original captains, showing their companies, by letter, and where recruited:

Captain Nathan H. Miles (A), Cincinnati, Ohio.

Captain Richard Stadden (B), Newark, Ohio.

Captain John W. Lowe (C), Batavia, Ohio.

Captain Wm. A. Latham (D), Columbus, Ohio.

Captain Joseph W. Filler (E), Somerset, Ohio.

Captain Wm. T. Ferguson (F), Lancaster, Ohio.

Captain James E. Harle (G), Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Captain Joseph E. Smith (H), Circleville, Ohio.

Captain John G. Hughes (I), Columbus, Ohio.

Captain George F. McGinnis (K), Chillicothe, Ohio.

Major Link was captain of Company H prior to the organization of the regiment.

This regiment went to Vera Cruz, later marched to Pueblo and the interior of Mexico and performed valuable service, losing in skirmishes and disease seventy-four men.

*This is sometimes inaccurately called the Fifth.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

(MEXICAN WAR.)

There were fifteen independent companies, which were each known by the name of its captain, as follows:

Duncan's (John R.), mustered in at Cincinnati June 1, 1847, and mustered out there August 2, 1848. This company was mounted.

Dauble's (John G.), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there December 7, 1846.

Churchill's (Frederick A.), mustered in June 15, 1846, and mustered out October 14, 1846.

Kessler's (Herman), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there October 17, 1846.

Durr's (George), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there December 7, 1846.

Caldwell's (John), mustered in May, 1846, and mustered out at Bucyrus October 26, 1846.

Donnell's (H. O.), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there October 17, 1846.

Ward's (Thomas W.), mustered in June, 1846, and mustered out at Cincinnati, October 14, 1846.

Moor's (Augustus), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there October 14, 1846.

Hawkin's (Joseph L.), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there November 5, 1846.

Stout's (Atlas L.), mustered in June 5, 1846, and mustered out at Dayton, Ohio, November 4, 1846.

Link's (Francis), mustered in at Cincinnati June 15, 1846, and mustered out there October 14, 1846.

Love's (John S.), mustered in June 4, 1846, and mustered out at McConnellsville, Ohio, October 29, 1846.

Kenneally's (Wm.), mustered in at Cincinnati October 5, 1847, and mustered out there July 25, 1848.

Riddle's (Robert R.), mustered in at Cincinnati October 26, 1847, and mustered out there July 17, 1848.

Captain Duncan's Independent Company (mounted volunteers) performed valuable service on the Rio Grande Route, with headquarters mainly at Ceralvo, Mexico.

Captains Kenneally's and Riddle's Independent Companies (First and Second Foot), also performed valuable service in Mexico.

Company B (U. S. Mounted Riflemen), in regular establishment (Captain Winslow F. Sanderson) was recruited at Columbus, Norwalk and Wooster, Ohio, May to July, 1846, and served on the Vera Cruz Route and at Pueblo, Mexico, rendering much valuable and hard service. It was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 28, 1848.

FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

By act of Congress this regiment was organized to serve during the Mexican War. Its field-officers were Colonel George W. Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Howard, and Majors Leslie H. McKenney and Frederick D. Mills (killed August 20, 1847, San Antonio, Mexico.)

It was recruited in April and May, 1847, and was mustered out at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 13, 1848.

The following companies were recruited in Ohio:

Captain David Chase (B), at Toledo, Lower Sandusky and Defiance.

Captain James A. Jones (C), Norwalk, Ohio.

Captain Edward A. King (D), at Dayton, Ohio.

Captain John L. Perry (H), at Cleveland, Ohio.

Captain Moses Hoagland (I), at Millersburg, Ohio.

This regiment served on the Vera Cruz Route, and participated in battles under General Scott, and lost heavily, especially at Chapultepec and in the capture of the City of Mexico.

Thomas L. Hamer was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers June 6, 1846, and died at Monterey, Mexico, December 2, 1846. (He was the first major of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.)

A careful scrutiny of the list of volunteer officers who served in the organizations named will enable us to discover many who, later, distinguished themselves as officers in the Civil War, and in other relations of life.

Captains Ferdinand Van Derveer and Carr B. White, of the First Regiment, each served with distinction as colonels in the war to preserve the Union.

Colonels George W. Morgan (Second Volunteers and the Fifteenth U. S.) and Samuel R. Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. McCook, and Lieutenant Samuel Beatty (Third Volunteers), each became a general officer in the Civil War.

Lieutenant-Colonel August Moor and Captains James Irvine and John C. Groome (Fourth Volunteers) became colonels in the Civil War. Of the Second, Captain John W. Lowe became a colonel, Lieutenant Robert B. Mitchell a major-general, and Lieutenant Wm. Howard a lieutenant-colonel in that war.

The brilliant Captain Wm. H. Lytle (Kenneally's Foot), of poetic fame, as a brigadier-general gave up his life on bloody Chickamauga's field.

Others of the volunteers became distinguished and are worthy of special mention.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Of the Ohio regular officers who served in the Mexican War a few only will be named.

Irvin McDowell (assistant adjutant-general), a captain by brevet for gallantry at Buena Vista, became a major-general and commanded armies in the Civil War.

William Tecumseh Sherman (Third Artillery), for special service in California during the Mexican War was made a brevet captain. He became a major-general and commanded a large army in the Civil War, became a lieutenant-general, then general, commanding the United States Army.

Second Lieutenant John S. Mason (Third Artillery), became a brigadier-general in the War of the Rebellion.

Captain Simon H. Drum (Fourth Artillery) (Springfield) pushed his battery through Belen Gate, City of Mexico, but was killed as the city capitulated.

Lieutenant Charles C. Gilbert (First Infantry), became a brigadier-general in the Civil War.

Lieutenant Don Carlos Buell (Third Infantry) was brevetted a captain for distinguished services in Mexico. He became a major-general and commanded an army in the Civil War.

Ulysses S. Grant (Fourth Infantry) was brevetted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. He became a brigadier-general, major-general, lieutenant-general and general — commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, and famed as the greatest general of his age. He received his first baptism of fire at Palo Alto (tall tree) May 18, 1846, near where (Palmetto Rancho) nineteen years later (May 13, 1865) the last angry shot was fired in the War of the Great Rebellion, in which he then commanded a million of men. He was for two terms president of the United States

Both for the army and the navy did the Mexican War serve, in some sense, as a school of preparation for officers who fought against each other in the most sanguinary contest of arms — the bloodiest of modern times.

NAVY.

Admirals Reed Werden, John F. Schenck, L. C. Rowan and Roger M. Stembel held commands, though with junior rank, in the U. S. Navy during the Mexican War, and performed well their duties on shipboard, and sometimes important duties on land. Reed Werden (then lieutenant), led a party of seamen in the capture of Tupsan, Mexico. Schenck (then lieutenant) served as chief military aid to Commodore Stockton on the Pacific Coast and participated (on land) in the capture of Santa Barbara, San Pedro and Los Angeles, California, and was at the bombardment and capture of Guaymas and Mazatlan. Rowan (then lieutenant), also served under Commodore Stockton in the Pacific Squadron, and fought both by sea and land on the Pacific Coast, notably at the battle of Mesa, which resulted in the capture of Los Angeles, then California's capital, and the surrender of California by the Mexican governor to the United States authorities.

To the prompt and efficient action of the navy on the Pacific Coast is due, in large part, our acquisition of California, with its splendid harbors, then in danger of being seized, to be permanently held by Great Britain.

These and other Ohio officers of our navy who served in the Mexican War, performed valuable service on shipboard, and rose to distinction and high rank in the Civil War.

Ohio is entitled to a full share of the glory won by our army and navy in the Mexican War.

II.

OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR—1861-65.

By 1860 Ohio had reached a population of 2,339,511; the whole Union a population of 31,443,321, including 3,953,760 slaves. Secession, or rebellion, was then about due, with war-clouds in the sky. The fangs of venomous battle were being shown. The necessity for war was as certain as that the cause of it existed. Only blood could atone for our nation's sins and wash out the crime of human slavery. The American people were then divided, or dividing, on the issue of freedom and slavery. Slavery had been abolished, in large part, in the old nations of the world, or their glory had departed; many slave nations had ceased to exist.

Our Republic, boastful of its free institutions, of its constitutional liberty, its free schools and churches, of its glories in the cause of liberty and humanity, its patriotism, resplendent history, inventive genius, wealth, industry, civilization, and Christianity, maintained slavery until it was only saved from the common doom of slave nations by the atoning sacrifice of its best blood and the mercy of an offended God.

Slavery could not exist in our Republic, unless it dominated all our institutions, civil and religious.

Slavery, like all wrong, could not stand still; to flourish, it must be aggressive and progressive. To limit it was to cause it to languish, then to die. There never were more brilliant, more devoted, more earnest, more infatuated, and yet more inconsistent propagandists of the institution of human slavery than in this country during the thirty years preceding the secession of the southern states. With the secession of eleven of the fifteen slave states came the formation of the Confederate States of America, its would-be constitution framed on the con-

stitution of the United States, but with a clause making *human slavery therein perpetual*. This attempt to organize a new nation was the first — the only — attempt in the history of nations — semi-barbaric, semi-civilized or civilized, wherein a nation was organized avowedly solely to preserve and perpetuate human slavery; this, in free America, in the afternoon of the nineteenth century.

This attempt was born of the infatuation of an otherwise civilized people, who, for two hundred and fifty years, had nourished slavery as a domestic necessity until they came to believe it to be morally right and necessary to a refined and higher civilization than mankind could attain to without it; and also that it was of divine origin. By its aggressions slavery courted its death.

The best sentiment was culminating in the North — indeed throughout the civilized world — so strongly against human slavery that it was soon to be assailed from every standpoint, physically as well as morally. This sentiment could not longer be stayed; its flood-tide had come.

It is now useless and vain to attempt to lay the outbreak of the Civil War to any class or section of our people. The cause of it had been planted in the colonies, had been fostered, nurtured and protected under the Articles of Confederation, and under the constitution of Washington and his compatriots until it had grown to be a hideous political monster that could only perish by a violent death.

The attempted dissolution of the Union to save slavery was only an expedient, or experiment, in a final effort to save slavery. To have upheld the so-called Confederacy would have recognized the right to perpetually enslave human beings through political governmental power — a long backward step in the civilization of man. The years of war, from Sumter to Appomattox — 1861-65 — were necessary to eradicate the institution of slavery, and with it the baneful political doctrines which it had given birth to in attempts to perpetuate it.

To settle the portentous issue, whether or not slavery should be fundamental as a domestic, social and political in-

stitution, the hosts on either side were summoned to battle; those supporting slavery responded with a zeal and heroism worthy of a holier cause. Those loyal to the Union came with a patriotic zeal and self-sacrificing courage only possessed by a free Saxon race. The conflict was of four years' duration, wherein a half million of men fell in battle, another half million or more men died of wounds and disease; above 60,000 soldiers died in southern prisons; and imagination cannot compass or language adequately portray, the incident sufferings and sorrow, agony and despair which pervaded the entire country, saying nothing of the cost in billions of treasure, and the loss in yet other billions of property destroyed by devastating armies. At the end slavery was dead, new decrees for liberty were written in our organic national law; our flag was respected around the world; political heresies were overthrown; the Union of the States was secured and civilization had moved higher. An era had ended; a new and better epoch was begun.

But what part or lot did Ohio take in the settlement of this great issue; in the tragic events; in the battlefield defeats and successes; in the bloody sacrifices and sufferings; in the final success; in the nation's achievements for humanity and immortal glory; in re-cementing the Union of the States; in unfurling to the world the purified Stars and Stripes as the *flag*, only, of the *free*, where, it may be hoped, it will ever triumphantly wave as the strongest and brightest emblem of regenerated man, and, as a guarantee of protection for civil and religious liberty, and to be hailed, through time, as such, by all nations and peoples?

In 1860 the population of the eighteen free states and the territories of the United States was 19,127,948, which, added to the population of the four (Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware) non-seceding slave states (3,136,961) gives a total of 22,264,909 population. The four slave states named furnished a fair quota of volunteers to the Union Army, and Virginia (West Virginia), Tennessee and others of the seceded states furnished many more.

Ohio's population in 1861 may fairly be estimated at one-

tenth of the population of the states and territories which did not join the Confederate States.

Her adult population did not then much exceed 500,000 men.

Her total vote in the presidential election in 1860 was 442,441. It represented a divided sentiment in Ohio. For Abraham Lincoln, who represented a party opposed to the extension of slavery, 231,610 votes were cast; for Stephen A. Douglas, who then represented the doctrine of popular sovereignty as to slavery in the territories as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States (Dred Scott Decision) were cast 187,232 votes; for John C. Breckenridge, who represented the party who claimed slavery had a right to exist in the territories by force of the constitution and that it was the duty of the Federal Government to protect it, there were cast 11,405 votes, and for John Bell, who represented the "Constitutional Union" party, a party without any announced or defined principles, 12,194 votes were cast.

Ohio's contribution of statesmen to the war must first be referred to. Some were radically opposed to the aggressions of slavery; others were conservative on all matters relating to slavery, going to the extent of conceding all demands made in its behalf. But what a galaxy of great men were to be seen in the then political arena! Salmon P. Chase, whose life had been devoted in opposition to slavery, had recently been Ohio's governor for four years, and a prominent candidate for president in 1860; later was secretary of the treasury, and chief-justice of the United States. Benjamin F. Wade was then, and had long been, in the United States Senate. He stood for all that was heroic in resisting all attempts to advance the cause of liberty, and in opposition to slavery's political aspirations. Joshua R. Giddings, who took rank with the greatest of statesmen in opposition to slavery, though still alive, had just closed his long public career in Congress, having there, and on the stump, impressed his views indelibly on the people of his state. John Sherman was, prior to and when the war broke out, a prominent figure in Ohio, and stood with Chase, Wade and others in Congress, for the Union, and in opposition to slavery

extension. He entered the United States Senate as the successor of Chase in March, 1861, where he served throughout that war, and since. He was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, and secretary of state under President McKinley. Thomas Corwin (a conservative) was in Congress when Lincoln became president in March, 1861. He was of the old school, and conservative, though loyal and patriotic, like many others of that time. He sought to avert the war by compromise, and reported an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, receiving the requisite two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, was submitted to the states for ratification, but fortunately was not ratified. Only two states voted to ratify it — Ohio and Delaware. It guaranteed slavery a perpetual existence in the United States, under the constitution. George H. Pendleton (twice a nominee for vice-president, 1864, 1868) was in Congress throughout the war, and, though differing, politically, with President Lincoln's administration, supported it in putting down the rebellion. He stands for a class of his party, such as Samuel S. Cox, Wm. S. Grosbeck, Henry B. Payne, Allen G. Thurman, Milton Saylor (all of Ohio), and many others, who have served in the Congress of the United States. A very few (of whom Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was a strong type) in some ways opposed the prosecution of the war.

Samuel Shellabarger was in Congress when the Rebellion broke out, and in his long service there brought into practical politics his great legal attainments, thus doing much to support the administration and the country in prosecuting the war and restoring the Union.

Robert C. Schenck, who had served in Congress prior to the Civil War, though early becoming a general officer in that war, was elected in 1861 and served a part of his term, though still holding a commission as major-general. He was distinguished both as a soldier and a statesman. He served, later, with distinction as minister of the United States to England.

Others of Ohio who took high rank and performed valuable service in the battles and campaigns of the war, later became distinguished statesmen and served in the Congress of the

United States. Prominent among these were Jacob D. Cox, John Beatty, George W. Morgan and Ralph P. Buckland.*

Three others of Ohio's sons — mark how illustrious — Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and William McKinley, each fought as officers in the Civil War, then became members of Congress and renowned statesmen. Hayes was twice governor of Ohio, then president of the United States (1877-81). Garfield became president (1881) and was shot (July 2), and died September 19, 1881. McKinley was twice governor of Ohio and was twice elected president (1896, 1900) serving one full term (1897-1901) and until his death (September 14, 1901, by assassination) on a second term. In his first term occurred the Spanish War, through which he guided the nation with success and glory. Garfield and McKinley with Abraham Lincoln constitute our Republic's martyred presidents. How illustrious is the name of each!

I am not here trying to exhaust the list of Ohio's great men who served her and our country in peace and war. That task, when undertaken, will not be easily accomplished.

Benjamin Harrison (Ohio born), grandson of Ohio's first president, served in the war, then in the United States Senate from Indiana, then became an illustrious president (1889-1893).

Ohio's war governors — William Dennison — David Tod — John Brough, each with great ability loyally supported President Lincoln in maintaining the Union of the States.

Dennison was the first to meet the responsibility; he later became postmaster-general in Lincoln's cabinet. Both Tod and Brough were Democrats until the war came, then recognized no party but the party of the Union, like their late leader Stephen A. Douglas.

Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary, likewise belonged to Ohio. His energy and ability were essential to success.

Of Ohio's civilian and citizen patriots who, unfalteringly, maintained, morally and materially, that the Republic should be indissoluble, too much could not be said. They pledged their all to secure that end.

* The writer (J. Warren Keifer) was one term in the Ohio Senate, four terms in Congress, and speaker of the Forty-seventh (1881-83). — [E. O. R.]

The devotion of the women of the state, and their willing sacrifices of all that was dear to them, and their labors to provide for the soldiers in the field, and especially for the sick and wounded, cannot be too highly praised and loudly proclaimed. On them did not fall the lightest of the burdens, sufferings and sorrows of that long and bloody war.

But it was in the achievements of the volunteer army, and in the navy, that Ohio, then the third state, in population, in the Union, was incomparably great, and in the personnel of her officers and soldiers that she is entitled to take first place for great deeds accomplished in war. Her private soldiers were of unequalled bravery, and the high renown of the commanding generals of the Union army was only possible of attainment through the gallantry and devotion to duty of the subordinate officers and of the enlisted men whom they commanded. The steady loyalty and patriotism our heroic forefathers instilled into their sons bore its natural fruits in the years of our country's direst danger. The intelligence of Ohio's sons and daughters enabled them to see the irreparable loss to peace, order and humanity by a successful dissolution of the Union of States. They knew that accomplished secession was fraught with danger to all that was dear to them, their country and humanity, and knowing this, they devoted all to its overthrow. They fought, bled and died for no revenge or to gratify no personal malice, nor yet for individual glory, but, with all the qualities of boldness and chivalry of ancient knighthood, for the principles of individual and universal liberty, as exemplified by organic law. Ohio's officers won their high commissions on the battlefield.

OHIO'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN TO THE CIVIL WAR.

In answering the question, What was Ohio's contribution of men to the war? I shall draw no invidious distinctions. From whatsoever state the Union soldiers came, they stood shoulder to shoulder in the army as soldiers of the United States, and not of any particular state. In war they were all *comrades*, and in peace they remained so. They fought for nationality and one flag, not sectionalism, or state individuality. The true citizen of Ohio is justly proud to be called such, but still prouder of being

called a citizen of the United States. Ohio's sons owe no duty to their state not consistent with their duty to the Union.

Ohio furnished twenty-three infantry regiments for three months, in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, and ten other regiments which the government refused to accept on that call.

She furnished one hundred and seventeen infantry regiments for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, three others for three months and forty-three for one hundred days. Thirteen others were cavalry and three were artillery regiments for three years.

Besides these regimental organizations, Ohio furnished twenty-six batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, other companies of sharpshooters, large portions of five regiments credited to West Virginia, and two to Kentucky, two regiments of "United States Colored Troops," so called; also a large portion of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Infantry regiments. There were 5,092 "colored troops" credited to Ohio. Many more of her colored citizens doubtless enlisted and were credited elsewhere. Three thousand four hundred and forty-three men are known to have entered the western gun-boat service. Many others entered the marine and naval service. Still others enlisted during the war in the regular army.

Ohio furnished 15,766 "squirrel hunters" when Cincinnati and the southern borders of Ohio were threatened in 1862; also about 50,000 militia for duty during the "Morgan raid" in 1863. When the war closed Ohio had nearly 2,000 men enlisted, but not yet mustered, ready to go to the field to fill the gaps in the depleted ranks of her regiments.

Over 20,000 of the three-years troops re-enlisted as veterans, to be mustered out only by death, disability or final victory. From the best prepared statistics of the provost marshal-general and adjutant-general of the United States Army, and the adjutant-general of Ohio, excluding re-enlistments, "squirrel hunters," and militia, and including a low estimate for irregular enlistments in the army and navy not credited to Ohio, it is found that Ohio furnished of her citizens 340,000 men of all arms of the service

for the war; and, reduced to a department standard, they represent 240,000 three-year soldiers.

Under the ten presidential calls for troops, Ohio furnished 310,654 soldiers, the sum of her quotas being only 306,322. Of this immense army of men only 8,750 were raised by the draft; all others were volunteers.

More than one-half in number of Ohio's adult male population tendered their lives as a sacrificial offering to the Union. From the first call to arms in 1861 to peace in 1865, 2,668,000 Union patriots answered to the calls of the president of the United States, became the defenders of their country's cause, and the avengers of her wrongs. More than one-eighth of the rank and file of this vast army was furnished by Ohio alone. What a commentary upon the growth and prosperity of a state, which, within the memory of the living, was a wilderness, the home only of the wild beast and the savage!

Of Ohio in the Navy another is here to speak.

THE SERVICE OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

They fought and bled on every great battle-field of the war, from Big Bethel (June 10, 1861), the first, to Blakely at Mobile (April 9, 1865), the last battle of the war.

Within forty-eight hours of the first call for troops the First and Second Ohio Infantry regiments were hastening to the defense of the imperiled capital.

Ohio soldiers followed Thomas to victory at Mill Springs, and Garfield, of Ohio, at Prestonburg, Ky., in January, 1862.

Ohio soldiers formed a large part of the army that stormed the works and captured Fort Donelson, where, under Grant, a son of Ohio, the eagles of the Union soared first to victory on the grander theatre of war. They fought at Island No. 10, at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and Perrysville. Her soldiers bore a large share in the deadly conflicts at Stone's River, and Chickamauga, under Rosecrans, another of Ohio's great and patriotic generals.

They were of the grand army under Grant, Sherman and McPherson — what a trio of Ohio generals! — which swung around to the south of Vicksburg, and fought and won the battles of

Champion Hills, Jackson and Big Black River, and joined in the siege and capture of Vicksburg.

They fought at Arkansas Post, Port Hudson and Grand Gulf. They also manned gunboats under Admiral Porter, which, with the aid of the army, opened the "Father of Waters" to the Gulf.

During the war they campaigned against the Indians in the far West. They were with Hooker, and thundered down "the defiance of the skies" from above the clouds at Lookout Mountain.

They were under the eagle eye of Thomas at Chickamauga, and in scaling the heights and seizing the redoubts on Missionary Ridge.

They formed a great part of each of the grand divisions of that triune army in which solid "Old Pap Thomas" led the center, McPherson (of Ohio) the right and Schofield the left; the whole under "Old Tecumseh Sherman," who is neither last or least of Ohio's great generals. Under his directing eye that army blazed a pathway almost through mountains, forced the passage of streams, overcame natural and artificial defences, and a great army, well commanded; fought battles daily for weeks, with more regularity than they partook of their daily bread; stormed the fortified heights of Resaca, and Kenesaw Mountain; assaulted the works at Ruff's Mills, where the gallant General Edward F. Noyes (since governor of Ohio and minister to France), lost a leg; also the fortifications at Jonesboro and Atlanta, and, after capturing the latter place and leaving behind a considerable detachment, swept off eastward to Savannah and the Sea, thence northward through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion, tearing out the vitals of the Confederacy, striking terror to the enemy and carrying the flag to victory.

They were present at the captures of Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Richmond. The Ohio soldiers fought and triumphed at Franklin, under Cox and Stanley, both of Ohio, and at Nashville, under Thomas.

Ohio "boys in blue" fought at Pea Ridge, and assaulted at Forts Wagner and Fisher; they also, under General Wm. B. Hazen, of Ohio, stormed Fort McAllister, on the Atlantic Coast.

They fought at Rich Mountain, Bull Run, Cheat Mountain, Port Republic, at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills, Cedar Mountain, Groveton and Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam, Winchester (under Milroy and others), Fredericksburg, under Burnside; Chancellorville, under Hooker, and Gettysburg, under Meade; also at Mine Run. They were of the Army of the Potomac in that "all summer" campaign of 1864, in which an almost continuous battle raged from the Rapidan to Petersburg. They bled and died at Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. They constituted, throughout the war, a part of the body-guard of the capitol.

They were under that other son of Ohio, General Sheridan, at Opequon and Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, in the former of which General Crook (an Ohio man), with Hayes of Ohio (since president of the United States), at the head of the Kanawha Division, hurled, like an avalanche, the Army of West Virginia upon Breckenridge's forces, overthrew the left wing of Early's army and insured its defeat and rout.

They were with Sheridan, too, at the bloody battle of Cedar Creek, where he rode from Winchester, "twenty miles away," to the music of the cannon's roar and, at the end of the day, achieved a victory, which, for completeness, is without a parallel among the important field-engagements of the war, if in the annals of history.

The battle of Marengo, in Italy, in some degree affords a parallel to the battle of Cedar Creek in its dual character—practically two battles in one day—and also in the complete overthrow and almost total annihilation of the army, victorious in the onset of the battle. In other respects the two battles were dissimilar. Napoleon won the battle of Marengo by the opportune arrival on the field of Desaix, the hero of the battle of the Pyramids, with six thousand fresh troops. The battle of Cedar Creek was won by the timely arrival of Sheridan, *without troops*.

Ohio's soldiers were in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond; also of Charleston, S. C., under Gilmore, another of her heroes. They defended Knoxville, under Burnside. They rushed to glory over the ramparts at Petersburg. They bared their breasts to the storm at Five Forks (under Sheridan and Custer

of Ohio), and at Sailors' Creek, under the same and other officers of Ohio.

They were in at the crowning success, and witnessed the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, at Appomattox, to General Grant. They were with Sherman at Bentonville, and in the redemption of North Carolina, and the capture of that other great Confederate army, under General Joseph E. Johnson.

Her generals and soldiers held posts of honor, when they were posts of responsibility and danger. Many of the scenes of conflict where Ohio's sons fought and fell are nameless, and they are almost numberless. They were in every place of danger and duty, where blood flowed and battle-flags were unfurled. They marched, bivouacked, fought and died along the shores of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, on the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, the Cumberland and Tennessee. They, as sailors and marines, were under Dahlgren, DuPont, Porter, Foote and Farragut, and with them also, on the rivers, the gulf and the sea, won glory and renown, and paid the debt of patriotism and valor.

Ohio blood was poured out wherever sacrifices were required. They were neither sectional in their opinions or their duty. Believing in one flag and one country, they fought side by side with men of all sections and of all extractions, and for the preservation of the God-granted and natural boon of liberty and equality.

They were component parts of each of the grand Union armies which contended upon the thirty-one principal battle-fields of the war. They were generally present at each of the 2,731 battles, affairs or skirmishes of the war. Their trials, sufferings and dangers were not confined to the combats of the contending hosts.

BATTLE OF OPEQUON, VA., SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

A brief description of one battle may not too strongly illustrate Ohio's part in the battles of the Civil War. In the last aggressive efforts of the Confederacy in the East much interest centered on operations in the Shenandoah Valley, a battle-ground

from the beginning of the war. About 25,000 constituted each of the opposing armies. The Confederate army was located, mainly, near Stephenson's Depot, about five miles northward of Winchester, and it was commanded by Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, under whom were Major-Generals John C. Breckinridge, John B. Gordon, Fitzhugh Lee and other distinguished officers. It was in a well-chosen position behind Opequon and Red Bud Creeks.

The Union army lay some five miles distant to the northward and was commanded by Major-General Philip H. Sheridan of Ohio. There were infantry, artillery and cavalry in his army from Ohio.

The first conflict was about 4 A. M., on the Union left at a crossing of the Opequon. That being crossed the morning battle moved along the Berryville Pike westward towards Winchester. A temporary repulse of the Nineteenth Corps (Emery's) let Breckinridge's forces upon the right of the Sixth (Wright's) Corps. It was not until near noon that the battle was on in real earnest. The Sixth Corps then maintained the battle in the center, Wilson's division of cavalry supporting its left, the writer commanding the right of the Sixth Corps. The Nineteenth was practically then out of the fight.

Much encouraged, the Confederates held, defiantly, their strong position. The aggressive was assumed. Major-General George Crook of Ohio swung his Corps (Eighth) against the Confederate left. Brigadier-General H. F. Duval (of Ohio) soon fell, seriously wounded, while leading a division under Crook. One Colonel R. B. Hayes (Twenty-third Ohio) succeeded from the command of a brigade to the command of Duval's division. A critical crisis in the battle was reached. Hayes was confronted by Breckinridge's trained legion, and between the two lay the hitherto regarded impenetrable marsh on Red Bud Creek. Hayes hesitated neither on account of the formidable foe, or the marsh. Ordering and pointing the way he plunged his horse into the marsh and to the amazement of the enemy passed through it with his command, charging, driving and overthrowing the Confederate hosts. Hayes was later a brigadier-general, member of Congress, thrice governor of Ohio, and president of the United States.

There rode as a staff-officer with Crook on that field Captain Robert P. Kennedy of Ohio. He has since been lieutenant-governor of Ohio, member of Congress, etc. There rode, also, on that field with Crook and Hayes, as a staff-officer, one with smooth, almost beardless face, the blossom of youth yet on his brow — he was then twenty-one years of age. This was Lieutenant William McKinley — later a brevet-major, member of the House of Representatives, twice governor of Ohio, and twice elected president of the United States.

General Crook was the very genius of war, when the battle was on. Though modest to diffidence, ordinarily, yet determined and supremely energetic in action — a very Cromwell. He inspired to great deeds his entire command. His successful career did not end with the Civil War. He became a renowned Indian fighter.

While Crook was maintaining his battle on the Union right the Sixth Corps was forcing the fighting on the left and in the center. Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron W. Ebright (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio), fell leading his regiment in a charge with other troops of his brigade near the pike. Colonel Wm. H. Ball (One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio — since a judge — still living), though a fragment of a shell had torn his clothing from his back, searing a shoulder blade, could have been seen, unperturbed, moving with his command steadily and surely forward. Lieutenant-Colonel Moses M. Granger (same regiment) was, with his usual activity, good judgment and skill leading his troops upon the enemy's center as it was being pushed back upon the plain northeastward of Winchester where Early was forced to concentrate his army with all its reserves. Colonel Granger had that same placid, gentle smile on his radiant countenance you see him displaying now from this platform as he tells you of the glories of the judiciary of Ohio. Lieutenant-Colonel Otho H. Binkley and Major Aaron Spangler (One Hundred and Tenth Ohio — each modest as a refined woman — each, later, given, by President Lincoln, higher rank, by brevet, for gallantry on the field — each, still later, distinguished in civil life) and others of Ohio, led their men heroically and successfully, in the hottest of the fight.

The supreme hour came (about 5 P. M.). Night must not rob the Union cause of victory. Sheridan rode along his lines waving hat and sword, and inspired his tired, hungry troops, who had fought and advanced slowly all the day, leaving their dead and wounded behind them. Crook and Hayes and Keifer and others personally summoned their men to a final effort. The command "*forward*" rang all along the lines of the Union army. Meeting and delivering shot and shell these lines moved sullenly forward, though final success then was not certain.*

* General Ricketts who commanded the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, in his official report, refers to Keifer's conduct in one stage of this battle thus:

"The Nineteenth Corps did not move and keep connection with my right, and the turnpike upon which the division was dressing bore to the left, causing a wide interval between the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. As the lines advanced the interval became greater. The enemy, discovering this fact, hurled a large body of men towards the interval and threatened to take my right in flank. Colonel Keifer at once caused the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania and One Hundredth and Tenth Ohio to break their connection with the right of the remainder of his brigade and move towards the advancing columns of the enemy. These three regiments most gallantly met the overwhelming masses of the enemy and held them in check.

As soon as the Nineteenth Corps engaged the enemy the force in my front commenced slowly retiring. The three regiments named were pushed forward until they came upon two batteries (eight guns), silencing them and compelling the enemy to abandon them. The three regiments had arrived within less than two hundred yards of the two batteries when the Nineteenth Corps, after a most gallant resistance, gave way. These guns would have been taken by our troops had our flank been properly protected. The enemy at once came upon my right flank in large force; successful resistance was no longer possible; the order was given for our men to fall back on our second line, but the enemy advancing at the time in force threw us temporarily into confusion."

General Keifer in his official report, uses this language:

"The broken troops of my brigade were halted and reformed in a woods behind troops from the reserve, which had come forward to fill up the interval. As soon as reformed, they were moved forward again over the same ground they had traversed the first time. While moving this portion of my brigade forward, I received an order from Brigadier-General Ricketts, commanding division, to again unite my brigade near the center of the corps, and to the right of the turnpike, near a house. This order was obeyed at once, and my whole brigade was placed in

A new force appeared. The cavalry under General Torbert had held the far off Union right along the Martinsburg road. Its commander had massed his brigades and was moving steadily forward. At first in a walk, then a trot, then as it swung around the foothills of Apple-Pie Ridge to the open plain near Winchester, in a gallop, with drawn sabres, they glistening in the sun's rays as it was fast setting behind the Alleghany mountain range, but yet to be seen through the church spires of Winchester. Over cavalry first, then artillery, our cavalry, horse and rider went irresistibly, carrying death and disaster, then, when Early's hard pressed infantry was reached, our cavalry overthrew its left, and defeat and panic followed for all his army. It was rapidly forced through the streets of the long, war-doomed city of Winchester. A complete victory was won.

An on-looker would have been able, from afar, to have seen, leading, well to the front, one of the brigades of Torbert's cavalry, the long, flowing, blonde hair, under a slouch hat, and the conspicuous, also flowing, red necktie of General George A. Custer of Ohio: brave, proud, confident and invincible, until he fell in the fateful Indian trap in the Little Big Horn country.

This was the first of Sheridan's great victories. The dead and wounded of the two armies were 8,639.

one line, immediately fronting the enemy. The four regiments of my brigade, that were upon the left, kept connection with the First Brigade, Third Division, and fought desperately, in the main driving the enemy. They also captured a considerable number of prisoners in their first advance.

"Heavy firing was kept up along the whole line until about 4 P. M., when a general advance took place. The enemy gave way before the impetuosity of our troops, and were soon completely routed. This brigade pressed forward with the advance line to, and into, the streets of Winchester. The rout of the enemy was everywhere complete. Night came on, and the pursuit was stopped. The troops of my brigade encamped with the corps on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads, south of Winchester."

Keifer was wounded in the left hip by a fragment of a shell (though not disabled), and two horses were shot under him during the day. His left arm was then in a sling from a bullet wound received in the battle of the Wilderness. He was brevetted for gallantry at Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va.—[E. O. R., Editor.]

In not all of the battles of the war, from Rich Mountain (July 11, 1861) to Sailors' Creek (April 6, 1865), were Ohio's officers so dominant and conspicuous as at Opequon, but in many her share of the achievements was still greater by reason of the larger relative number of Ohio's soldiers participating therein.

Of course, in the battle described, officers and soldiers of other states did their duty; but we are not here giving general war history; we are only illustrating Ohio in the Civil War by one battle, wherein two Ohio subordinate officers participated, each of whom became president of the United States, and others from Ohio who participated became distinguished as statesmen, jurists, etc.

OHIO'S HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The scythe of destruction cut a wide swath, and death garnered a superabundant harvest of Ohio's sons during the more than four years war.

There were 24,591 Ohio soldiers killed or mortally wounded in actual combat, or who died, before the expiration of their terms of enlistment, of wounds or disease. Of this number 6,536 were of the mangled slain, who died where they fell on the field of action, and 4,674 others ebbed out their lives in field-hospitals after receiving mortal wounds, and 13,354 died of disease in hospital or prison, from exposure or cruel starvation.

Thirty-seven were killed or mortally wounded, and forty-seven died of disease, etc., out of every thousand of Ohio troops.

The "destroying angel," neither in peace nor war, respects persons, rank, caste, class or station. The Angel of Death spread wide his wings and swooped in his victims from among the heroes of the bayonet and sabre, the cannon and the sword.

The vigorous, nervous and accomplished General O. M. Mitchell fell a victim to disease. The brave, but gentle, General Joshua W. Sill (now buried here) grandly and heroically met his fate at Stone's River. The chivalric and knightly General William H. Lytle, died, as he had wished, of a mortal wound on the field of glory at Chickamauga. General Robert L. McCook, after a most brilliant career of usefulness, and with still greater promise, also died of a mortal wound. There was also

General Daniel McCook, who, when he entered the army, bade friends farewell with the remark: "Here goes for a star or a soldier's grave," and both came together. A McCook fell each year of the war — father and three sons; the father and two sons on a July 21st. Colonel Charles M. was killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; General Robert L., August 6, 1862; Major Daniel McCook (the father) during the Morgan raid in Ohio, July 21, 1863, and General Daniel McCook at Kenesaw Mountain, July 21, 1864. Alexander McDowell McCook, another of Daniel's sons, became a major-general. John McCook (brother of Daniel, Sr.) served and died in the war.

James B. McPherson, of Ohio (a son of a blacksmith), rose through ability, merit and heroism to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and fell in sight of Atlanta (Peach Tree Creek, July 22, 1864) when thirty-six years of age. He fitly typifies an American soldier and citizen in our free Republic, where the humblest of birth and circumstances may rise to fame or fortune. Such a soldier does not fight for a crown for his own head, nor, like a knight of old, purely for military glory, but with all the characteristics of bravery and chivalry possessed by the most valorous and virtuous, for the principle of universal liberty — for man.

The list of distinguished officers, whose lives paid the forfeit for our Nation's sins, is long. Among the most conspicuous names are Colonels Lorin Andrews, Minor Milliken, Frederick C. Jones, Wm. G. Jones, John T. Toland, J. H. Patrick, C. G. Harker, J. W. Lowe, George P. Webster, J. K. L. Smith, James M. Shane, J. D. Elliott, Leander Stem, Augustus H. Coleman, Barton S. Kyle and M. S. Wooster.

It is invidious to name any. Almost every cemetery or village graveyard in Ohio attests the number, and many Ohio soldiers are buried in national cemeteries; others where they fell.

The grand total of losses in the Union army, from Sumter to the final peace, was 294,000 men, 9,000 of whom were officers, and 285,000 enlisted men. The loss in Ohio officers alone is known to have reached 872, nearly ten per centum of the grand

total of officers, and every eleventh enlisted man of the Union army who fell in the war was an Ohio soldier.

The total of the losses in battle of all kinds in both the American and British armies in the seven years' war of the Revolution, excluding only the captured at Saratoga and Yorktown, is 21,526. This number falls 4,000 below Ohio's deadlist alone during the Civil War.

In summing up Ohio's sacrifices, mention has only been made of the dead during the war, omitting those who have since died of wounds and disease contracted in the service, and the many mangled and disabled living soldiers.

The soldiers suffered and died in camp, on the march, as guards and sentinels by day and by night, during the bivouac, in tent, hospital and prison, and while exposed to storms in all seasons and climes. In all the movements of the army, disease and death followed in the train.

I have spoken so far of the blood shed in war, and not of the broken hearts and bitter tears of sorrow incident thereto. Who knows or who can measure the sorrows and sufferings of the agonized hearts left desolate at home? Here all human calculation ceases. Heaven's recording angel has not failed to note these sacrifices.

What a grand army of Ohio soldiers now muster beyond the grave! Such is briefly and imperfectly Ohio's human sacrifice to the principle of national unity and freedom to all beneath the stars and stripes.

Costly, Oh! how costly the sacrifice!

Her sons died to atone with their blood for our nation's sins against humanity. Let us now and ever hope and pray that this atoning sacrifice may not have been in vain. Nay; more, let us *swear*, by the blood and sufferings of our maimed and fallen comrades, and by the tears and sorrows of the broken-hearted widows and orphans of these comrades, to so act that they shall not have died in vain.

Did time permit I might recount other material sacrifices made by Ohio in the war. Those who went to the field were not the only sufferers; nor were they the only persons who devoted their service and lives to their country. The moral

grandeur of the war was intensified by the heroism with which the loyal ladies labored at home, in hospital and on the field, to ameliorate its horrors.

The work of Misses Mary Clark Barton and Ellen F. Terry in organizing the sanitary commission, at Cleveland, and conducting its affairs on a scale co-equal with the magnitude of the war, crowns them as "queens of mercy." To mention names in this connection is again invidious. Florence Nightingale (England) was the central female figure of the Crimean War. Her philanthropic labors, in angelic grandeur, there outshone in glory all others. In their sublimity and holiness they have been pronounced a sufficient compensation for the horrors of a long, bloody war.

The second war for freedom in America produced a thousand Florence Nightingales. By their work they closed a hell of agonies and opened a heaven of joy.

OHIO'S GALAXY OF GENERALS.

Grant won his way from retired life to the rank of general. Skill, pluck and perseverance crowned his career as an officer with uniform success; and success in war is the only royal road to greatness.

Sherman, who succeeded to the rank of general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, forecast the war in the West on too large a scale for the comprehension of many, and for a time he was asked to stand aside (as insane), but the logic of events brought others up to his far-reaching comprehension. He, too, *won* his high rank, he did not acquire it by influence or accident.

Philip H. Sheridan was a captain, newly made, when the war broke out. He wrote to a friend thus: "Who knows? Perhaps I may have a chance to earn a major's commission." Such vaulting ambition was never to be realized. He earned a major-general's commission during the war, and with it the acknowledged title of the first general of cavalry. This only does him partial justice, for he was, as an army commander, a great strategist. He leaped over the rank of major, also lieu-

tenant-colonel in the regular army, and he never held a rank below colonel in the volunteer service. At the head of cavalry he was to Grant what Marshal Murat was to the first Napoleon. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general and general of the United States army.

These three — Grant, Sherman and Sheridan — are the only officers who have held the rank of "general" in the United States army since Washington.

Major-General Rosecrans was by many competent military critics placed at the head of the great strategists of the war. He fought in West Virginia, he triumphed at luka, Corinth and Stone's River, and fought, against odds, the great battle of Chickamauga and seized and held Chattanooga, the prize he then fought for.

Quincy A. Gilmore was the greatest of artillerists. It will seem unjust to pursue this review of Ohio's chiefs further.

It is difficult to adopt a perfectly just and satisfactory rule for crediting Ohio with the names of distinguished men who, in peace or war, served their country with special honor. It has been the custom to claim, as Ohio's contribution, all persons of distinction who were born in Ohio, no matter where their residence might be, and also to claim all others as belonging to Ohio who entered public service while residents of Ohio, regardless of where born.

The list given below, prepared chiefly by John Beatty* (himself a distinguished general of the Civil War), is substantially complete, though it leaves out some, notably Generals Eli Long, Charles G. Harker and Samuel S. Carroll (not born in or residents of Ohio), who each commanded an Ohio infantry regiment prior to their promotion; and the list does not include Generals Halbert E. Payne (Wisconsin), Benjamin Harrison (Indiana), Robert B. Mitchell (Kansas), and other distinguished officers, born in Ohio.

(*) Vol. I. Ohio His. Collections, p. 150.

OHIO GENERAL OFFICERS, WITH STATE AND DATE OF BIRTH.

(The * indicates a graduate of West Point; the † that the officer was major-general by brevet, usually for some special gallantry on the battle-field.)

Generals:

*Ulysses S. Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822.

*William T. Sherman, born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820.

*Phillip H. Sheridan, born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831.

Major-Generals.

*Don Carlos Buell, born at Lowell, March 23, 1818.

*George Crook, Montgomery County, September 8, 1828.

*George A. Custer, Harrison County, December 5, 1839.

*Quincy A. Gilmore, Lorain County, February 28, 1825.

James A. Garfield, Cuyahoga County, November 19, 1831.

*James B. McPherson, Clyde, November 14, 1828.

*Irvine McDowell, Columbus, October 15, 1818.

*Alex. McD. McCook, Columbiana County, April 22, 1831.

*William S. Rosecrans, Delaware County, September 6, 1819.

*David S. Stanley, Wayne County, June 1, 1828.

Robert C. Schenck, Warren County, October 4, 1809.

Wagner Swayne, Columbus, November 10, 1834.

*Godfrey Weitzel, Cincinnati, November 1, 1835.

Major-Generals, resident in Ohio but born elsewhere:

Jacob D. Cox, born in New York, October 27, 1828.

*William B. Hazen, Vermont, September 27, 1830.

Mortimer D. Leggett, New York, April 19, 1831.

*George B. McClellan, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826.

*O. M. Mitchell, Kentucky, August 28, 1810.

James B. Steedman, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1818.

Brigadier-Generals of Ohio birth:

*William T. H. Brooks, born at New Lisbon, January 28, 1821.

*William W. Burns, Coshocton, September 3, 1825.

- †Henry B. Banning, Knox County, November 10, 1834.
 *C. B. Buckingham, Zanesville, March 14, 1808.
 John Beatty, Sandusky, December 16, 1828.
 Joel A. Dewey, Ashtabula, September 20, 1840.
 †Thomas H. Ewing, Lancaster, August 7, 1829.
 †Hugh B. Ewing, Lancaster, October 31, 1826.
 *James W. Forsyth, Ohio, August 26, 1836.
 †*Robert S. Granger, Zanesville, May 24, 1816.
 †*Kenner Garrard, Cincinnati, 1830.
 †*Charles Griffin, Licking County, 1827.
 †Rutherford B. Hayes, Delaware, October 14, 1822.
 †J. Warren Keifer, Clark County, January 30, 1836.
 William H. Lytle, Cincinnati, November 2, 1826.
 *John S. Mason, Steubenville, August 21, 1824.
 Robert L. McCook, New Lisbon, December 28, 1827.
 Daniel McCook, Carrollton, July 22, 1834.
 John G. Mitchell, Fiqua, November 6, 1838.
 Nathaniel C. McLean, Warren County, February 2, 1815.
 †Emerson Opdycke, Trumbull County, January 7, 1830.
 Benjamin F. Potts, Carroll County, January 29, 1836.
 A. Sanders Piatt, Cincinnati, May 2, 1821.
 †James S. Robinson, Mansfield, October 11, 1828.
 †Benjamin P. Runkle, West Liberty, September 3, 1836.
 J. W. Reilly, Akron, May 21, 1828.
 *William Sooy Smith, Pickaway County, July 22, 1830.
 *Joshua Sill, Chillicothe, December 6, 1831.
 John P. Slough, Cincinnati, 1829.
 Ferdinand Van De Veer, Butler County, February 27, 1823.
 †*Charles R. Woods, Licking County.
 †Williard Warner, Granville, September 4, 1826.
 †William B. Woods, Licking County.
 †Charles C. Walcutt, Columbus, February 12, 1838.
 M. S. Wade, Cincinnati, December 2, 1802.

Brigadier-Generals, resident in Ohio but born elsewhere.

- *Jacob Ammen, born in Virginia, January 7, 1808.
 †Samuel Beatty, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1820.
 †*B. W. Brice, Virginia, 1809.

Ralph B. Buckland, Massachusetts, January 20, 1812.
H. B. Carrington, Connecticut, March 2, 1824.
George P. Este, New Hampshire, April 30, 1830.
†Manning F. Force, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1824.
†John W. Fuller, England, July, 1827.
†Charles W. Hill, Vermont.
†August V. Kautz, Germany, January 5, 1828.
George W. Morgan, Pennsylvania.
William H. Powell, South Wales, May 10, 1825.
*E. P. Scammon, Maine, December 27, 1816.
Thomas Kilby Smith, Massachusetts, 1821.
†John W. Sprague, New York, April 4, 1827.
†Erastus B. Tyler, New York.
†*John C. Tibbal, Virginia.
†August Willich, Prussia, 1810.

There were twenty major-generals, twenty-seven brevet major-generals, thirty brigadier-generals, and one hundred and fifty brevet brigadier-generals. Two hundred and twenty-nine completes Ohio's list of general officers. (Of those holding the substantive rank of major-general, or higher rank, only one — Alex. McDowell McCook is now living).*

But — but, boastful as we are of Ohio on account of her military chieftains who won their commissions on fields of blood, and of her other still larger number of officers, holding lesser rank, but equally skillful, brave and meritorious, we are justly more boastful of Ohio on account of her more than 340,000 enlisted volunteer soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

III.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR — 1898.

With the close of the Civil War (1865), came a third of a century of peace in the United States, save only the perennial Indian border wars.

Cuba, long sought to be acquired by the United States, by purchase, to dedicate to slavery, and also because of its being a natural key to our Gulf coast, was, at last, so cruelly oppressed

* Died since, at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1903.

by Spanish authority as to excite the sympathy of the humane people throughout the world. Spain's title by discovery had held good, as to Cuba, for above four hundred years. Meantime there had been exterminated by Spaniards an aboriginal race at one time probably numbering 500,000 people. Spain's tyrannical policy, though, in general, not more severe than in Spain proper, led to insurrections in Cuba. The one of ten years' duration (1868-1877) terminated in an agreement to give Cuban inhabitants the rights of Spanish citizens, including the right of representation in the Spanish Cortes. This agreement was not kept in good faith by Spain, and in February, 1895, a new insurrection broke out, supported by Cubans generally in the Island, especially by those not living in the larger coast cities.

Failing to quell this insurrection the Spanish Cuban governor-general (Weyler) inaugurated a policy of extermination, and so far executed it as to (as early as 1896) cause the non-combatants from the insurrectionary parts of the Island to be assembled in closely circumscribed so-called military zones, and there left to starve and to die. Thus were destroyed about one-third (600,000) of Cuba's population before the close of the Spanish War. The civilized world stood aghast at this horrible cruelty. This condition and the blowing up in Havana harbor (February 15, 1898), of the United States battleship *Maine* aroused the people of this country to a frenzy of excitement. They demanded that Spain should give up Cuba—make her people free, and depart from America as empty-handed as when Columbus sailed on his first voyage of discovery in 1492.

The declaration by Congress (April 18, 1898), "that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent" and the demand that Spain "at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters," with authority to the President to enforce the demand by the use of the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia of the states, led, necessarily, to a declaration of war (April 21, 1898).

This policy on the part of our government was without precedent in the history of nations. No nation had ever before de-

clared war on another country because of its inhuman treatment of its own citizens or subjects. No war was ever before declared on humanitarian grounds alone. The precedent was radical as well as new, and it may be far-reaching in its effects and tend strongly towards the universal civilization of man. But this war was the logical and legitimate outgrowth of the results of the Civil War. The victories won, in that war, for humanity and freedom were for the whole human race. But for Appomattox there would have been no Manila Bay or Santiago—no freedom for Cuba—no new island possessions—and Porto Rico and the Philippines, over which our flag now floats, and our constitution spreads its shield of protection, guaranteeing civil and religious freedom, would still be Spanish.

But for the civil and religious freedom secured by the bloody victories of the Civil War, the armies of the leading monarchies of the civilized world would not have marched, side by side, with an army of our Republic to storm the gates of China's capital to liberate imprisoned and endangered Christian missionaries sent to preach "Christ and Him crucified" and to carry the banner of the Prince of Peace to heathen pagan people.

But what part or lot did Ohio have in the Spanish-American War?

Something. William McKinley, of Ohio, was president of the United States, and though conservative in his views upon the subject of precipitating the country into a foreign war, was far-seeing, and prompt, in preparing for war, both on land and water; and when the war came, so ordered an Asiatic fleet as to bring it into Manila Bay, in the far-off Philippines, within six days (May 1, 1898), after Congress declared (April 25) the war existed, where it (under Admiral Dewey) then destroyed the Spanish fleet, and won a victory which did much to place our nation first among the naval powers of the world.

President McKinley's thoroughness and energy in preparing for the war commanded the admiration of the country and the world.

At the breaking out of the Spanish War the United States had a standing army of 28,183 officers and enlisted men, and so scattered as not to be available by concentration. Not to exceed

half that number could be utilized for immediate operations against the enemy in Cuba, a mere fraction of the regular and volunteer forces already there.

On April 23 (two days after our minister at Madrid was handed his passports) the President called for 125,000 volunteers, and, May 25, 1898, he called for 75,000 more. These were organized and in drill camps within a few days, and some of them were soon hastened, with the available regulars, to Santiago, Cuba.

Ohio had, at the beginning of the Spanish War, John Sherman as secretary of state, and William R. Day as first assistant secretary of state. Day soon became secretary of state, and he has the distinguished honor of negotiating the Protocol, and, as president of the treaty commission, the Paris treaty with Spain. He later became a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and he is now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Without experience or special education in international affairs, he attained the highest success in diplomacy. John Hay, of Ohio, succeeded Day (September 20, 1898) as secretary of state. He, likewise, did much to insure a successful issue of the Spanish War. She had then two distinguished citizens, Joseph B. Foraker and Mark A. Hanna, in the Senate of the United States. Another distinguished citizen, Charles H. Grosvenor, was then a leader in the House of Representatives. (He had won distinction as an officer in the Civil War.)

These, and others, in Congress from Ohio, supported the President with singular ability, in preparation for and in prosecuting the war.

One man, above all others connected with the United States army, is entitled to credit for efficiency and ability in speedily perfecting and organizing and equipping the regular and volunteer forces for field service—Henry C. Corbin. He was from Ohio, with a good record in the Civil War. He, through merit, had been advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, and adjutant-general of the United States army. By his great executive ability he did more than any other man in the United States to put a well-equipped army of volunteers in the field. He is now a major-general, and adjutant-general, United States army.

Throughout the regular army were many of Ohio's sons. So as to the navy. Ohio had her full quota of officers and men in both — some of whom had won distinction in the Civil War.

When the Spanish War broke out Ohio's population was about one-twentieth of the whole country. Under the first call of the President, Ohio furnished 428 officers and 8,052 enlisted men; under his second call, 73 officers and 6,801 enlisted men, including hospital and signal corps men, engineers and immunes, a grand total of 15,354, and considerable more than her proper quota, based on population. If the call had been for the whole 200,000 from Ohio, it would have been promptly filled, leaving many disappointed, patriotic young men still clamoring to be taken. The heroic spirit of the Ohio Civil-War soldiers and sailors had descended to their sons.

The following from Ohio were commissioned general officers in the Spanish War from civil life.

J. Warren Keifer, major-general of volunteers.

George A. Garretson, brigadier-general of volunteers.

Each had commands in camps within the United States and served in drilling, disciplining, etc., troops for active field-service. General Keifer commanded troops in the vicinity of Havana, and he commanded the United States troops when they marched into and took possession of the city of Havana on its evacuation by the Spanish army (January 1, 1899).

General Garretson commanded a brigade in the operations at Santiago, Cuba, and in Porto Rico.

Others of Ohio in the regular service were promoted to general officers.

The state furnished ten infantry regiments, all of full strength, save the Ninth Ohio (colored), which had only one battalion; one volunteer light artillery and one volunteer cavalry regiment, and to the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, 273 men; to the Volunteer United States Hospital Corps, 461 men; to the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, 50 men, and four companies of United States volunteers (immunes), 424 men.

The following are the names of the colonels and commanding officers of the Ohio military organizations in the Spanish War:

Colonel Charles B. Hunt, 1st Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Julius A. Kuert, 2nd Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Charles Anthony, 3rd Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Cyrus B. Adams, 4th Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Cortland L. Kennan, 5th Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Wm. B. McMaken, 6th Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Arthur L. Hamilton, 7th Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Curtis V. Hard, 8th Ohio Infantry.

Colonel Henry A. Axline, 10th Ohio Infantry.

Major Charles Young, (Bat.) 9th Ohio Infantry.

Major Charles T. Atwell, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Matthias W. Day, 1st Ohio Cavalry.

1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; George H. Thomas, Ga., and at Tampa, Fernandina and Jacksonville, Fla.

2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; George H. Thomas, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Macon, Ga.

3rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; Tampa and Fernandina, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala.

4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; George H. Thomas, Ga.; at Newport News, Va.; Arroyo, Guayama and San Juan, Porto Rico.

5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camp Bushnell, Ohio, and at Tampa and Fernandina, Fla.

6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; George H. Thomas, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Cienfuegos and Santa Clara, Cuba.

7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; Alger, Va., and Meade, Pa.

8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; Alger, Va.; and at Siboney, Sevilla Hill, San Juan Hill, Cuba, and Montauk Point.

9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; Alger, Va.; Meade, Pa., and Marion, S. C.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; Meade, Pa., and Mackenzie, Ga.

1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio, and George H. Thomas, Ga.

1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was in Camps Bushnell, Ohio; George H. Thomas, Ga.; Lakeland, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala.

Of these regiments the 4th saw service at Arroyo, Guayama, and San Juan, Porto Rico; the 6th at Cienfuegos and Santa Clara, Cuba; the 8th at Siboney, Sevilla, and San Juan Hill, Cuba.

The total deaths in all the Ohio volunteer organizations while in the United States service were 230, seven officers and 223 men.

From the declaration of war (April 21) to the peace protocol (August 12, 1898), 114 days, there was the greatest activity, and military and naval operations extended to Spanish possessions half around the world.

In this war Ohio's officers and soldiers, with others North, were organized into brigades, divisions and army corps with those from the South, and all proudly and loyally affiliated, often under officers who fought on opposite sides in the Civil War.

The formal treaty of peace (Paris) was not made until December 10, 1898, and an insurrectionary war broke out in the newly-acquired Philippine Islands in February, 1899, which required an army larger (both regular and volunteer) than had hitherto been deemed necessary. In its temporary increase Ohio again furnished her full quota.

Now Brigadier-General Frederick Funston, U. S. A. (born at New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio), successfully executed the plan for the capture of Aguinaldo, the chief insurgent, which brought his insurrection to an end.

And Ohio men participated in the Battle of Tsein Tsein, China, and were of those who marched to Imperial China's capital and within its gates (1899), dictated the release of imperiled Christian missionaries and exacted guarantees for their future safety and the safety of native Chinese Christians.

For the duration of the war and the small amount of blood shed the results attained, physical and moral, in the Spanish-American War, were unparalleled.

The story of Ohio in the three wars, of which I speak, may be summarized thus:

She, by the heroism and loyalty of her people, did her full share:

First — In the Mexican War, whereby 545,000 square miles of territory were acquired, and later dedicated to freedom.

Second — In the Civil War, whereby human slavery in the United States was abolished (and since, as a consequence, largely throughout the civilized world) and a purer and better civilization succeeded; the Union of the States has been made secure, it is to be hoped through all time, and wherein the political equality of man is vouchsafed under organic law; and,

Third — In the Spanish War, whereby the inhumanity of Spain towards her American and other of her colonial subjects has been ended, and the "Gem of the Antilles" — Cuba — has become free and independent, and other of Spain's possessions have not only become free, but made parts of our Republic, and thereby entitled to the protection of our constitution and laws, under the banner of the Union, where, let us hope and pray, they may enjoy the blessings; in the providence of God, of prosperity, contentment and peace.



OHIO IN THE NAVY.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

There is more concern as I understand this occasion, that we should speak chapters of the early history of the state, (the older the better for the days we celebrate), than follow with formal care the texts of the topics set down to be treated. If there is one spot in North America the heart of the mighty progress of the continent, that is the home of the "world power," foremost of the nations of the earth, it is here in the central city of the Scioto Country; and so vast and varied is the theme, that if expressions reflects the general, generous impulse of this year and the day and hour, we cannot go astray from the widespread splendors of the first century of our young state, whose sovereignty is in the blood, bone and brain of our countrymen, whether north or south of the Ohio River, or east or west of the Mississippi.



MURAT HALSTEAD.

The subject "Ohio in the Navy" opens with each hour given to the understanding of it — and we find Ohio's naval story is full of glory, and that her four thousand fighting men, during the war in the sixties for holding the Mississippi valley with her wonderful river system, had hard and desperate work to do, and did it bravely and brilliantly, in fighting down the tributaries to the father of floods, from the Cumberland and Tennessee, with almost incessant skirmishing and a dozen thunderous and bloody battles, until they met Farragut with the prows of his victorious battle boats up stream. "Ohio in the Navy" deserves as compre-

hensive and adequate treatment, as "Ohio in the War," in White-law Reid's history. Such is the wealth of material suitable for the historical celebration of Ohio's centenary in the old classic, historic and romantic first capital at Chillicothe, that the embarrassment in the preparation of all the addresses was that of riches; and this splendid theme was the most pressing of all, on account of the affluence of the records of the sudden creation of the navy to go down the greatest of rivers in the world for resources, to the gate of the heart of the continent opening to the Mexican Gulf, the American Mediterranean.

The boundaries of the United States are east, west and south, the salt seas that extend from pole to pole, and the American mid-ocean on the north, are the unsalted seas, and the Canadian wheat, fruit and iron lands, where the seasons are alternately lands of snow and lands of sun.

We, of Ohio, from the beautiful river on the south to the splendid lake on the north, are dwellers in no mean cities, and we may not truly sing, or say, of the green valleys and the green and yellow fields, and the woods that through the procession of the seasons lend the glories of all the colors of the landscape — "There is a land that is fairer than this." There is no fairer land.

I have family history, records and traditions, that my ancestors were immigrants from North Carolina and Pennsylvania, and that they journeyed from the shores of the Albermarle Sound and the Susquehanna, to the Great Miami; and made it convenient for me to be born at Paddy's Run, in old Jackson county of Butler, the county seat of which was named for Alexander Hamilton. Chillicothe is such an ancestral city that one's thoughts turn here to the forefathers.

I had a talk on one of the battle-fields of the war of our states and sections, that closed with "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," with a group of Confederate prisoners of war, and asking what state they hailed from, they answered by naming the birthplace of my father. My mother's birthplace was in the Scioto country, beside Paint Creek, and there was some relationship — or a temporary halt on the way from the Hocking the first aim of the Pennsylvania folks — to the town strangely named Tarlton. The old county has been so cut

up and the old papers sent to Columbus and somewhere and somehow lost in the shuffle of the removal of the Capital. My mother's parents James Willits and Amy Allison, his wife — after the birth of my mother Clarissa, moved west to the last white water branch of the Great Miami — and after some years moved to Green's Fork near the national railroad, Wayne County, Indiana.

At first, the assignment to speak for Ohio in the Navy seemed to have a faint flavor of humor, but a few moments' reflection made plain the wisdom of those who called one from southwestern Ohio, to speak for the Navy when we meet to celebrate the first century of Ohio history on land and sea. The American boys who have the grandest passions for the ocean are those born a thousand miles from the ebb and flow of the salty tides. When an Ohio man sees the ocean, he has put ajar the golden gates of the world, and there are no other such worlds to conquer.

When one looks through the Virginian capes, into the sunrise, he remembers that far off, along the path of light, but certainly "yonder," were Rome and Greece, Carthage and Tyre, Athens, Jerusalem and Damascus, and there is history in the luminous air.

The heart of the country is sound on the question of a great navy, for we must have a commanding sea power on the three oceans — south, east and west, of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, the Colorado and Oregon — our channels of mighty waters that still rival and supplement the trans-continental roads of steel.

The interior states are the sovereign friends of the navy, and the canal that is to unite the two oceans, from whose shores that are ours we can front on the one hand Asia and Africa, and on the other all Asia; while, if the Gulf of Mexico is not to be ranked as an ocean, it is the great Southern American lake, a part of our canal that is to be part of an equatorial commercial channel, that surrounds the globe where the trade winds wafted the fathers and mothers of the people, that labor might master the rude rich continent so long reserved for the culmination of nations, the white labor coming free, the black labor forced.

Our Ohio point of view is central. We have had a part of distinction in the work well done on this continent. More than

once we have fought for northward expansion, and the efforts of our armies, from the fall of Montgomery to the victories of Harrison on the Wabash and the Thames, while they have sustained the boundaries made by the sword of George Rogers Clark and the pen of Benjamin Franklin, have not expanded our north to the aurora borealis. But the combat of American and British fleets in Ohio waters, gave us the glory and the fame of supremacy in war and peace on the great lakes, that, like oceans, limit the conquests of nations. Perry's tenth of September we shall all remember, as the shouting song of glorious memory declared as a promise has been kept as a festival.

The signal of the retreat of the French from the eastern slopes of North America, was the fleet of canoes floating down the Ohio, when the fork of the Ohio was abandoned; and the line of posts, to restrain the English speaking people from possessing North America—the line that was to join the head waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence—was broken forever.

The word Miami meant, in the tongue of the Ottawa Indians, "Mother." In Western Ohio were three Miami rivers. The two Southern Miamis—the Great and the Little—flow into the Ohio, with the Cincinnati country, John Cleves Symmes, between. The Maumee is the Miami of the lakes. On its banks the land was so dark with stored riches, that the popular name for it was "The Black Northwest," and it was deeply reddened in the British and Indian wars with the blood of brave men.

The tributary streams forming the Great Miami and the Miami of the Lakes, watered a country marvelously endowed with oil and its gases, as easily convertible into gold as the golden rocks and sands that need but fire for transformation. In the southern rivers of the State, a shell fish abounded, the lining of whose shell was pearly in color and lustrous as any found in the famous oysters of the deep southern seas; and if the pioneers could have had sound disposing knowledge, in the Ohio river shells were pearls of great beauty and price. It is a pity the rivers have so changed under the spoiling hand of civilization, that we have no pearl fisheries.

The French were truthful, as well as tasteful, when they named the Ohio "The Beautiful River." In the grand old days of the wilderness, the "game" crossed the famous stream, finding fords in the absence of floods. The buffalos that roamed through the shady paradise, between the great river and the lake, knew well the wide water that divided and united the valley; and their mighty feet made roads for the herds to seek, wading or swimming to the salty waters they loved, and the blue grass that was agreeable in its nutritious assimilation. The dainty families of the Virginian deer were pleased to sport in the bright streams. The southern squirrels gathered in armies and invaded the north, and, in frisky array, their noses and tails telling that they held steadily on their appointed course. Their tails were very helpful sails — for squirrel squadrons. There were "bear wallows" on the clay hills, where the vigorous animal made bath tubs for his personal use. The bear was the predecessor of the hog. In the deep woods there was showered an ample supply of acorns and beech nuts, hickory nuts and walnuts, and haws, red and blue; vines loaded with the grapes named for their fond lovers, the fox and the crow. There were wild crab apples that only the frosts could mellow, and pawpaws, the temperate zone banana of the color of golden butter; and the surveyors of the new lands of promise, reported (and the story grew as it spread) that the legs of their riding horses were crimsoned with the blood of raspberries that stood on the slopes among the sugar trees. Some of the berries were red and some were yellow, and all had a delightful flavor. The May apples blossomed white over the brown fallen leaves, that each year added to the fruitfulness of the land. There were two tall and delicate trees, held in high favor and having an almost oriental reputation as it seemed they should have been the pride and luxury of the tropics. The mulberry and persimmon are witnesses testifying in Ohio that there is no monopoly of sweetness in the forests of the torrid zone. One ought not to forget that the Ohio woods, before they were despoiled, held groves of the slippery elm tree, which, however, was more than matched by the fragrance of the sassafras and the blazing tints of the red buds, seeming luminous growth of the American beauty roses, that lit up the hill sides with a spring

time glory surpassing the exquisite firs the frost kindles in October. Beside the red bud, whose name is most inadequate (for it is worthy the gardens of Persia the poets paint) stood the dogwood, a gnarled and sturdy undergrowth, blossoming in the sunshine of spring as if the trees were of wands bursting into enchanting bloom, when the fires of summer poured white light to illumine saplings bending under fairy snow drifts, gathered on the boughs burdened with beauty.

There is no history of the building of a State in the wilderness with more simplicity and dignity than Ohio. The people were representative of all the original English colonies. The land was won from a wilderness, whose swarms of savages were implacable. The Ohio country was the battle ground for a generation between civilization and barbarism. Of the three armies sent by Washington to clear the Path of Empire, two were murderously defeated. The men of Virginia and New England united. George Washington, whose mission received command from the governor of Virginia to order out the French from the lands of the king of England, along the beautiful river and her bountiful tributaries, was the best informed of English speaking men of the quality of the land of the people.

March 12, 1611, a remarkable paper was signed by the King of England, addressed to the "Treasurer and Company for Virginia." It was called "The Third Charter of Virginia," and opened in the devout terms following:

"James, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith; to all to whom these presents shall come greeting. 'Whereas, at the humble suit of divers and sundry loving subjects, as well adventurers as planters of the first colony of Virginia, and for the propagation of Christian religion, and reclaiming of people barbarous to civility and humanity, we have, by our letters of patents, bearing days, at Westminster, the three and twentieth day of May, in the seventh year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and the two and fortieth of Scotland, given and granted unto them, that they, and all such and so many of our loving subjects, as should from time to time forever after, be joined with them, as planters or adventurers in the said plantation, and their successors, forever,

should be one body politic incorporated by the name of, The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and planters of the city of London for the first colony in Virginia."

The chief Indian town in Ohio was Chillicothe. The whites paid the Indians the compliment of locating the state capital on the old Indian site, where it would have remained if it had not been that public opinion favored the center of the state for the capital, and the ancient city was on the central river of the state, the Scioto. There the Indian corn stalks were loaded with roasting ears in their season. The fields of corn of Indian cultivation were the most extensive in the northwest, perhaps the finest in the world.

The Kentuckians returned the compliment by expeditions invading the Scioto hunting grounds, celebrated for deer, as the name of the river implied. The hardest blow dealt the Indians was the destruction of their shining cultivated farms just when the roasting ears were full of milk.

From the beginning in Ohio, there was a tendency to the organization of social communities, but the social ideas were exceedingly kind. The Moravian massacre was one of the darkest tragedies in the strange stories of mankind. The Indian victims were the converts of German missionaries. Their doctrine was an intense Quakerism, with the supernatural faith of the Christian Scientists of modern days. It was not possible for them to be perfectly neutral, as between the red Indian warriors and the equally war-like white men, seeking good land and warring for Divine right beyond the Atlantic to the American wilderness. The Moravians believed in the protection by infinite power if they surrendered themselves to the cause of Christ. They made enemies instead of winning friends among the implacable belligerents; and warned of imminent danger, gave not the slightest heed, except in more frequent and fervid prayers. When the enemies came to destroy the people of peace, the submission of the martyrs was perfect. They asked time to pray and were slaughtered, dying meekly and lamb-like, as they had lived.

There have been queer associations of people, here and there in the State ever since, on model farms and in villages, all voting one way or not at all, happy in their gardens, with dreams of an

immortal Eden, especially endowed or superior to the good works or the woes the wicked could inflict.

Wednesday, November 10, 1802, in the state convention, assembled at Chillicothe, a motion was made and seconded that Mr. Nathaniel Willis be appointed printer to the convention. And on the question thereupon, it resolved in the affirmative — yeas, 27; nays 5. A committee was “appointed to contract with Mr. Nathaniel Willis, printer, of Chillicothe, for the printing of seven hundred copies of the Journal of the convention, and one thousand copies of the constitution, now framing in the octavo, on the terms proposed by the said Willis.”

The printer of the Ohio convention was the father of Nathaniel Parker Willis, the poet and editor of distinction.

The boundaries of Ohio were fixed in this form:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries; to wit: Bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid.

ACT OF CONGRESS RECOGNIZING THE STATE OF OHIO — 1803.

An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio.

Whereas the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio did, on the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, form for themselves a constitution and State government, and did give to the said State the name of the “State of Ohio,” in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled “An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes.” whereby the said State has become one of the United States of America; in order, therefore, to provide for the due Execution of the laws of the United States within the said State of Ohio —

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of Ohio as elsewhere within the United States.

Further sections provide a District Court of the United States, the judge of which should hold three sessions annually, the first to begin the first Monday in June, 1803; and the two other sessions were ordered "progressively on the like Monday of every fourth calendar month afterward, and the Ohio district judge was to exercise the same jurisdiction and powers given the judge of the Kentucky district, and appoint a clerk with the same salary as the Kentucky clerk. The salary of the judge was fixed at one thousand dollars, payable quarterly.

It was further provided that there should be appointed "in the said district a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services."

It is a tradition that seems to have troubled even studious and faithful historians, that Congress never formally accepted Ohio as a state! We have quoted from the official papers, that the admission of the state to the Union was perfectly provided for in the order for the United States Court.

The Virginia act of cession is dated 1783, sixteen years before the death of Washington. It reads in part:

SECTION 1. Whereas, the Congress of the United States did, by their act of the 6th day of September, in the year 1780, recommend to the several States in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union.

SECTION 2. And, whereas, this commonwealth did, on the 2nd day of January, in the year 1781, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of said States, all right, title and claim, which the said commonwealth had to the territory Northwest of the river Ohio, subject to the conditions annexed.

The cession of the rights of Connecticut is dated September 14, 1786. The opening words are:

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, on the second Thursday in May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, passed an act in the following words, viz:

Article 5th declared: "There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three or more than five States."

As soon as Connecticut gave up her rights, Section 9th provided:

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly and "the western state, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers."

The second General Assembly convened in December, 1803, when the militia law was revised, and aliens enabled to enjoy the same proprietary rights as native citizens.

On the seventh of April, 1788, the Ohio Company's organized colony, landed from boats gathered on the Youghiogeny, at the mouth of the Muskingum. The name Marietta was agreed upon July 2. The stockade was completed in the winter of 1791.

George Washington in his youth, as a prophetic surveyor, had a clear eye for the resources of land, and among the foremost of the explorers, found the ways of "Winning the West." Those who passed the Great Miami going westward to mark the paths of progress, reported that the land was good in the far West, and gloried in the Wabash country, following closely upon the Ohio in the grand procession of states. Then came Illinois, whose name rings with historic grandeur, when the states are called in National Convention assembled. It was, when the framers found it, without forests to burn, but coal mines within easy reach, land level—the landscape that of a fertile sea—spread far the quick building of railroads—all arranged for another Empire of Liberty.

When George Washington was still a boy surveyor in the valley of Virginia, Governor Dinwiddie, Benjamin Franklin, and gentlemen of Virginia and England, formed a London Company, with the view of anticipating the French in taking possession of the Ohio country. The French had shown bravery and enter-

prise in pushing westward on the Great Lakes, and their movements meant to claim rights of discovery of the heart of the continent.

The English had not settled seriously upon the land eastward of the foothills of the Blue Ridge and other ranges of mountains of Virginia, the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.

The Franklin and Dinwiddie Company engaged Christopher Gist to go down the Ohio as far as "The Falls," though they had not tried to take "The Fork." Gist assumed the character of a trader, for if he had been known as an explorer, he would have been killed by the French Indians. His way of claiming the country west and north of the Oyo—the Indian name for the "Beautiful River," the Alleghany bearing the same name—was to bury plates of lead at the mouths of the rivers flowing from the north into the great stream bearing south and west; and the company interested in the Ohio valley desired above all to know what sort of lands were between the Ohio and Lake Erie.

The responsible explorer concluded to make acquaintance of the Great Miami the feature of his work, and ascended that river as far as it was easily navigable by canoes. His task was accomplished in 1749, and a trading agency established on the Great Miami. Gist kept a journal, in which he recorded that he met with a party of Indians, who had taken a woman prisoner by mistake, and they were seeing her safe home on the Big Miami. The Little Miami was crossed well to the north, and then the course was laid southwest twenty-five miles, striking the Big Miami opposite the Twigtwee Town.

The object of the exploration was to find good land, and the explorer writes in his journal:

All the Way from the Shannoah Town to this place (except the 20 miles, which is broken) is fine, rich, level land, well timbered with large Walnut, Ash, Sugar Trees, Cherry Trees, etc. It is well watered with a large number, of little Streamer Rivulets, and full of beautiful Natural Meadows, covered with wild Rye, blue grass and clover, and abounds with turkeys, deer, elks and most sorts of game particularly buffaloes, thirty or forty of which are frequently seen feeding in one Meadow.

The Traders had always reckoned it 200 miles from the Shannoah Town to the Twigtwee Town, but by my computation I could make it not more than 150—The Miami River being high, we were obliged to make a raft of old logs to transport our goods and saddles and swim our horses over—After firing a few guns and pistols, and smoking in the Warriours' Pipe, who came to invite us to the Town (according to the Custom of inviting and welcoming Strangers and Great Men) we entered the town with the English Colours before us, and were kindly received by their King, who invited us in his own House, and set our colours upon the top of it—the firing of guns held about a quarter of an hour, and then all the white men and traders that were there, came and welcomed us to the Twigtwee town—this town is situate on the northwest side of the Big Miami, about 150 miles from the mouth thereof; it consists of about 400 Families, and daily increasing, it is one of the strongest Towns upon this part of the Continent.

This was the first appearance of Englishmen in Ohio, that could be called a function. The date is more than fifty years before General St. Clair addressed the state convention at Chillicothe. The Gist journal is intelligently annotated at this point as follows:

The Great Miami river was first known as Rock River, called by the French Riviere de la Roche, from its rocky bed. When the Miami Nation emigrated to it from the Wabash, it took their name. Its head approached near that of the Maumee, which empties into Lake Erie, and was the original Miami, but changed by the whites to avoid confusion. The two rivers with a portage between their waters, was one of the principal canoe routes between the Ohio and the Lake. It was that by which Celeron went from Ohio to Detroit. The Twigtwees were Miamis, of which nation the Pickwayliness and Pyaakeshees, later mentioned, were also tribed. They were once a very powerful nation, and claimed to have held the land between the Scioto and the Wabash, from the Ohio to the lakes, beyond the memory of man. They were the only Northern Indians who had not at some time been subdued by the Six Nations, and had so harrassed them when they had extended their conquest of other nations to the Mississippi that they had to relinquish their hold there and restrict themselves to their former limits. They had been faithful allies to the French from their first appearance on the lakes, and equally persistent enemies of the English, until a few years prior to this time, when they had changed their allegiance, moved from the Wabash to the Miami, and became friendly to the English. For this and its retaliation for their treaty with Groghand and Gist, the French waged a destructive war against them, taking their fort and burning their villages in 1752.

The Journal continues:

March 2, 1749. George Croghan and the rest of our Company came over the River. We got our Horses and sett out about 35 miles to Made Creek (this is a place where some English traders has been taken prisoners by the French.)

(This place is a point five miles west of Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, the site of the noted Shawanee town Piqua, destroyed by George Rogers Clark, in 1780. It is said to have been the birth-place of Tecumseh.)

Sunday, 3. — This morning we parted, they for Hochockin, and I for the Shannoah Town, and as I was quite alone and knew that the French Indians had threatened us, I left the path, and went to the south west ward down the little Miamee River or Creek, where I had fine travelling through rich land and beautiful meadows, in which I could sometimes see forty or fifty buffaloes feeding at once—the Little Miamee River or Creek continued to run the Middler of a fine Meadow, about Mile wide very clear like an old field, and not a bush in it, I could see the buffaloes in it about two miles off. I travelled this day about 30 miles.

Monday, 4. — This day I hear several guns, but was afraid to examine who fired them, lest they might be some French Indians, so I travelled through the woods about thirty miles; just as night I killed a fine barren cow buffaloe and took out her tongue and little of her best meat. The land still level, rich and well timbered with oak, walnut, ash, locust and sugar trees."

Colonel Gist married Sarah Howard. His son Thomas lived a farmer in Fayette County, Pa. Richard was killed at King's Mountain. Nathaniel was a colonel in the Virginia line. Nathaniel, in 1793, removed to Kentucky, by the old route by which his father guided Washington to Redstone and thence by family boat to Maysville, Kentucky, and settled on a tract of land of seven thousand acres of the most fertile lands in Bourbon County, received for his services in the French and Indian War. He left two sons and seven daughters.

Judith became the wife of Dr. Joseph Boswell, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and their daughter was the first wife of Governor Luke P. Blackburn; Sarah married Honorable Jesse Bledsoe, who was secretary of state under Governor Scott, member of both houses of the Legislature, circuit judge and United States

senator, and their daughter was the first wife of Judge Mason Brown, of Frankfort, and the mother of B. Gratz Brown, governor of Missouri and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1872; Maria was the first wife of Benjamin Gratz, of Lexington, Kentucky, and the mother of Colonel Howard H. Gratz, editor of the *Lexington Gazette*. Eliza married Francis P. Blair, and among their children were General Frank P. Blair and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General; Anne married Captain Nat Hart, brother of the wife of Henry Clay.

It is a curious fact that though the French fought hard for the Ohio country, and were first on the Alleghany when all of it was called the Ohio river from the Mississippi into New York, and though General Braddock was defeated and killed, and Washington finding out the scheme of the French — when he visited (twenty-one years old) the Fort Le Beuf, for Gov. Dinwiddie and was sent back with an insufficient force and defeated and captured — that is capitulated Fort Necessity and was a captive July 4, twenty-two years before the Declaration of Independence — it is a queer complication that the guide of Washington through the grim perils of his eventful journey, was the Christopher Gist, who in 1749, long before the French fortified Pittsburg unfurled the British colors on the Great Miami, and after his pioneer adventures in Ohio became famous as the father and founder of families of distinction including the Blairs and the Browns.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF SERVICES OF OHIO MEN IN THE NAVY.

We are indebted to the appreciative courtesy of the Navy Department of the United States for the extremely interesting and important extracts from the records that are the highest authority.

COMMANDER WILLIAM H. DANA, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Ohio, May 27, 1833. Appointed Midshipman, May 1, 1850, from Ohio. Narragansett, Pacific Squadron, to April 18, 1862; was with Commodore Farragut's Fleet in attempt to pass confederate batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; commanded *Win-*

ona, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron from May 20, 1864, to June, 1865. Died March 5, 1872.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL REED WERDEN, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Pennsylvania in 1818. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio January 9, 1834. On board the *Germantown*, Home Squadron, from March 4, 1847 to August 11, 1847, during which time he commanded a party of Seamen at the capture of Tuspan, Mexico. Promoted to Commander July 16, 1862. While commanding the *Powhatan*, East Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1863, blockaded the Rebel ram *Stonewall* in the Port of Havana, West Indies, until her surrender to the Spanish Government. Promoted to Rear Admiral February 4, 1875. Retired March 27, 1877. Died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 11, 1886.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL BENJAMIN F. DAY, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Ohio January 16, 1841. Appointed Midshipman September 20, 1858. Resigned November 24, 1861. Reinstated January 29, 1861. Promoted to Lieutenant August 1, 1862; served on board *Colorado* Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1863-4; *Suagus*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; engagements with Howlett House batteries in James River; attacks on Fort Fisher. Retired March 28, 1900, with rank of Rear-Admiral.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL FERDINAND P. GILMORE, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 15, 1847. Appointed Midshipman February 28, 1863, from Ohio, and was placed on the retired list, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, November 6, 1902.

* * *

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. FOLGER, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Massillon, Ohio, May 19, 1844. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, September 21, 1861.

* * *

CAPTAIN JOHN J. HUNKER, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Pennsylvania, June 12, 1844. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, April 18, 1862. Commander the *Annapolis* at the engagement at Nipe Bay, Cuba, July 21, 1898.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH N. HEMPHILL, U. S. NAVY. — Born at Ripley, Ohio, June 18, 1847. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, September 29, 1862.

* * *

CAPTAIN HARRY KNOX, U. S. NAVY. — Born at Greenville, Ohio, July 2, 1848. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, March 2, 1863.

* * *

LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH FYFFE, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Urbana, Ohio, July 26, 1832. Appointed Acting Midshipman September 9, 1847. From school to the *Cumberland* October 15, 1847. Detached from the *Stromboli*, Home Squadron, September 2, 1848. *Yorktown*, coast of Africa, October 7 to October 30, when he returned from wreck of that vessel. Warranted Midshipman September 9, 1847. On the *St. Lawrence* and *Saranac* to January 25, 1852. Naval Academy from October 2, 1852, to June 12, 1854. Promoted to Passed Midshipman June 15, 1854. On the *San Jacinto* from July 8, 1854, to April 7, 1855, when detached and ordered to Arctic Expedition. Promoted to Master September 15, 1855; to Lieutenant September 16, 1855. Detached from the Arctic Expedition October 13, 1855. On the *Relief*, Brazil Squadron, from February 11, 1856 to March 3, 1857; the *Geranton*, West Indian Squadron, from July 10, 1857, to April 14, 1860. To the *Lancaster* from December 12, 1860, to July 25, 1862. Promoted to Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862. Mississippi Squadron from October 7, 1862, to November 15, 1865. Ordered to the *Minnesota*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, April 8, 1863. Took part in the destruction of the blockade runner *Hebe* and two Rebel guns on beach near Fort Fisher, August, 1863; also in destruction of blockade runner *Ranger* and engagement with infantry below Fort Caswell, North Carolina, January, 1864. Engaged Rebel force of artillery above Cox's Wharf, James River, May, 1864. Engaged Rebel batteries near Deep River and at Curtis' Neck, near Tilgman's Wharf, James River, June, 1864; engaged Rebel batteries near Dutch Gap, January, 1865. Placed on the retired list October 1, 1864. Detached from command of *Hunchback* June 3,

1865. Ordered to Navy Yard, Boston, March 8, 1866. Commissioned Lieutenant Commander from July 16, 1862. Detached from Navy Yard, Boston, March 16, 1867 and on May 8, 1867, reported to *Oneida*, Asiatic Station. Promoted to Commander December 2, 1867. Detached from the *Oneida* June 16, 1868. In command of the *Sangus* from April 23, 1869, to January 22, 1870. In charge of nitre depot, Malden, Mass., from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1873. Recruiting duty Detroit, Michigan, to December 27, 1873. Commanding *Ajax* to July 10, 1874. Light House Inspector, 14th District, from August 11, 1864, to June 1, 1875. Ordered to command the *Monocacy* May 10, 1875, and was detached from that vessel October 17, 1877. Promoted to Captain January 13, 1879. In command of the *St. Louis* from September 15, 1879, to July 16, 1880. On the *Franklin* to October 15, 1881; on the *Tennessee* to May 1, 1882; on the *Pensacola* from August 1, 1882 to May 24, 1883. On duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, from June 27, 1884, to November 30, 1887. Promoted to Commodore February 28, 1890. President of Board to visit Naval and Merchant vessels at Boston, from October 1, 1890, to June 27, 1891. Commanding Naval Station, New London, from June 27, 1891, to June 28, 1893. Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, to July 20, 1894. Promoted to Rear-Admiral July 10, 1894. July 20, 1894, detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, and placed on the retired list. Died at Poerce, Nebraska, February 25, 1896.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL ALBERT KAUTZ, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).—Born in Ohio, January 29, 1839. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, September 28, 1854; served on board *Hartford*, Western Gulf Squadron, 1861-2; *Susquehanna*, 1863; served on board *Hartford* at capture of New Orleans, and the passage of Vicksburg, June 29, and July 16, 1862; Pacific Squadron, 1865. Retired with rank of Rear-Admiral January 29, 1901.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES A. GREER, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).—Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 28, 1833. Appointed Midshipman January 10, 1848; as a lieutenant-Commander, commanded iron-clad *Benton*, and a division of Admiral Porter's

Squadron; passage of Vicksburg, April, 1863; engagement at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863; bombardment of Vicksburg batteries during the siege of forty-five days; frequently engaged with guerillas; accompanied the Red River Expedition. Retired February 28, 1895, with rank of Rear-Admiral.

* * *

LATE VICE ADMIRAL STEPHEN C. ROWAN, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Ireland, December 25, 1808; appointed Midshipman from Ohio, February 15, 1826, and ordered to the *Vincennes*, Pacific Squadron; serving in *Experiment*, Chesapeake Bay, 1831.

Promoted to Passed Midshipman, April 28, 1832, and attached to the *Vandalia*, West India Squadron, 1834-36, and to *Relief*, 1837.

Commissioned as Lieutenant in 1837; on Coast Survey duty, 1840; attached to *Delaware*, Brazil Squadron, 1843; serving in Pacific Squadron, 1846-48.

Commanded Naval batallion under Commodore Stockton at the battle of Mesa, Upper California; commanded a landing party that made a successful night attack on a Mexican outpost, near Mazatlan; Executive Officer of the *Cyane* when she bombarded *Guaymans*; ordnance duty, 1850-53.

While in command of *Parvnee*, engaged rebel battery at Acque Creek, first battle — naval — of war, participated in attack and capture of the forts and garrison at Hatteras Inlet.

February 7, 1862, commanded a naval flotilla in the sounds of North Carolina, and took part in attack of navy and army upon Roanoke Island, on February 8. On February 10, 1862, pursues enemy into Albermarle Sound, where he captured or destroyed the fleet. Commissioned a Captain, July 16, 1862, and as a regard for distinguished gallantry, promoted to Commodore, to take rank from same date.

Commanded naval forces at fall of Newbern, N. C.; commanded *New Ironsides* off Charleston, and participated in engagements with Forts Wagner, Gregg, and Moultrie.

Commissioned as Rear-Admiral, July 25, 1866; Commandant of Norfolk Navy Yard, 1866-67; Commanding Asiatic Squadron, 1868-70.

Commissioned as Vice-Admiral, August 15, 1870; special duty Washington, 1871; Commandant Navy Yard and Station, New York, 1872-76; Port Admiral, New York, 1877-81; Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, from September 30, 1881, to May 27, 1882; Superintendent of Naval Observatory from May 27, 1882, to May 2, 1883; Chairman of Light House Board from January 2, 1883, to February 26, 1889, when he was retired. Died at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1890.

* * *

LATE COMMODORE WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Ohio October 18, 1832; appointed Midshipman from Ohio, November 20, 1848; on *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron, 1861-62; *Iroquois*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-63; Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1864; was present at engagement with Fort Morgan, August, 1864; commanded *Ouachita*, Mississippi Squadron, 1864-65; received the surrender of rebel naval forces on Red River; promoted to Commodore August 25, 1887; died August 3, 1889.

* * *

LATE COMMODORE GEORGE M. RANSOM, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in New York, 1820. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, July 25, 1839; served six months on the coast of Mexico, during the Mexican War. With the rank of Lieutenant he served as Executive officer of the *Saranac*, Pacific Squadron, 1861; commanded *Kinco*, West Gulf Squadron, 1862-63. In engagements with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862; participated in that morning's destruction of the enemy's fleet above the forts; in the capture of New Orleans, and in all of Farragut's operations in that year, as far as Vicksburg. Promoted Lieutenant-Commander July 16, 1862; contributed largely to the defeat of Breckenridge's army at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862; appointed August 8, 1862, to command a division of the West Gulf Squadron, to operate with a flotilla of gunboats, between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and to co-operate with the army. With a part of his flotilla, on October 1, 1862, he captured from the rebels fifteen hundred of beef cattle, ten miles above Donaldsonville, La. Three days later in engagement with rebel batteries and guerillas, two miles below Donaldsonville.

Promoted to Commander January 2, 1863; commanded *Mercedita*, West India Squadron, *Grand Gulf*, North Atlantic Squadron, *Muscoola*, was appointed to have general supervision of vessels employed on blockade; commanded the *Algonquin* to 1866. Promoted to Commodore March 28, 1877; retired June 18, 1882, and died September 10, 1889, at Norwich, Conn.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL MERRILL MILLER, U. S. NAVY.—Born in Ohio, September 13, 1842. Appointed a Midshipman from Ohio, November 28, 1859; promoted to Ensign October 13, 1862; Mississippi Squadron, 1862-3; Battle of Arkansas Post, 1863; Haine's Bluff, 1863; in charge of mortar-boats, at siege of Vicksburg, for twenty-three days, in 1863. Promoted Lieutenant, February 22, 1864; North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; expedition up James River, 1864; both attacks on Fort Fisher. Promoted to Rear-Admiral July 1, 1899, which rank he now holds.

* * *

LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH A. SKERRETT, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).—Born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 18, 1833. Appointed an Acting Midshipman October 12, 1848. May 12, 1849, detached from school and to the *Mississippi*. May 11, 1850, warranted a Midshipman from October 12, 1848. June 30, 1852, detached from *Independence*, Mediterranean Squadron. September 20, 1852, to the *Marion*, coast of Africa. June 15, 1854, promoted to Passed Midshipman. At Naval Academy from October 1, 1854, to June 12, 1855. June 15, 1854, warranted Passed Midshipman. On the *Potomac* from July 2, 1855, to August 2, 1856. Promoted to Master September 15, 1855. To the *Falmouth*, Brazilian Squadron, from January 1857, to May 21, 1859. At Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, from July 9, 1859, to June 26, 1860. On the *Release* from June 26, 1860, to October 5, 1860; *Saratoga* from November 2, 1860, to June 3, 1863, during which time that vessel was engaged in watching for vessels engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Promoted to Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862. Ordnance duty, Navy Yard, Washington, from January 20, 1863, to May 22, 1863, when he joined the *Shenandoah*, which was engaged in blockade duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. December 2,

1863, detached from the *Shenandoah* and to command the *Aroostook*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron; detached from the *Aroostook* September 25, 1865. On June 27, 1864, the *Aroostook* had an engagement with the Confederate batteries at the mouth of the Brazos River; on July 8, 1864, the *Aroostook* took part in the destruction of the *Matagorda*. In command of the Naval Rendezvous, Washington, from October 17, 1865, to May 23, 1867, when he was detached and ordered to command the *Portsmouth* from the first of June. Promoted to Commander June 9, 1867. May 2, 1868, detached from the *Unadilla* February 17, 1868. May 7, 1869, to July 30, 1872, on duty as Navigation Officer, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., when he was detached and ordered to special duty in connection with the *Portsmouth*, and took command of the *Portsmouth* August 29. Detached from the *Portsmouth* July 1, 1875, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard August 11, 1875, where he remained until October 1, 1878. Promoted to Captain June 5, 1878. Light House Inspector, First District, from November 1, 1878, to August 1, 1881. Ordered to the *Richmond*, per the *Powhatan*, August 15, and served on that vessel until August 30, 1884. On duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, to October 23, 1886, when he was appointed Governor of the Asylum, in which capacity he served until May 31, 1888. Duty as member of Naval Advisory Board from December 12, 1888, to October 25, 1889. Promoted to Commodore August 4, 1889. Commandant, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., from October 25, 1889, to September 13, 1890; Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, from September 15, 1890, to December 31, 1892; in command of the Pacific Station from January 9, 1893, to October 10, 1893. In command of the Asiatic Station from December 9, 1893, to July 9, 1894. Promoted to Rear Admiral April 16, 1894. Retired July 9, 1894. Died at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1897.

* * *

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LOWE, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).— Born in England, December 11, 1838. Appointed Third Assistant Engineer from Ohio, August 14, 1861. Served on *Huron*, South Atlantic Squadron, and *Shawmut*, North Atlantic Squad-

ron, to 1866. Retired with rank of Rear-Admiral August 8, 1900. * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE E. IDE, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).— Born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 6, 1845. Appointed Midshipman, from Ohio, September 27, 1861; Naval Academy to 1865; *Ticonderoga*, European Station, to 1866. Retired with rank of Rear-Admiral September 27, 1901.

* * *

LATE COMMANDER CHARLES L. FRANKLIN, U. S. NAVY.— Born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 19, 1839. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, October 23, 1854. Served on board *Hetzel*, and commanded *Ellis* to July 16, 1862. *James Adger* from January 7, 1863, to December 26, 1863. *Iosco* from January 28, 1864, to July 25, 1865; *Vanderbilt* from September 14, 1865, to February 1, 1867. Was in the engagements at Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, commanded *Ellis* at engagement at Fort Macon; was at engagement with Fort Fisher, first and second attacks; earth works on Carolina Coast. Died August 18, 1874.

* * *

LATE COMMANDER JOSEPH D. MARVIN, U. S. NAVY.— Born in Ohio, October 2, 1839. Appointed from Ohio, September 25, 1856. Served on board the *Niagara* to October 5, 1861; Naval Academy to May 6, 1864; *Dacotah* from May 6, 1864, to August 12, 1864; *Mohican* to April 22, 1865; *Susquehanna* to October, 1865; *Brooklyn* to September 5, 1867. Was in both attacks on Fort Fisher. Died April 10, 1877.

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REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY C. TAYLOR, U. S. NAVY.— Born in District of Columbia, March 4, 1845. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, September 28, 1860. Promoted to Ensign, May 28, 1863; attached to *Shenandoah*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1863-4; commanded *Indiana* January 4, 1896, to September 5, 1899; in engagement at San Juan, P. R., May 12, 1898, and in battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898, and was advanced five numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous service in that battle; is now a Rear-Admiral, and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES F. SCHENCK, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Ohio June 11, 1807. Appointed Midshipman July 1, 1825. During the war with Mexico Lieutenant Schenck was chief military aid to Commodore Stockton. Landed and took possession of Santa Barbara and San Pedro, in California; serving in the same capacity marched on and was at the first capture of Los Angeles. As second Lieutenant of the Frigate Congress, was at the bombardment and capture of Guaymas and the taking of Mazatlan. Commanded *Saginaw*, East Indian Squadron, from August 5, 1857, to February 20, 1862. On June 30, 1861, *Saginaw* was fired upon by fort at Quin Hone, Cochin, China, and returned fire, and silenced fort. Promoted to Commodore from January 2, 1863, under Act of April 21, 1864. Commanded *Powhatan* and third division of Porter's Squadron in two attacks on Fort Fisher. Commissioned Rear-Admiral on retired list from September 21, 1868. Died at Dayton, Ohio, December 21, 1882.

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LATE REAR-ADMIRAL ROGER N. STEMBEL, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Middletown, Md. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, March 27, 1832. Promoted to Commander July 1, 1861. On duty with Mississippi Fleet in 1862. In engagement at Lucas' Bend September 9, 1861; at Belmont November 7, 1861; Fort Henry February 6, 1862; bombardment at capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi River, March 16 to April 7, 1862; Fort Pillow with Rebel rans May 10, 1862, in which engagement he was wounded. Retired January 2, 1873. Promoted to Rear-Admiral on the retired list June 5, 1874. Died at New York, November 20, 1900.

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REAR-ADMIRAL AARON W. WEAVER, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in District of Columbia, July 1, 1832. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, May 10, 1848; as a lieutenant he served on board *Susquehanna*, Blockading Squadron, 1861-2; bombardment and capture of Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, North Carolina; bombardment and capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker, Port Royal, S. C.; engagement at Sewall's Point, Va., May 18, 1862, and present at occupation of Norfolk, by United States Forces.

As a Lieutenant-Commander, commanded *Winona*, Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; severe engagement with rebel batteries near Port Hudson, La., December 14, 1862; engagement with rebel forces at Plaquemine, La.; engagement with rebels under Generals Green and Moulton, when they attacked Fort Butler, Donaldsonville, La., and were repulsed; commanded *Chippewa* at first attack on Fort Fisher; favorably mentioned in Admiral Porter's dispatch, dated January 28, 1865, and recommended for promotion. Transferred to *Mahopac*, and was in command of that vessel in second attack on Fort Fisher; was on the advanced picket when Charleston and fortifications were captured; participated in night bombardment of rebel works near Richmond, just previous to their evacuation. Retired as a Rear-Admiral September 26, 1893.

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LATE REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED).—Born Princess Anne Co., Va., December 24, 1809. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, February 1, 1826. Was present at the surrender of Vera Cruz, Tuspan, and Tobasco. Escaped from the capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard by the Rebels and transported our garrison at Barrancas under Lieutenant Slemmer to Fort Pickens, and supplied them with provisions and indispensable assistance, and intercepted supplies to secure that important Fortress from capture by the Rebels. In co-operation with our garrison dismantled and spiked the guns of Forts Barrancas and MacRae; rescued all our officers, sailors, marines and mechanics upon his own responsibility for which he was tried by court martial and justified in his conduct and complimented by the Press. As commander, he commanded the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. Commanded the *Carondelet* at the battle of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862 and battle of Fort Donaldson February 13 and 14, and at the surrender on the 16th. At the bombardment of Island No. 10, March 17, 1862. Captured one of the batteries opposite Point Pleasant and spiked the guns, April 6, 1862. With the *Carondelet* and *Pittsburg* captured three batteries below New Madrid, Missouri, and covered Gen. Pope's army in landing and capturing the rebel fort at Island No. 10 without loss, April 7,

1862, receiving therefor a letter of thanks from the Navy Department. In battle of Fort Pillow May 11, 1862; in the line of battle when our fleet destroyed that of the enemy at the battle of Memphis, June 6, 1862. Promoted to Captain July 16, 1862. Engaged the ram *Arkansas* in the Yazoo River July 15, 1862. Commanded the lower division of the Mississippi Fleet at Helena and Vicksburg, 1862. While in command of the *Lafayette* passed the enemy's batteries with Admiral Porter at Vicksburg, April 16, 1863, and also at the battle of Grand Gulf, immediately after. Accompanied Porter's expedition up the Red River to Alexandria, Louisiana, May 1863. Dispersed the Rebel forces under Gen. Taylor from Simmsport, Atchafalaya, June 4, 1863. Promoted to Rear-Admiral on July 13, 1870. Placed on the retired list April 26, 1871. Died at Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1896.

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REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Ohio, November 22, 1836. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, April 8, 1850. Served on board *Passaic*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; *Monadnock*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January 1865, while holding rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Retired with rank of Rear-Admiral November 22, 1898.

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LATE CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Ohio, December 17, 1837. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, January 31, 1853; served on board *Richmond*, West Gulf Squadron, 1861; commanded *Mound City* and a division of Mississippi Squadron, 1863-5; passage of Vicksburg batteries, April 16, 1863; attack on Grand Gulf, April, 1863; Deer Creek, 1863; Red River expedition 1864. Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, November 5, 1863. Retired as a Captain February 24, 1893, and died September 6, 1893.

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LATE REAR-ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born in Ohio, May 15, 1820. Appointed Midshipman July 7, 1836. On board *Roanoke*, as executive officer, on North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, while holding the rank of Lieu-

tenant; commanded *Seneca*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; at battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861. Commanded forces entering by way of Whale Branch in attack on Port Royal Ferry, January 1, 1862; engaged in operations against Fernandina through St. Andrew's Sound and in St. John's River.

Promoted to Commander, July 16, 1862; commanded *Patapsco*, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, against Fort McAllister, March, 1863, and in the attack on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863; commanded *Mohican*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron; in bombardment of Fort Fisher, December 1864, and again in January, 1865. Promoted to Rear-Admiral, December 11, 1877, retired June 4, 1878, and died July 11, 1898.

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CAPTAIN LEAVITT C. LOGAN, U. S. NAVY. — Born in Medina, Ohio, January 30, 1846. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, February 28, 1863.

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CAPTAIN ROBERT E. IMPEY, U. S. NAVY, (RETIRED). — Born at Newark, Ohio, March 17, 1845. Appointed Midshipman September 21, 1861, from Ohio. Retired as a Captain, September 21, 1901.

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LATE COMMANDER RODERICK S. MCCOOK, U. S. NAVY, (FIGHTING MCCOOKS). — Born in Ohio, March 10, 1839. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, September 21, 1854; on *San Jacinto*, 1859-61, west coast of Africa: returned from that station in slaver Storm King, captured off the Congo River with seven hundred and nineteen slaves on board; *Minnesota*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861; prize-master rebel privateer *Savannah* and ship *Argo*; captured Forts Clarke and Hatteras; executive officer of *Stars and Stripes*. Commissioned a Lieutenant, August 31, 1861; battle of Roanoke Island; commanded naval howitzer battery on shore at battle of Newbern, N. C.; commanded *Stars and Stripes* in North Carolina Sounds, and on blockade of Wilmington, N. C.; executive officer of *Canonicus*, in operations up James River, attacks on Howlett's battery, both attacks on Fort Fisher, and surrender of Charleston, S. C. Promoted to Commander September 25, 1873, and died February 13, 1886.

LATE COMMANDER EDWARD P. WOOD, U. S. NAVY.— Born at Mansfield, Ohio, August 16, 1848. Appointed a Midshipman, October 1, 1863. Commanded *Petrel* in battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. Died December 11, 1899.

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LATE COMMANDER JOHN J. CORNWELL, U. S. NAVY.— Born in Ohio, July 6, 1833. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, February 1, 1847. St. Mary' from December 31, 1860, to April 5, 1862, Pacific Squadron; *Canandaigua*, South Atlantic Squadron to July, 1864; attack upon Fort Wagner, August 17, 1863; commanding Choctow to August, 1865; *Miantonomoh* and died on board that vessel at Toulon, France, February 12, 1867.

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LATE COMMODORE HOMER C. BLAKE, U. S. NAVY.— Born in New York, 1820. Appointed Midshipman from Ohio, March 2, 1840; served on board *Sabine*, Home Squadron, 1861-2, as a Lieutenant. Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander July 16, 1862; commanded *Hatteras* in engagement with rebel ship *Alabama*, January 11, 1863, in which the *Hatteras* was sunk. Commanded *Utah*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1863-5; shelled three divisions of rebel army at Malvern Hill, 1864; assisted to repulse attack of rebels on right of the army of the James, October, 1864; engagement with the rebel batteries at Trent Reach, James River, 1865. Died January 21, 1880.

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LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN C. FEBIGER, U. S. NAVY.— Born in Pennsylvania. Appointed a Midshipman September 4, 1838, from Ohio. Attached to the Macedonian, West India Squadron, to October 29, 1840, when he was transferred to the Concord on Brazil Squadron. Wrecked on East coast of Africa, 1843; attached to Chippola, purchased by Government and used to recover and dispose of equipment of Concord, to May 4, 1844.

Warranted a Passed Midshipman May 30, 1844; attached to *Potomac*, Home Squadron, to December 10, 1845; *Dale* and *Columbus*, Pacific Squadron, to March 6, 1848; *Dale* and *Portsmouth*, African Squadron from May 21, 1850, as Acting Master, to June 28, 1851; Coast Survey office and vessels *Corwin* and *Argo*, to June 24, 1857. Promoted to Lieutenant April 30, 1853;

Germantown, East India Squadron, to April 14, 1860; Coast Survey vessel *Argo* to May 22, 1861; Savannah to October 18, 1861; Command of *Kanawha*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron from December 16, 1861, to February 12, 1863, and participated in engagement of Mobile Bay April 3, 1862. Promoted to Commander August 27, 1862. Command of *Osage* to October 14, 1863; Command of *Mattabesett*, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron to May 27, 1865; in May 1864 engaged rebel ram Albemarle. To command of *Stonewall* at Havana to March 14, 1866; command of *Ashuelot* and *Shenandoa*, Asiatic Squadron, to July 12, 1869. Promoted to Captain from May 6, 1868. Ordnance duty, Navy Yard, Washington, to July 27, 1869; special duty to July 3, 1872; Command of *Omaha* from August 10, 1872, to December 23, 1873; promoted to Commodore August 9, 1874; examining and retiring boards to October 7, 1876; Commandant, Washington Navy Yard, to June 24, 1882. Promoted to Rear-Admiral February 4, 1882, and retired July 1, 1882. Died at Easton, Md., October 9, 1898.

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There were men from Ohio, from the lake and the river and from the interior parts of the Buckeye state on the vessels of Farragut and Porter and in every battle of the Civil War.

There were in the battles of the Civil War many Ohio naval officers, who did their duty faithfully and well, but whose exploits in the fury of the war attracted only passing notice, just as there were such officers in the army of the United States, men whose bravery and success would in such a war as that which was fought with Spain have been heralded as remarkable exhibitions of patriotic bravery.

Before 1840 when the Naval Academy was organized on its present basis and cadets were appointed by Congress districts to the Academy, most of the officers of the American navy were from the seaboard states. The seafaring life did not then have the attraction to adventurous spirits in the interior that is has now and practically all of the naval officers of distinction prior to our civil war were from the states that fringe the Atlantic.

The official registers of the navy do not give that prominence to the men of the navy, the men behind the guns, who are

not commissioned, that is given to the commissioned officers. For this reason the men, sons of Ohio, who distinguished themselves by personal bravery behind the guns and in subordinate positions in the naval battles of the Revolution and War of 1812, are unrecorded except in the dusty volumes of the navy department which are really inaccessible and in them there is no record of these brave unknown Ohioans that is so arranged that the men of Ohio can be picked therefrom.

Ohio contributed many men and officers from the steamboat fleets that plied the Ohio to the naval warfare on the Mississippi, men who fought in the gunboats on the rivers, whose persevering earnestness and unhesitating courage were so important in winning the victories that opened the "Father of the Waters" after they had been closed by the forts of the Confederates, strengthened as these defenses were by the Confederate gunboats. Many a son of Ohio, in the capacity of pilot, mate or enlisted man performed splendid services for his country during the Civil War, and retired to private life, after his services for his country, with no permanent remembrance of his patriotic sacrifices except those in the voluminous war records. It is a duty to remember that these records are only of officers appointed from Ohio. Now if we knew what men born in Ohio had been appointed from other states and distinguished themselves it would be highly interesting, perhaps, but such information has not been available.

There is a story on Admiral Skerrett. It appears, that Skerrett married a Southern woman. At the beginning of the war she went South and sent in her husband's resignation. He was off on duty and when he heard of her action he recalled the unauthorized resignation. She threatened to leave him if he remained in the service. But he stuck to the flag. They separated for the war, the children going with her. Skerrett had a splendid record as an officer and was one of Farragut's captains. Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel was another distinguished officer. So was Rear Admiral Reed Werden, who is sometimes mistaken for the Admiral Worden who commanded the Monitor. Rear Admiral Joseph S. Fyffee is remembered in the navy for his picturesque personality and more interesting stories are told among the officers of "Joe" Fyffee than of any other officer of

the navy. Rear Admiral J. F. Schenck was from Dayton, and a brother of General Schenck. He distinguished himself in the opening of Japan and of China.

Commander Edward P. Wood, is one of the later officers of the navy. He was distinguished as the commander of the little Petrel which was one of Dewey's Squadron at Manila.

* * *

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL AMMEN, who was, perhaps, best known because he was the inventor of the "Ammen" ram which was not a success, though congress appropriated money for the construction of a vessel of that type. Admiral Ammen thought that a vessel built solely for ramming purposes would be a success. He regarded the use of any other offensive machinery as unnecessary, so the ram carried no battery. But Admiral Ammen was distinguished as an executive and served with distinct ability as the head of the bureau of navigation of the navy, which, in its duties, is similar to the adjutant general's department of the army. Admiral Ammen was, also, distinguished as an advocate of the Nicaraguan Canal. He was one of the original advocates of such a waterway and on one or two isthmian commissions. With Senator John T. Morgan he is regarded as entitled to the title of "Father of the Isthmian Canal." He urged the Nicaraguan route, but his work was important in helping pave the way for the final selection of the Panama route. Admiral Ammen was an intimate friend of General Grant.

The strenuous nature of the western river gunboat service, for the possession of the Mississippi and her southern tributaries, is revealed in many extracts from official reports of bloody and destructive combats in which the gallant hardihood on both sides, and the bitter earnestness of the struggle, are made manifest.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP "BENTON."

BELOW GRAND GULF, April 29, 186..

SIR:

I had the honor of sending you a telegram announcing that we had fought the batteries at Grand Gulf for five hours and thirty-five minutes with partial success. I ordered the Louisville, Carondelet, Mound City and Pittsburg to lead the way, and attack the lower batteries, while the Tuscumbia, Benton and Lafayette attacked the upper ones — the Lafa-

yette lying in an eddy and fighting stern down stream. The vessels below silenced the lower batteries and then drawing the enemy's fire, failing in this she withdrew. We, along with those on shore were under the impression that the enemy blew up a Torpedo just forward of the "Chillicothe's" bow.

The upper batteries were hotly engaged by the Benton and Tuscumbia, both ships suffering severely in killed and wounded. The Pittsburg came up just at the moment when a large shell, passed through the Benton's pilot house, wounding the Pilot Mr. Williams and disabling the wheel. The Pittsburg, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hall, for a short time bore the brunt of the fire, and lost eight killed and wounded.

The Benton received forty-seven shots in her hull alone, not counting the damage done above her rail, but she was just as good for a fight when she got through as when she commenced. All the vessels did well though it was the most difficult portion of the River in which to manage an iron-clad — strong currents and strong eddies turning them round and round, making them fair targets, and the "Benton's" heavy plates did not stand the heavy shot which in many instances bored her through. Such was the warfare along the great river of Central North America.

There is a mass of like testimony, that if collected, annotated and framed so as to serve the whole picture showing the true colors and preparation — would be a most acceptable addition to the public service of Ohio, as illustrious according to opportunity as that of the Ohioans in the army. However, the flashlights of Ohio history at the Chillicothe Centennial have caused so distinct an interest, and chased away to a considerable extent, a group of barely outlined shadows, that the obscurity will be patiently removed and the whole history of Ohio in the Navy illuminated with its related proportions. The History of Ohio in the Navy is one of honor and renown, of daring adventure and distinguished achievement. Unfortunately, we have not found a clear record of the Naval heroes born in Ohio, who were appointed from or inlisted in other states.

THE GOVERNORS OF OHIO UNDER THE FIRST CONSTITUTION.

DAVID MEADE MASSIE.

Most of the writers who deal with the history of Ohio seem at a loss for words adequate to express their contempt for the first constitution of our state, and especially for its provisions concerning the office of governor.



DAVID MEADE MASSIE.

So fair and learned a man as the late Rufus King says in his history of Ohio, that "It would be respectful to pass that instrument in silence, it provided a government which had no executive, a half-starved, short-lived judiciary and a lop-sided legislature." One distinguished author declares that "When Ohio became a state it adopted a very foolish constitution"; another states that "It reduced the executive power almost to a nonentity."

So many more similar statements can be found that it is a matter of wonder that the committee on program had the hardihood to assign as a subject at this celebration the Governors of Ohio under the First Constitution, for, according to the writers of history, the governors of Ohio should have been mere ciphers and it would be the limit of bad taste to even mention in public the constitution under which they acted during the first fifty years of our statehood.

But, my fellow citizens, there are a few who hold very different views concerning the first constitution of Ohio and rejoice in an opportunity to do honor to the memory of the men who filled the office of governor of this great state for half a century. Every

student of the early history of our commonwealth knows that the admission of Ohio into the Union under her first constitution was the result of a long and bitter contest between General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, and the early settlers of Chillicothe.

St. Clair was a Federalist, advocated a strong central power and a paternal government; had great faith in the few; none at all in the many; the Chillicotheans were sturdy Anglo-Saxons who had sought their fortunes in a hostile wilderness; they had made their settlements relying wholly on themselves for everything; they were not a company organized and equipped in the East with capital and education behind them, with rules and religion provided for their use, but were mostly simple backwoodsmen with only their rifles and axes, brain and brawn, to sustain them; they were perfect democrats believing wholly in themselves and their right to rule themselves as seemed best to them. Many historians dismiss this controversy as a mere quarrel between a governor and his people over sordid matters of little moment; but beneath the surface lay a great political question — should the people decide for themselves what was best for them, or should a governor? Should the government be popular or paternal? Aristocratic or democratic?

The Chillicotheans were successful. Congress first met their wishes as to the boundaries of the proposed state and afterwards, on April 30, 1802, authorized delegates to be elected for the purpose of determining, first, whether it was expedient to establish a state government; and if so decided by a majority of the delegates, they were empowered to proceed to adopt a constitution and form a state government.

The contest over the election of delegates was vigorous and bitter; when the convention met at Chillicothe in November, 1802, and voted on the expediency of statehood, thirty-four voted yes, only one voted no. This was an overwhelming victory for the Chillicotheans; they controlled the convention completely.

Edward Tiffin was its president, and a careful study of its committees and proceedings will disclose what an iron grip they had upon it, and how fully they directed its actions.

For years these men had been contending for the right of the people to govern themselves through their representatives, and had been fighting the paternal policy of their governor. It was but natural, when the opportunity came, for them to try to secure perpetually these principles and to embody them in their constitution. The governor was made a mere figurehead, given no control whatever over the Legislature, by the right of vetoing its acts or otherwise; he was not even required to sign its laws before they went into effect (provisions still in force); was shorn of all patronage and allowed to name no officers, except an adjutant-general. The Legislature made all the appointments of state officers, including the judiciary; its powers were bounded only by the constitution itself, which protects the people by a long and liberal bill of rights and provides an easy way of amending its provisions. This constitution was the full and complete triumph of democracy, and is the crowning glory of those who brought it about; for the history of the Anglo-Saxon race in its broadest sense is a record of the struggles of the people to assert themselves against their rulers. The great trophies in this contest are the Magna Charter and the Bill of Rights of 1689, won by our ancestors in the old home across the sea, and the Declaration of Independence, made good by our Revolutionary forefathers in America. Each of these marks a long step forward toward a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," but none go quite so far as to claim for the people absolute power, freed from all control by king or president or governor. The first to reach that goal were the founders of Ohio, led by the Chillicothe statesmen, who had been trained in their backwoods struggles with savage men and rugged nature to rely on themselves alone, and to allow no man to dictate what was best for them and theirs.

It would be doing the framers of the first constitution of Ohio a grievous wrong to stop with this statement. They did not by any means intend to make the governor of Ohio a mere figurehead; they only were determined to make it impossible for a weak or wicked executive to thwart the will and wishes of the people; they wanted no tyrant even for one moment to rule in Ohio; they knew full well that a man worthy in mind and character to be

the governor of Ohio could and would exercise great influence on the affairs of state, by reason and by argument he could guide the Legislature far better and more safely than by any political power conferred on him; in effect they said to the governor of Ohio — you are the first citizen of this state, now be a leader of the people by the force of your character and strength of your mind, draw them to your policies by convincing them that what you offer is right and best for the commonwealth; thwart them by force or bribe them by patronage you shall not. In their action on the subject of the governorship these men embodied a great truth — the mere cloak of office makes no man good nor great; a knave or a fool, if clothed with power, may do untold harm; a wise and an able man brings to any position all the dignity and influence which it needs; they said, we will give this office to our leaders, because they have proven themselves to be great men and will be equal to all its requirements; should by chance any demagogue or vain and brainless citizen obtain the place, so much the worse for him.

They had read aright the fable in which the lion's skin is put on the ass: it did not make him a lion, it only made him more of an ass. The founders of Ohio proved the sincerity of their belief by their practice, the governors which they gave to Ohio were their tried and trusted leaders. Tiffin, Meigs, Worthington and Morrow need only be named to demonstrate the truth of this assertion; all these were men of large experience and distinction when they came into the governorship — men in every way worthy to be called leaders of men.

Now having before us the limitations and ideals set by the framers of our first constitution for the governors of Ohio, let us briefly pass in review the men who filled the governor's chair during the first half century of her statehood and see how nearly they met the hopes and desires of those who created them.

The first governor of Ohio was Edward Tiffin, who was born in Carlisle, England, in 1766, came to America in 1784, attended Jefferson Medical College and in due time was licensed to practice his profession. In 1789 he married a sister of Thomas Worthington, then a resident of Berkeley County, Virginia, and

lived in that state for fourteen years. In 1798 he manumitted the slaves inherited by his wife and moved to Chillicothe. He at once became an active member of this, then new, community, and by his character and ability soon took rank as one of its leading citizens. He was a member from Ross County of both the first and second Territorial Legislatures and in both was elected speaker of the House; he played a prominent part in the contest over the admission of Ohio into the Union, was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the first constitution of Ohio, was chosen president of that body and when Ohio became a state was elected governor, and in 1805 was re-elected to the same office, both times without opposition; in 1807 was elected to the United States Senate; in 1809 he resigned his seat in that body, was immediately elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, in which body he served two terms, during both of which he was speaker of the House. President Madison appointed him commissioner of public lands; he was the first incumbent of this office and while filling it achieved the unique distinction of being the only public official who saved entire the records of his office when Washington City was captured by the British; he afterwards exchanged this position for that of surveyor-general of the Northwest, which enabled him to reside at home.

Ohio was fortunate in having her first chief executive a man of Tiffin's character and ability; he was a strong and fearless opponent of all schemes to introduce slavery into Ohio, a bold and fearless advocate of the free navigation of the Mississippi, a courageous factor in stopping the conspiracy of Aaron Burr and is well entitled to the praise bestowed upon him by Hon. Daniel J. Ryan in his history of Ohio, who says: "No man who has ever filled the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, possessed a greater genius for the administration of public affairs than Edward Tiffin. His work in advancing and developing the state has not been equaled by that of any man in its history."

In 1807 Return Jonathan Meigs of Washington County was elected governor, but his election being contested the General Assembly decided that he was not eligible because he had not been a resident of the state for the length of time required by the

constitution. Thomas Kirker, of Adams County, who was the president of the Senate, thereupon became acting governor. Governor Kirker was of Irish ancestry, a member of the constitutional convention and represented Adams County in both branches of the General Assembly of Ohio for many years, at times serving as presiding officer of each body. He was one of the leading opponents of Governor St. Clair and a warm friend of the Chillicothe party.

In 1808 Samuel Huntington of Trumbull County was elected governor; he was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, had represented Trumbull County in the constitutional convention and State Senate and at the time of his election was a judge of the Supreme Court; his administration was stormy, its chief distinction being "The sweeping resolution," which was an attempt to subordinate the judiciary to the Legislature and which happily ended in failure.

The next governor of Ohio was Return Jonathan Meigs, of Washington County, who served two terms. Meigs was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, also of Louisiana Territory, at the time of his election a member of the United States Senate and resigned the governorship to become postmaster-general of the United States, which office he held for more than nine years.

Governor Meigs was an able and active man, a bitter opponent of St. Clair, going even farther against him than the Chillicothe leaders and enjoys the distinction of being the first war governor of Ohio; during the war of 1812 he rendered much valuable service to his country's cause. Othniel Looker, of Hamilton County, being speaker of the Senate, filled out Meigs' unexpired time; Governor Looker represented Hamilton County, both before and after occupying the executive office, many times in both branches of the General Assembly.

Ross County furnished the next governor — Thomas Worthington, who served two terms. Worthington was a native of Virginia, an early settler of Chillicothe and a prominent member of the coterie opposed to St. Clair, being their representative in Washington, was a member of both territorial legislatures, the

constitutional convention and one of the first two senators sent by Ohio to Congress.

As governor, Worthington was a strong advocate of public schools and improved transportation facilities, the encouragement of manufactures and the reform of the banking facilities. Governor Chase well said of him, "He was the father of internal improvements, of the Great National Road, and of the Erie Canal." Time forbids our giving him the notice he deserves. He was a statesman, a scholar and a gentleman, his beautiful home Adena was a model of beauty and elegance and famed for its charming hospitality and distinguished guests.

Ethan Allen Brown, a native of Connecticut, was the next governor, being at the time of his election a citizen of Hamilton County and a judge of the Supreme Court. His administration was marked by its enthusiasm for the building of canals and the establishment of free schools and it was troubled by the results of bad banking and unwise credits for land.

In 1822 Governor Brown was elected to the United States Senate, and Allen Trimble, as speaker of the Senate, became acting governor. From 1822 to 1826 Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was governor. Born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he came to Ohio in 1796, and few of her sons have served her longer or more faithfully; he was a member of the second Territorial Assembly, of the constitutional convention, and of the first General Assembly; he was the first and, for ten years, the only representative of the state in the lower house of Congress; served one term in the United States Senate and then after the close of his two terms as governor served in both branches of the General Assembly, and closed his career with two terms in Congress when over seventy years of age.

It is impossible to recount, in a limited time, the great services of this remarkable man whose hard common sense, frankness, honesty and thorough knowledge of the questions coming before him commanded the implicit confidence and respect of all men. As governor he was industrious in encouraging the construction of canals and other public improvements, and his administration saw the beginning of work on both the canal system of Ohio and the National Road.

Allen Trimble, of Highland County, next filled the governor's chair for two terms. Born in Virginia, he had spent most of his life in Ohio, and had the unique distinction of having been seven times elected speaker of the State Senate; during one of his terms as speaker he became acting governor of Ohio by reason of the resignation of Ethan Allen Brown, so when elected governor he had already had a year's previous experience in the executive office.

He was a strong friend of the common schools and public improvements; his administration saw the beginning of the Abolition movement and the dawn of another era in the history of Ohio. His successor, General Duncan McArthur, of Ross County, a native of New York, was the last of the pioneer governors.

He had been a part of the beginnings of Ohio, a surveyor in the wilderness, a member and speaker of both branches of the General Assembly and a representative in Congress. His chief distinction, however, is as a soldier; at eighteen he began his military career as a private in Harmar's expedition, served the next year in another Indian campaign, was made captain of militia by St. Clair in 1798, and elected major-general of the Ohio militia in 1808 by the General Assembly of Ohio. In the War of 1812 he enlisted as a private, was almost immediately elected colonel of the first regiment of Ohio volunteers, bore a most creditable part in Hull's unfortunate campaign and made, during the course of this war, in the operations around the western end of Lake Erie, so brilliant a record that he was, at its termination, a brigadier-general of the regular army.

His administration as governor saw the last of the Indian wars, which particularly affected Ohio, the canals in operation, the National Road in use, and the commencement of the era of railways, eleven being chartered at one session of the General Assembly of 1831 and 1832.

In 1832 Robert Lucas, of Pike County, was elected governor; he was a native of Virginia, had served in the War of 1812, obtaining the rank of brigadier-general, and had been a member of both branches of the General Assembly and twice speaker of the State Senate. He had the honor of presiding over the first Democratic National Convention, which nominated General Jackson

for his second term. During Governor Lucas' second term occurred the famous controversy with Michigan over the north-western boundary of the state. Ohio came out of this conflict victorious, and Governor Lucas was immortalized by having a county named for him at the mouth of the Maumee.

The Whigs elected the next governor in the person of Joseph Vance, of Champaign County; he was a native of Pennsylvania, a soldier in the War of 1812, many times a member of the General Assembly, and for fourteen years a member of Congress. During his administration the school system of Ohio was thoroughly revised and greatly improved.

In 1838 Wilson Shannon, of Belmont County, was elected governor; he was the first native-born citizen to achieve this position. He was a distinguished lawyer, and one of the very few men who came into this office without previous service in other positions. His administration was marked by an increase of the Abolition movement, and marred by hard times. In 1842 he was defeated for re-election by Thomas Corwin. In 1844 was again elected governor, defeating Corwin, and in 1844 resigned to become minister to Mexico.

Thomas Corwin is one of the best known of our governors, famous for his oratory and wit. He was born in Kentucky, acted as wagon boy in the War of 1812, and had served two terms in the General Assembly and five in Congress when elected chief magistrate of Ohio. After his term as governor, he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned from that body to become secretary of the treasury.

When Governor Shannon resigned in 1844, Thomas W. Bartley, of Richland County, speaker of the Senate, became acting governor. He was a Democrat, and was succeeded in the office by his father, Mordecai Bartley, a Whig. The latter was born in Pennsylvania, was an officer in the War of 1812, a member of the General Assembly, and had served four terms in Congress, from 1823 to 1831.

Mordecai Bartley was the second war governor of Ohio, his administration witnessing the war with Mexico. During his term the Bank of the State of Ohio was chartered, and our present system of taxation adopted. In 1846 William Bebb, of But-

ler County, a native of the state, was elected to the executive office. He was a sturdy opponent of "the black laws," and during his term much progress was made in internal improvements.

Seabury Ford, of Geauga County, was the last Whig candidate elected governor of Ohio. He was a native of Connecticut, and had served in both branches of the General Assembly.

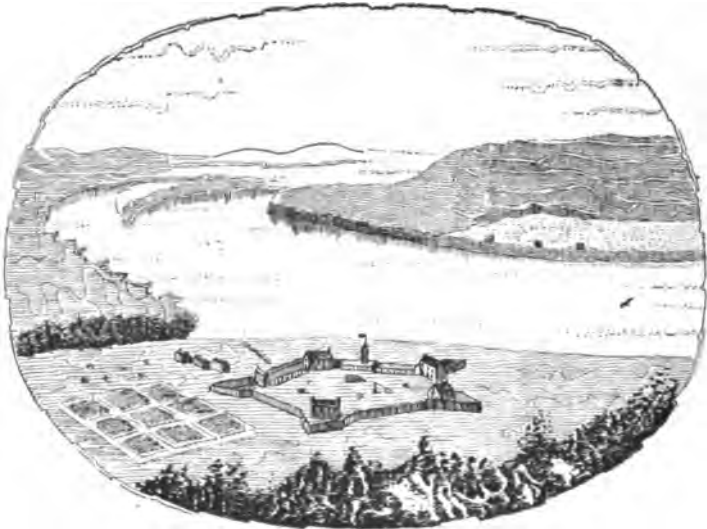
The last governor under the first constitution was Reuben Wood, of Cuyahoga County, a native of Vermont, who had been a state senator and a judge of both the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts.

The convention elected to frame a new constitution for Ohio, met during Governor Wood's first term, and the instrument, framed by it, went into effect in 1852, so he was the first governor under the second as well as the last under the first.

His administration was a time of great activity in financial affairs, the free banking system was inaugurated, and many railroad lines opened for traffic. In 1853 Governor Wood resigned to accept the position of consul at Valparaiso. Under the first constitution nineteen men held the executive office. Of these sixteen were elected and three succeeded as speakers of the Senate. All but Tiffin, and possibly Kirker, were natives of the United States. Four were born in Connecticut, three in Virginia, three in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio, one in New York, one in Kentucky, and one in Vermont. The records fail to show to what state Kirker should be credited. Ross County furnished three, Hamilton, Warren and Richland each two, and Adams, Trumbull, Washington, Highland, Pike, Champaign, Belmont, Butler, Geauga and Cuyahoga one each. All but three of them had served in the Territorial Legislatures or the General Assemblies of Ohio, five had been members of Congress, six United States senators, two became cabinet officers, and two had occupied seats on the Supreme bench of Ohio.

The men who were governors of Ohio under the first constitution have now passed before you. In ability they varied, yet each and all were men of good hard common sense. In character they were upright and clean, in achievement they obtained various degrees of success, but each contributed something to the greatness and upbuilding of their state. The devotion of them all

to their duty, as they saw it, is beyond question. They were all representatives of the best citizenship of their day and generation, and each vindicated in his way the faith of the framers of the first constitution that the people could be trusted to select for their governors men whom they knew to be tried and true; men in every way worthy to be called leaders of men.



FORT HARMAR. BUILT 1785.

THE GOVERNORS OF OHIO UNDER THE SECOND CONSTITUTION.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

The second constitution of Ohio was adopted in 1851, but Reuben Wood, then governor, remained in office until 1853, so that the topic, "The Governors under the Second Constitution," covers precisely the second half century of the state's existence. During this time there have been nineteen governors. Of these nineteen, all but one were natives of this country, and of English, Scotch, or Scotch-Irish stock. Not only were they natives themselves, but in every case they were descended from many generations of native ancestors; while they have stood for diverse ideas, creeds and affiliations, yet in one respect they have been alike—they have represented in their own persons, long-descended, inborn, thorough Americanism.



JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

Of these nineteen men only eight were college-bred, which shows how great a part the "little red schoolhouse" has played in the making of history; of fourteen who came in since the great day of Appomattox, ten were veterans of the Civil War, proving that Republics are not always ungrateful. Two have been president of the United States, one a chief justice, four cabinet officers, three foreign ministers, three United States senators, eight representatives in Congress; evidently their services were not unappreciated by their countrymen.

Let us call the roll.

WILLIAM MEDILL was born in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1802, and died at Lancaster, Ohio, September 2, 1865. He came to Lancaster in 1832, entering at once on the practice of the law; then served three years in the State Legislature, and four years — from 1839 to 1843 — in Congress. Early in President Polk's administration he was made first assistant post-master-general, but resigned to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs, in which office he introduced many needed reforms. The Indian Bureau was then a part of the War Department, but was transferred to the Department of the Interior shortly before Governor Medill resigned. The department had just been created, and the first secretary was Thomas Ewing, also a citizen of Lancaster.

In 1851 he was selected as president of the convention which constructed the second constitution of the state. He was very influential in that body, and was the only member (out of one hundred and five) who rose to the governorship. Less than a dozen members of the body achieved any subsequent distinction — a just retribution for their failure to arm the office of governor with the salutary power of the veto.

In 1853 Governor Medill (being then lieutenant-governor) succeeded to the governor's office upon the resignation of Governor Wood, and was elected to that office the same fall. He subsequently held the position of first comptroller of the United States Treasury, serving through all of President Buchanan's administration, and two months under President Lincoln. His public career then ended, and he returned to Lancaster where he was held in the highest esteem by the people.

Governor Medill was a man of strict integrity, and firm purposes; as an illustration, when he was comptroller an old claim passed both houses of Congress involving an expenditure of two or three millions, and was approved by the President. Medill, satisfied that it was a fraud, refused to pay it. The appeals of congressmen and senators, and of the President himself, failed to move him, and the claim was not paid. An attempt was then made to impeach him in the Senate, but the firmness of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and others who had confidence in his judgment and integrity, frustrated it.

Although Governor Medill was a man of culture, of fine manners, and fond of society, he never married. He has the distinction — if it be such — to have been the only bachelor who occupied the gubernatorial chair of Ohio.

* * *

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE was born in Cornish, N. H., on January 13, 1808, and died in the city of New York on May 7, 1883.

He procured an education by close economy and hard work, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1826, becoming subsequently a law student in William Wirt's office in Washington. Although he had spent some years in Ohio with his celebrated uncle, Bishop Philander Chase, he did not formally settle in the state until he went to Cincinnati, in 1830, where, in his early practice, he compiled "Chase's Statutes of Ohio."

In politics he was an Abolition-Democrat, and, while pursuing his law studies in Washington, was actively engaged in trying to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. During his residence in Cincinnati, before he entered upon his public career, he was the head and front of the long and bitter contest against slavery. His labors on behalf of Birney's newspaper, "The Philanthropist," (which was destroyed by a mob in 1836) and his defense in court of the alleged slave girl Matilda, are among the well remembered instances of his willingness to face danger and unpopularity where anti-slavery principles were at stake. In the language of one of his admirers "behind the dusky face of every black man he saw his Savior, the divine man, also scourged, also in prison, at last crucified."

In 1849 Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate by the Democrats in the Legislature with the aid of two "free soilers" who held the balance of power. In 1855 he was elected governor, and again in 1857. During these four years the Republican party was organized; and, in 1860, Mr. Chase was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. His name was presented by the Ohio delegation, but they did not press his claims with as much ardor and persistence as he expected.

When President Lincoln was inaugurated, Mr. Chase became secretary of the treasury. To his deep religious feeling

is attributed the closing sentence of the Emancipation Proclamation, "and upon this act * * * I invoke the favorable judgment of all mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God." As secretary of the treasury, which was bankrupt when he took it, and which, under his wise and far-seeing management, supplied the funds for the Civil War, no eulogium is needed. The result speaks for itself. His record there will be his enduring monument. Resigning from the Treasury Department he was shortly after appointed to the Chief Justiceship, and filled that office until his death. The most celebrated act of his judicial career was presiding at the impeachment trial of President Johnson. The extremists in the Republican party criticised his action in that case, but as was said by William M. Evarts, "The charge against him, if it had any shape or substance, came only to this: that he brought into the Senate, in his judicial robes, no concealed weapons of party warfare."

Although Mr. Chase had filled with ability, dignity and success the great offices of governor, United States senator, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the Supreme Court, and although he will ever remain one of the foremost figures in one of the greatest history-making epochs of all time, yet it is generally believed that he died with his life-long ambition unsatisfied. Through all the warp and woof of his long and illustrious career there runs the thread of hope—hope of the presidency—fated only to fray out at last in disappointment and regret. Mr. Chase, under ordinary conditions, would have made an ideal president, but in 1860 another sort of leader was needed, and the Ohio Republicans who attended the presidential convention of that year builded better than they knew when they transferred their votes from the handsome, majestic and scholarly Chase to the ungraceful, homely, but God-anointed Lincoln.

* * *

WILLIAM DENNISON was born in Cincinnati, November 23, 1815, and died at Columbus, June 15, 1882. His parents were of New England stock, and had settled in Cincinnati about the year 1808. After receiving such early education as conditions in Cincinnati then afforded, he entered Miami University, graduating in 1835 with honors; then studied law in the office of

Nathaniel E. Pendleton, and was admitted to the bar about 1840, remaining in the practice until 1859. In December, 1840, he married Ann Eliza Neil and removed to Columbus, becoming largely interested in the development of that city. He was associated with the original constructors of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, and also the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, of which he was the president from 1854 to 1859. He was also president for three years of the Exchange branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Columbus.

From his earliest manhood Governor Dennison was deeply interested in public affairs, and identified himself with the Whig party. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1856 he was a delegate-at-large to the first National Republican convention at Philadelphia, and in 1859 was elected governor, after holding a number of debates with his equally eloquent opponent, Rufus D. Ranney.

When the Civil War broke out he was still in office as governor, and continued during the nine months remaining of his term. The great work of his administration was equipping and forwarding troops. In addition to the magnificent way in which Ohio responded to the call for volunteers, the two events which gave the governor greatest satisfaction were the ability of the northwestern states to hold Kentucky in the Union, and the separation of the state of West Virginia from the old state, thus removing the border line far to the south of the Ohio River. Retiring from the governorship, he devoted his entire time and energy as a volunteer aide to the governor (his successor) and to the president.

In 1864 he was permanent chairman of the Republican National convention which re-nominated President Lincoln. In the fall of that year he was appointed postmaster-general to succeed Montgomery Blair. He remained in the cabinet after President Lincoln's assassination, and until the summer of 1866, when, President Johnson's attitude having become determined, he was the first to resign his portfolio.

He then became interested in the construction of railroads until 1875 when Congress provided a new government for the District of Columbia under the direction of three commissioners.

Governor Dennison was appointed chairman of the commission, which position he occupied until 1878. His last appearance in political life was at the Republican national convention in 1880, as a delegate-at-large.

* * *

DAVID TOD was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and died there November 13, 1868. His father was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale, who emigrated early to Ohio, serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the War of 1812, and as a judge of the Supreme Court.

David Tod was well educated and bred to the law. In 1838 he was elected to the Senate, and in 1844 was the Democratic candidate for governor. His defeat was slight, but it illustrates the influence of a senseless, yet popular, phrase in a political campaign. He was a "hard money" man, and was accredited with saying that, rather than resort to "soft money," he would do as the Spartans did—make money out of pot metal. The whigs had pot-metal medals struck, and raised the cry of "Pot Metal Tod," which stuck to him so effectually that he was defeated, although the state was then naturally Democratic.

A similarly ridiculous episode occurred in 1875 when the foolish but effective cry of "The Pope's big toe" roused an anti-Catholic sentiment which defeated Governor Allen.

Governor Tod was minister to Brazil some years. In 1860 he was vice-president of the ever memorable "Charleston Convention" where the secession of the southern Democrats broke up the convention, and paved the way for rebellion. After the adjournment of that convention to Baltimore, Caleb Cushing, the chairman, went off with the southerners, and that left Mr. Tod as chairman.

When the war broke out Governor Tod became one of the most ardent advocates of its vigorous prosecution, giving freely of his time and money to the cause, and became so prominent that he was elected by the Union Party (as the combination of Republicans and War-Democrats was called from 1861 to 1866) to the office of governor the first year of the war, serving one term. His tenure of office was during the very heat and passion of the war, and the duties were not only onerous,

but they required tact, intelligence of the highest order, and quickness of decision. Governor Tod discharged these duties skillfully and zealously, and was especially mindful of the welfare of that great army which Ohio kept constantly "at the front." After retiring from office he occupied himself with those large business interests through which he had acquired wealth and influence.

Among his personal qualities was a pungent and ready wit. It is said that being asked why he spelled Tod with one "d" instead of two, as was usual, he humorously replied that if but one "d" was used in the word "God" he thought it fully sufficient for the word "Tod."

* * *

JOHN BROUGH was born at Marietta, Ohio, September 17, 1811, and died at Cleveland, August 29, 1865, being the only governor who died in office. His parents came to Ohio in pioneer days. At an early age he became a printer, and, before he was twenty, started a paper called *The Western Republican and Marietta Advertiser*. President Jackson and John C. Calhoun were then in the midst of their quarrel over nullification, and Brough espoused the cause of Calhoun. This rendered his newspaper so unpopular that he removed to Lancaster and purchased the *Ohio Eagle*.

He was elected to the Legislature from Fairfield County in 1838, and soon after became auditor of state, in which office he uncovered corrupt practices and inaugurated reforms that made him deservedly popular. He was also a very gifted speaker and during the great campaign between Thomas Corwin and Wilson Shannon he was put forward by the Democrats to confront Corwin, confessedly the greatest orator Ohio has ever produced. While auditor of state Mr. Brough purchased a newspaper at Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, and was connected with it for a few years. In 1848, however, he practically withdrew from public life owing to his dissatisfaction with the pro-slavery tendencies of his party. He turned his attention to railroading afterward, and became prominent in that and other business interests, which occupied him until his election as governor in 1863.

The political campaign of that year was the most virulent which ever took place in Ohio, or perhaps in any other state or country. It began in May by the spontaneous action of the people, and was intensified in bitterness by the nomination of Clement L. Vallandigham, who was then an exile by sentence of a military commission after a vain appeal to the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Vallandigham was a very able man and had the courage of his convictions, however erroneous some of them may have been. His arrest and sentence were by many good citizens deemed to be tyrannical and unconstitutional, and his friends made a bold and vigorous campaign. The result was Governor Brough's election by more than one hundred thousand majority. This result, John Sherman said, was in its effect upon the Union cause "equal to any battle of the war" — an opinion now concurred in by men of all political creeds.

Governor Brough's eloquence and his fiery war speeches did much to endear him to the people and to procure his nomination, but in 1865 he failed of renomination and was deeply chagrined. In this connection it may be mentioned as a curious fact that none of the three war governors secured a renomination, although all were of fine abilities and high character. Both Governors Tod and Dennison accepted the situation cheerfully. Governor Dennison was probably the victim of a feeling that a War-Democrat should be nominated, being the same reason why Hannibal Hamlin was not renominated for vice-president in 1864. It is not clear why Governor Tod was not renominated, as he was especially popular with the soldiers as well as the people, and both himself and his successor were War-Democrats. Governor Brough's defeat was brought about by the delegation from the army (one hundred and forty-three votes) with General Charles H. Grosvenor at their head. This delegation felt (not without cause) that Governor Brough had been arbitrary and dictatorial in his dealings with army officers; and that, besides, the time had come to nominate a war veteran. For these reasons they supported General Cox.

* * *

CHARLES ANDERSON was born at Soldier's Retreat, or Fort Nelson, Kentucky, near the Falls of the Ohio River, June 1,

1814, and died at Kuttawa, Kentucky, September 2, 1895. His father, Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, was an aide-de-camp of Lafayette's who went to Kentucky in 1783 as surveyor-general of the Military Land Grant. His mother was a relative of Chief Justice Marshall. One of Charles Anderson's brothers was Major Anderson, who commanded at Fort Sumpter on that fateful day in April, 1861, when South Carolina fired upon the flag of the Union, "sprinkled blood in the faces of her southern sisters" and awakened the Lion of the North. Another brother was a member of Congress and the first United States minister to the Republic of Colombia.

Graduating from Miami University in 1833, Charles Anderson studied law in Louisville, was admitted to the bar in 1835 and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he subsequently became prosecuting attorney and state senator. His chief object in the Legislature was to procure for the Negro the right to testify in court and of his efforts in that behalf he was justly proud. Soon after retiring from the Senate he removed to Cincinnati, where he practiced law until 1859, when he emigrated to Texas; but he had a stormy life in that state where an anti-slavery man was held in almost universal detestation.

After the presidential election of 1860 he boldly addressed a great meeting at San Antonio advocating, with patriotic eloquence, the preservation of the Union. He continued to reside there even after the forty-day residence act had passed the Confederate Congress, and was arrested as a political prisoner. While confined in the guard tent of Maclin's battery he escaped to Mexico, and thence to Ohio. Thereupon, at the request of the leading men of the country, he was sent to England with letters to Minister Adams, members of Parliament and leading philanthropists; but he soon ascertained that the woes of the blacks or the rights of whites in this country, were of far less importance than "King Cotton" to our British cousins, and he came home in disgust.

In the summer of 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 93d Ohio Infantry, and served gallantly until desperately wounded at the Battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was nom-

inated for lieutenant-governor, shared in the great victory of Governor Brough and served out his unexpired term. After that he removed to Lyon County, Kentucky, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement.

The state of Ohio owes a debt of gratitude to Governor Anderson for his great labor in early life on behalf of the public school system, and the disabled veterans of the country are indebted to him for the original suggestion of a National Military Home at Dayton.

* * *

JACOB DOLSON COX was born in Montreal, Canada (where his parents were temporarily domiciled) on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1828, and died at Magnolia, Massachusetts, on the fourth day of August, 1900. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1851, then taught school and studied law until 1854. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, where he took a conspicuous position as a man of culture and ability.

At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assisted in the organization of the Ohio troops until July of that year, when he entered on active and gallant service until the close of the war. He rose to be a major-general and a division and corps commander, and developed great military ability.

In 1865 he was elected governor, but declined a renomination in 1867, assigning truthfully as the reason that he could not live upon the small salary then paid, and must return to his law practice. It is known, however, that he could not support the amendment that year submitted to the people of the state providing for negro suffrage, and doubtless that, to some extent, took him out of the race.

After practicing law until 1869, he went into President Grant's cabinet as secretary of the interior. He established civil service reform in his department, and waged relentless war against the abuses in the Land Office, and the office of Indian Affairs, but, not receiving the support he deemed proper from the President, he resigned.

From 1873 to 1879 he was president and receiver of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company. In 1876 he was elected to

Congress from the Toledo district, returning in 1879 to Cincinnati. He was elected dean of the Law School in 1880, and president of the University of Cincinnati in 1883. In 1897 he retired from active life, and devoted himself to literary and historical writing. His books and magazine articles on topics of the war were numerous, carefully prepared, exact and valuable—the last of his works, “Military Reminiscences of the Civil War”, was published just after his death.

While Governor Cox was always a Republican, he distinctly differed from his party on many questions. He advocated a tariff for revenue, with protection as an incident only. He was in favor of international bi-metalism and believed that the demonetization of silver wrought great injustice to the debtor class; but he felt that the United States alone could not undertake to maintain the parity of the metals. He was opposed to grafting alien and inferior stocks on our national and political system.

Although Governor Cox was actually born in Canada, his family was one of the oldest in the country—one of his ancestors having been a veritable member of the “Mayflower Colony.”

* * *

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the fourth day of October, 1822, and died at Fremont, Ohio, on the seventeenth day of January, 1893. He was a graduate of Kenyon College, and of the Harvard Law School. Thus equipped, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, moved to Cincinnati in 1849, and entered upon a successful law practice, remaining a resident of that city until 1872, when he removed to Fremont.

At the outbreak of the war he became a captain in the 23rd Ohio Infantry. His war service was conspicuously severe, and his conduct especially meritorious. He rose to the command of his regiment, was promoted to brigadier-general, and later brevetted major-general for bravery at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He was elected to Congress in 1864, while in the field, and re-elected in 1866, resigning his second term to take the governorship. He was thrice elected governor—being the only man who has achieved that distinction.

His last victory (in 1875) largely contributed to his nomination to the presidency, upon which office he entered on March

4, 1877, having a second time resigned one high office to accept another yet higher.

The perilous contest over the result of the presidential election of 1876, and its unsatisfactory settlement by that extraordinary tribunal, the "eight to seven commission," has passed into history. It is now neither necessary nor profitable to conjecture what may be the cold verdict of posterity. It is sufficient to say that, as president, Mr. Hayes was patriotic, conservative, faithful and honest. The future historian may possibly criticize his title, but cannot assail his character.

After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in dignified and useful retirement, and was of great benefit to the people of Ohio by his active and intelligent supervision of the penal and charitable institutions of the state, to whose welfare and improvement he was thoroughly devoted.

Governor Hayes, a close observer and a deep thinker, read the future more clearly than almost any man of his day. One of his predictions, made nearly thirteen years ago, but which even now would by many thoughtful and sincere men be deemed chimerical, was that the amount and value of property held by any one person would ultimately be limited by law, and that the beginning of such limitation would be by legislation restricting the amount which could descend to any single heir or legatee.

It is but just and proper to say for Rutherford B. Hayes that such animosity as may have been engendered by his disputed title to the presidency had wholly disappeared in Ohio before his death. It seemed as if the loss of his popular and devoted wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, in 1889 marked the beginning of a sympathy for the bereaved husband which effaced all baser sentiments. This public feeling, which has never died out, was alike creditable to the people, and grateful to its recipient.

* * *

EDWARD FOLLENSBEE NOYES was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on October 3, 1832, and died at Cincinnati, September 4, 1890. He was descended from Rev. James Noyes who came to this country from England in 1638 and whose ancestors had been driven from France by the edict of Nantes.

His parents died in his infancy, and, at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to the *Morning Star*, a religious newspaper at Dover, New Hampshire. In 1853 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with high honors, delivering a brilliant oration upon "Eloquence" at the close of his course. Having been born an anti-slavery Whig, he naturally became a Republican, and began his political career at college in 1856 as president of the Fremont College Club.

Removing to Cincinnati in 1857 he studied law, and practiced until the outbreak of the war, when he was commissioned major of the 39th Ohio Infantry. The regiment at once entered active service, and Major Noyes became colonel immediately after the battle of Corinth. During the Atlanta campaign he took part in the battles at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. On the fourth day of July, 1864, at Ruffs Mills he was struck in the ankle by a minnie ball, and his leg was amputated there — a second amputation being made a few weeks later at Cincinnati.

As indicating the fibre of this gallant soldier, some brother officers, among whom were Generals Sherman, Dodge, and Fuller, passed soon after he received this wound, and asked him anxiously if he were badly hurt, to which, holding fast to his disabled leg, he replied, "I was ordered to take those works, and I have taken them, and I shouldn't wonder if they had taken one of mine, but its the fourth day of July and I don't care a copper."

Later Colonel Noyes was promoted to brigadier-general, and remained on duty suitable to his condition until April 22, 1865. In that year he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati, and the next year probate judge of Hamilton County. In 1871 he was elected governor, serving one term; and in 1877 was appointed minister to France, where he was received with especial cordiality as a brother soldier by Marshal McMahon. After four years' service in France he returned to the practice in Cincinnati, and in 1889 he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, remaining on the bench until his death.

* * *

WILLIAM ALLEN was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in December, 1803, died at Chillicothe, Ohio, July 11, 1879. As

the year of his birth has been variously stated to be 1805, 1806 and 1807, it is proper to say that the date above given is upon the authority of his daughter, Mrs. Scott. His parents died in his infancy, and he was reared at Lynchburg, Virginia, by his sister, the mother of the late eminent jurist and statesman, Allen G. Thurman. Mrs. Thurman removed to Chillicothe in 1819, and the next January Mr. Allen followed her. In order to accompany a friend he made the perilous winter journey over the Alleghanies on foot.

At Chillicothe he pursued his studies, and took up the law. Early acquiring a reputation for sound learning, and convincing oratory, he was chosen, in 1832, as Democratic candidate for Congress in a strong Whig district. Ex-Governor Duncan McArthur ran against him, but, after one of the most memorable campaigns in the state, Mr. Allen was elected by the bare majority of one vote. In 1836 he left the House of Representatives for the United States Senate, and remained there twelve years, holding a place with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and their like, in the greatest days which that illustrious body has ever known. During his senatorial career he was a vigorous opponent of the Bank of the United States, and an aggressive advocate of the American claims under the Oregon boundary dispute. From one of his speeches on the latter proposition was extracted the inspiring slogan of "fifty-four forty or fight," which became the Democratic rallying cry in 1844.

In 1848 the rivalry between Van Buren and Cass for the presidential nomination endangered the success of the party, and the friends of both sent a committee to Mr. Allen to tender him the nomination; but he, with that highmindedness which was his predominating trait, refused to desert his friend General Cass, who thereupon received the nomination.

Governor Allen was a typical "Gentleman of the Old School." He looked like one, he acted like one, and he *was* one. His ideas of public and private integrity were all on a lofty plane. After his retirement from the Senate, the congressman from his district offered to procure and forward to him \$6,000 due him on constructive mileage, which he refused to receive. William Allen

and John A. Dix alone declined to receive it — such was their nice sense of honor.

While a senator he married Mrs. Effie McArthur Coons, his early love, and the daughter of his first political antagonist, General McArthur. She inherited from her father the estate of "Fruit Hill," where Governor Allen spent his long retirement. His wife died when their only child was an infant, and he, with a tenderness and grief that are beyond words to depict, rode from Washington to Chillicothe, carrying her remains with him on his horse, and resting at night on a buffalo robe by her side. It is needless to add that he never married again.

In 1873 the Democrats of Ohio had not elected a governor for twenty years. They were just emerging from the overwhelming flood in which the slavery question and the Civil War had engulfed them. A demand arose all over the state for the Old Chieftain, and, on the wide-spread rallying cry of "Rise up, William Allen," he was carried to victory. During that campaign, although seventy years of age, he took the stump with all his early vigor and eloquence. His tall, erect and handsome figure — almost the prototype of Henry Clay — was ever at the front of battle; and his clear, resonant voice was everywhere heard proclaiming his belief in old time Democracy, and triumphantly predicting his own election.

Long after his death the Legislature of the state (although composed principally of men opposed to his political views) decreed that his statue should be one of the two to be erected by the state of Ohio to decorate the capitol at Washington, thus commemorating the honor and affection in which he is held by the people of the commonwealth.

* * *

THOMAS LOWRY YOUNG was born at Killyleagh, Ireland, December 4, 1832, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1888. With his parents he landed in this country at the age of twelve, and at sixteen enlisted in the regular army, serving ten years and retiring as orderly-sergeant. Soon after he removed to Cincinnati. Early in 1861 he saw signs of war, and in a letter to General Scott (whom he knew personally) offered his services as an

organizer of volunteer forces. General Scott, however, not realizing the necessity for such action, thanked him for his zeal, but declined the offer. In the following August he was commissioned captain in General Fremont's Body Guard and served until January, 1862, when the guard disbanded. For six months after this he edited a Democratic paper at Sidney, Ohio, clamoring for a vigorous prosecution of the war. In August, 1862, he recruited a company for the 118th Ohio Infantry. He rose to be colonel and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. At the battle of Resaca Colonel Young led the charge on the enemy's center, his regiment losing in a few minutes 116 out of 270 men engaged. For this and other acts of gallantry, he was brevetted brigadier-general.

He was admitted to the bar in April, 1865, and in October was elected a representative to the Ohio Legislature, serving two years. In December, 1868, he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue, and in 1871 was chosen state senator for one term. In 1875 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in March, 1877, became governor when Rutherford B. Hayes assumed the presidency. His decisive action during the railroad and mining strikes of 1877, when the whole country was alarmed, are remembered and appreciated by the friends of good government. The labor troubles had extended into Ohio; but Governor Young declined the aid of the Federal government, saying that "Ohio could take care of herself." The result of this prompt and judicious action averted the danger without loss of life or property. In 1878 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, serving four years, and in 1886 was appointed by Governor Foraker, a member of the board of public affairs of the city of Cincinnati, which position he held at the time of his death.

Governor Young's rise from the obscurity of an emigrant boy to the governorship is a high tribute to American institutions, as well as to his own integrity in civil life, and his unflinching courage as a soldier.

* * *

RICHARD MOORE BISHOP was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4, 1812, and died at Jacksonville, Florida, March 2, 1893. After a fair common school education, he entered into

mercantile pursuits in his native county, removing in 1847 to Cincinnati, where later he became a senior member of the wholesale firm of R. M. Bishop & Co., which long typified the highest standard of business integrity.

In April, 1857, Mr. Bishop took his seat as a member of the city council, and, in the following year, was elected president of that body. This was followed in 1859 by his election as mayor, into which office he introduced the rigid methods which had made his private business successful. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and for many years one of the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. It was largely through his acquaintance and popularity in Kentucky and Tennessee that the rights of way were secured for that great outlet which was so essential to the prosperity of Cincinnati.

He was also associated with many charitable institutions which made great demands upon his time, energy and means, being for thirty years deeply interested in the Home for the Friendless and Foundlings, and president of the board. He was perhaps the best known and influential member in Ohio of the Christian or "Campbellite" Church; and his brethren of that church, regardless of political affiliations, testified at the polls their high appreciation of his piety and liberality.

In 1877 the Democracy nominated him to lead a forlorn hope for the governorship. He was then sixty-five years of age, but in perfect health and vigor. His tall form, long white beard, and bushy hair crowning a benevolent and "grandfatherly" face, were seen all over the state at county fairs, old folks' reunions, soldiers' camp fires, and other gatherings. It was, on his part, a great "hand shaking" campaign, which resulted, much to the surprise of his opponents, in success by a huge plurality. He served but one term, retiring with the respect and esteem of the people of the state.

* * *

CHARLES FOSTER, of Fostoria, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828, his parents having removed from New York State to Ohio in 1827. Upon his father's side the first emigrant ancestor came to Massachusetts in 1632, and upon his mother's (Crocker) side to Connecticut about 1650.

Governor Foster was early put into business and became a very successful merchant, banker and railway operator. In 1871 he entered Congress, where he served four terms, acquiring a reputation for sound judgment, hard work, and brilliant personal campaigning. He was elected governor in 1879, and again in 1881. There are many things to his credit in that office and in his public career generally; but especial mention should be made of his ardent services in procuring the passage of the "Scott law" and the "Dow law," those two great pieces of legislation by which the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this state has been so beneficially regulated and restrained.

Governor Foster remained in active politics until 1891, when he entered President Harrison's cabinet as secretary of the treasury, retaining that position until the change of administration. Since that time he has partially retired from business and politics, and is passing the evening of life amidst the people who have known and respected him for so many years. While he has exceeded the allotted "three score and ten," yet he may reasonably expect to enjoy many happy days, as his father lived to the age of eighty-three and his mother to the age of ninety-nine.

Governor Foster yet retains an active interest in the management and welfare of the Toledo Asylum for the Insane, which has from its inception been his pet charity, and which owes to him much of its wonderful efficiency and success. In fact no governor has ever given more time and thought to the management, and improvement of the charitable and penal institutions of which our state is so justly proud.

* * *

GEORGE HOADLY was born at New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1826, and died at Watkins, New York, August 26, 1902. His father was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1801. His grandfather was for many years a member of the Connecticut Legislature; and also served as an officer in the 2d Regiment of Connecticut militia during Burgoyne's campaign. His mother was a sister of Theodore Woolsey (president of Yale College) and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards.

In 1830 Governor Hoadly's parents removed to Cleveland. He was there educated, until he entered Western Reserve

College, from whence he graduated at the age of eighteen. The following year he spent at the Harvard Law School under such professors as Joseph Story and Simon Greenleaf. He entered the office of Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball in Cincinnati in 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon after became a partner in that firm. In 1851 he was elected judge of the old Superior Court of Cincinnati, serving until the court was abolished by the new constitution. Subsequently he was elected city solicitor, and in 1859 was elected judge of the new Superior Court, which office he resigned in 1866. He was twice offered the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but declined. On March 7, 1887, he removed to New York City and there maintained a leading law practice until his death.

Among his many special legal services was that of counsel for Mr. Tilden before the Electoral Commission in the Oregon, Louisiana and Florida cases. He was also special counsel for the United States in the Union Pacific foreclosure and reorganization. His friends believe that the immense labor and fatigue incident to the latter case hastened his death.

Governor Hoadly was for many years a professor in the Cincinnati Law School, and one of its trustees. Many members of the Ohio bar remember and extol his teachings there as among the most important of his public services. For ability to quickly grasp and eloquently present a proposition of law, or fact, he has had no superior at the Ohio bar. His fame as a great lawyer will go down to posterity in the law reports of the state of Ohio and New York, and of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Governor Hoadly early became active in politics in the school of Salmon P. Chase. During the war he left the Democratic party, remaining in the Republican party until 1872, when he went back to the Democracy. He affiliated with that organization until 1896. His active political life ended, however, when he retired from the governorship in January, 1886, after serving one term with great diligence, although a semi-invalid much of the time.

Governor Hoadly was a man of unusual high culture, and never let legal and official duties stunt his growth in literature and the fine arts. His deserts were recognized by the degree of

LL. D., not only from his Alma Mater, but also from Dartmouth and Yale. His wide reading, fertile imagination, genial disposition, lucidity of statement, and good natured wit made him a lovable and fascinating companion; while his high purposes, unswerving integrity, and lofty professional and private standards made him a valued and unchanging friend.

* * *

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, of Cincinnati, was born near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio, on the fifth day of July, 1846. His youth was passed on a farm, and his early education was that of the neighborhood school.

At the age of sixteen he shouldered a musket in the 89th Ohio Infantry, and, before his nineteenth birthday, had risen by meritorious and efficient service to the rank of captain. After the war he spent two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and went from there to Cornell University where he graduated in 1869. After a course of law studies he settled in Cincinnati, and was soon a judge of the Superior Court, serving three years, and resigning for the more congenial life of an active lawyer, and ardent politician. His reputation as an eloquent and aggressive campaigner secured him the unprecedented honor of four nominations for the governorship. In 1885 he was elected over Governor Hoadly after a spirited contest in which those two masters of forensic oratory met in joint debate. He was re-elected in 1887.

Returning from the governor's office to the law in 1890, he acquired a lucrative practice, but did not abandon the field of practical politics, and in 1896 was elected United States senator, to which office he was again elected in 1902. His career in the Senate has been especially brilliant. He earned the approbation of all patriots by his aggressive action prior to the Spanish War. At a crisis when feeble-time servers were declaring that the Maine, which had been blown up by Spanish treachery, was sunken by negligence, he boldly uttered these eloquent words on the floor of the Senate:

Mr. President, we owe it to the brave men dead to vindicate their reputations from the brutal charge that they died of their own negligence. We owe it, Mr. President, to the splendid record of the American Navy

to preserve it from the tarnish that is sought to be put upon it. We owe it, Mr. President, to our own good name among the nations of the earth that the perpetrators of such a cruel outrage shall not go unwhipped of justice.

Senator Foraker, as a member of the committee on Foreign Relations, had practical charge of the legislation fixing the status of Porto Rico. While there is difference of opinion upon such legislation, it is but fair to say that the following tribute to the Senator was publicly rendered by Senor Barbora, a leading citizen of that island:

We love Senator Foraker. He is the father of liberty in Porto Rico—the father, I might say, of our new country.

The senator's political opponents in his earlier years sometimes thought him over "strenuous;" but, as one of his biographers (quoting from John Neal) has pertinently said, "No man ever worked his passage in a dead calm."

* * *

JAMES EDWIN CAMPBELL of Hamilton, born at Middletown, Ohio, July 7, 1843, was elected governor in 1889, and served one term.

* * *

WILLIAM MCKINLEY was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843, and died at Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1901. He came from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his grandfather, John McKinley, was a Revolutionary soldier. After receiving a common school, and partial college education, he taught school and clerked, until the war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Infantry — that famous regiment which contained so many men of subsequent national fame, among whom may be mentioned William S. Rosecranz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Stanley Matthews, James M. Comly, and Harrison Gray Otis. Advancement came frequently and deservedly, and he was mustered out with the rank of major — his last promotion being for cool and intelligent service at Opequan and Fisher's Hill. He was in all respects a typical American soldier, just as, throughout his long and successful career, he was the typical American citizen.

After attending Albany Law School, he removed to Canton, and served the county of Stark for one term as prosecuting attorney. Engaging actively in politics, he was sent to Congress for fourteen years, during all of which time he held a high place in the councils of his party, and in the esteem of his fellow members regardless of political affiliations. He was above all things, and beyond everybody else, the champion of a protective tariff. He believed in high protection and the high protectionists believed in him. He was their staunch advocate and they were his ardent and liberal supporters. In the Fifty-first Congress (the last in which he served) he succeeded in passing a tariff bill to his entire satisfaction, and that tariff has gone into history indelibly associated with his name.

In 1890 a Democratic Legislature put Stark County into a Democratic district, so that, just one month after his tariff was enacted, he was defeated for Congress. The result of this defeat through re-districting (as had been predicted by the Democratic governor then in office) roused his personal friends, and the protected interests, and secured his unanimous nomination for governor in 1891. A whirlwind campaign followed, he received a larger vote than ever before given for governor, and was elected by a plurality of 21,451. He was re-elected in 1893 by a plurality of 80,995. While governor he was constantly in the eye of the whole nation as a presidential possibility in 1896, and spent much of his time traveling through the country delivering those impressive and finely moulded orations for which he had such a special gift. Success rewarded his labor, and he was twice elected president by majorities unprecedented in our history.

Of his presidential career much may be said, but it will doubtless be well done by the gentleman here present to whom has been assigned the theme of "Ohio Presidents." Suffice it to say here that he held that great office during the Spanish, Filipino and Chinese wars, when history was rapidly making; when the trade relations of the whole world were revolutionized; and when the prosperity of the country resulting therefrom, and from other causes, had gone far beyond his fondest expectations.

In the midst of it all, and while at the apex of his career, he fell by the hand of an assassin. He died as one might wish to

die, when all the world spoke his praise; when he had many friends and no enemies; when his past was a monument of glory; and when to him, the Christian of child-like faith, the future was secure.

* * *

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL, of Springfield, was born at Rome, New York, on September 26, 1834. His grandfather, Jason Bushnell, was a Revolutionary soldier who saw much service. His great-uncle, William Bushnell, was one of the forty-eight who made the first settlement at Marietta, and the stone tablet commemorating that event bears his name. His father, Daniel Bushnell, brought his family to Cincinnati in 1845, and, in 1851, the future governor removed to Springfield, where he has resided ever since. In all these years he has been engaged in active business, constantly rising in influence, and growing in wealth. First he was a dry-goods clerk, then bookkeeper in a factory, then proprietor of a drug store, then an officer and large stockholder in one of the great reaper and mower shops.

During the Civil War, Governor Bushnell served as a captain in the 152d Ohio Infantry. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, contributing freely in time and money. He has been a delegate to many national conventions, and a regular attendant at state conventions for forty years. He served the state as quartermaster-general during both of Governor Foraker's administrations; and in 1887 declined a unanimous nomination for lieutenant-governor. In 1895 he was elected governor by the largest plurality ever given except in the darkest days of the Civil War, and was re-elected in 1897.

He is an officer in the Episcopal Church; and is noted for his many charities, especially for a donation of \$10,000 to the Masonic Home which procured its location at Springfield. He is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and a 33d degree Mason.

* * *

GEORGE KILBON NASH, of Columbus, was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 14, 1842, and spent his early years on a farm. His parents were of sturdy New England stock. He entered Oberlin College in 1862, but, in his sophomore year, left to enlist as a private in the 150th Ohio Infantry. After the war, he

went to Columbus and taught school and studied law until his admission to the bar in 1867. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin County from 1871 to 1875, and attorney-general of the state from 1880 to 1883, when he was appointed upon the Supreme Court Commission (an adjunct to the Supreme Court, and with similar jurisdiction) created by a constitutional amendment.

Judge Nash was several times chairman of the Republican State Committee, and always active in state and national politics. He was also credited with the laudable ambition to become governor of his native state. Such ambition was gratified in 1899, when he was elected to that office, to which he was also re-elected in 1901.

Governor Nash has had two of the most laborious administrations in the history of the state. By a decision of the Supreme Court the entire municipal system had to be reorganized. The Governor, after much study and toil, formulated a plan which was enacted by the General Assembly on October 22, 1902, at an extraordinary session called by him for that purpose. He has also devoted a great deal of time to the question of state revenues, and, as a result, has greatly augmented the income of the state through salutary legislation. He also procured other changes in the laws governing taxation, making them more just and equitable.

Besides this he has been instrumental in procuring legislation whereby certain constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people at the next general election. All of them tend to promote the welfare of the state; and if approved at the polls in November, will make Governor Nash's administration one to be long remembered with pride.

Owing to the enormous labor entailed by the foregoing legislation, Governor Nash's health has to some extent been impaired; but the entire people of the state, regardless of creed, or party, earnestly pray for the restoration of his health, and a long extension of his usefulness as a public and private citizen.

OHIO IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. B. FORAKER.

This is a sufficiently comprehensive subject to admit, with propriety, of an extended biographical sketch of each man who has held the office of Senator.

But, manifestly, it would require more time to do such a work properly than such an occasion as this will allow, and it would also, I fear, require distinctions and discriminations which might appear invidious.

In so far, therefore, as I may speak of individuals, it will be only incidentally in connection with their general services in the Senate or in connection with particular questions they had to consider.

Counting Garfield, who was elected but never qualified, Ohio was represented in the United States Senate during the first one hundred years of her existence as a state by thirty different men.

The constitution of the United States provides that the members of the Senate shall be divided into three classes.

Owing to the date of the admission of Ohio to statehood, her senators were assigned to the first and third classes.

The following table shows their names, political affiliations, the counties of their residence, and the date and length of service of each in the order in which their names are borne upon the roll of the Senate.



J. B. FORAKER.

1ST CLASS.

Name.	Politics.	Residence.	Service.
John Smith	Democrat ..	Hamilton County..	1803-1808
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	" ..	Washington ..	1808-1810
Thomas Worthington ..	" ..	Ross ..	1810-1814
Joseph Kerr	" ..	" ..	1814-1815
Benjamin Ruggles	" ..	Belmont ..	1815-1833
Thomas Morris	" ..	Clermont ..	1833-1839
Benjamin Tappan	" ..	Jefferson ..	1839-1845
Thomas Corwin	Whig	Warren ..	1845-1850
Thomas Ewing	" ..	Fairfield ..	1850-1851
Benjamin F. Wade	Republican ..	Ashtabula ..	1851-1869
Allen G. Thurman	Democrat ..	Franklin ..	1869-1881
John Sherman	Republican ..	Richland ..	1881-1897
Marcus A. Hanna	" ..	Cuyahoga ..	1897-1905

3D CLASS.

Thomas Worthington ..	Democrat ..	Ross ..	1803-1807
Edward Tiffin	" ..	" ..	1807-1809
Stanley Griswold	" ..	Cuyahoga ..	1809-1809
Alexander Campbell ..	" ..	Brown ..	1809-1813
Jeremiah Morrow	" ..	Warren ..	1813-1819
William A. Trimble ..	Federalist ..	Highland ..	1819-1821
Ethan Allen Brown ..	Democrat ..	Hamilton ..	1822-1825
William H. Harrison ..	Whig	" ..	1825-1828
Jacob Burnet	Federalist ..	" ..	1828-1831
Thomas Ewing	Whig	Fairfield ..	1831-1837
William Allen	Democrat ..	Ross ..	1837-1849
Salmon P. Chase	Republican ..	Hamilton ..	1849-1855
George E. Pugh	Democrat ..	" ..	1855-1861
Salmon P. Chase	Republican ..	" ..	1861-1861
John Sherman	" ..	Richland ..	1861-1877
Stanley Matthews	" ..	Hamilton ..	1877-1879
George H. Pendleton ..	Democrat ..	" ..	1879-1885
Henry B. Payne	" ..	Cuyahoga ..	1885-1891
Calvin S. Brice	" ..	Allen ..	1891-1897
Joseph B. Foraker	Republican ..	Hamilton ..	1897-1909

It will be observed that, of these thirty senators, three — Ruggles, Meigs and Tappan — were from eastern Ohio; one — Thurman — from central Ohio; seven of them — Griswold, Wade, Sherman, Garfield, Payne, Brice, and Hanna — from northern Ohio; while southern Ohio had the honor of furnishing all the other nineteen.

This apparent inequality of favor was largely overcome by the long terms of service of Senators Wade and Sherman — one

eighteen years and the other thirty-one years — on account of which the aggregate number of years of senatorial representation to the credit of northern Ohio was made approximately equal to that of southern Ohio.

From seventy-two counties of the state no senator has been contributed, while one has come from each of the following twelve counties: Allen, Ashtabula, Belmont, Brown, Clermont, Fairfield, Franklin, Highland, Jefferson, Lake, Richland, and Washington; two from Warren, three from Cuyahoga, four from Ross, and nine from Hamilton.

Most of the men who have held the office of senator from Ohio also held other offices and places of honor and distinction in the public service.

Two of them, Harrison and Garfield, reached the presidency, and it is a noteworthy coincidence that both died while holding that office.

Morrow, Corwin, Sherman, Thurman, Pendleton and Payne each served one or more terms in the House of Representatives.

Meigs was postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Monroe, and Ewing, Corwin, Chase and Sherman each, in turn, held the office of secretary of the treasury.

Ewing served also as secretary of the interior, and the last office held by Sherman was that of secretary of state.

Chase and Matthews gained seats on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, one as chief justice and the other as an associate justice.

Tappan won distinction as judge of the United States Court for the District of Ohio, and Griswold filled with honor the office of judge of the United States Court for the Northwest Territory, to which he was appointed by President Madison.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the president was authorized "to invite each state to provide and furnish statutes in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civil or military services, such as each state may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration," to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives in the capitol of the United States,

which is set apart as a national statuary hall. Ohio is represented in that hall by marble statues of Garfield and Allen.

Meigs, Brown, Burnet, Morris, and Thurman served as judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and Brown, Corwin, Pendleton and Harrison all held high rank in the diplomatic service.

Worthington, Meigs, Trimble, Harrison, Pugh, Matthews, Brice, Garfield, Hanna and Foraker all served in the army.

Harrison and Garfield were so conspicuous as soldiers that all are familiar with their achievements in that respect, while Trimble was noted among the men of his time for his chivalric deportment and dauntless bravery. He died, when he had only fairly entered on what promised to be a most brilliant and distinguished career in the Senate, from the effects of a wound received in action at Fort Erie. He was the only one of all Ohio's senators who died while holding office. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, and his untimely death was mourned universally by the people of Ohio and all his colleagues in public life.

All but five were lawyers and successful practitioners, but of Burnet, Ewing, Tappan, Chase, Pugh, Thurman, and Matthews it can be truthfully said that they stood pre-eminent in their profession, without any superiors at the American bar.

Few of the earlier senators served more than one full term and some of them less; but Ruggles and Allen were notable exceptions, the first named served three, and the second two full terms in succession.

Afterward came Wade with three terms, Thurman with two and Sherman with six elections to six full terms, aggregating 36 years, out of which, however, he gave 5 years to service in the cabinets of President Hayes and President McKinley.

Of the earlier senators, all were Democrats except Harrison, Burnet, Ewing, Corwin and Chase, who were Federalists and Whigs.

Of their successors, Wade, Sherman, Matthews, Garfield, Foraker and Hanna were elected as Republicans, and Pugh, Thurman, Pendleton, Payne and Brice as Democrats.

Of the whole number, only Pugh, Matthews, Pendleton, Sherman, Garfield, Brice, Hanna and Foraker — eight in all —

were born in Ohio; but it may be remarked with pardonable pride that sons of Ohio, born in our state, have in large number been chosen to represent in the Senate other states of which they had become citizens. There are now in the Senate seven such senators, making, with the two accredited to Ohio, a total of nine, or one-tenth of the whole membership of the body.

Turning now to their work in the Senate, we find it as interesting and instructive as it was serious and important. It does not seem to us, looking back through all the light that has since been shed, that it should have been a difficult question to determine that it was wise policy and within the constitutional power of the National Government to acquire the Louisiana Purchase and from it create new states of the Union. But even the men who framed our constitution and established our institutions and who were then largely administering our Government, differed widely and earnestly among themselves as to the proper construction of their work, and it was only after exhaustive and, in many instances, the most acrimonious debate that each step was finally taken.

We can scarcely realize that it required a long, hard, fierce battle of the giants of those days to establish the right of the National Government to aid and make internal improvements.

We are apt to think of the National Road only as a great broad highway over which the lumbering stage coaches of that early time went rattling and clattering with their loads of mail and passengers.

But its construction involved vastly more than engineering skill and the expenditure of labor and money; for there, too, was raised again the question of governmental power so to apply public revenues, and over that men differed and debated and contended for years before the doctrine was finally established.

Our early senators gave unfaltering support to the affirmative of all these questions, and Worthington especially distinguished himself, particularly in connection with the National Road, as one of the most conspicuous champions of the policy of internal improvements, rivaling in the credit that has been ascribed to him for what he did in that behalf, the work done by Henry Clay when, in later years, he challenged the attention

and excited the admiration of the whole nation by the brilliant arguments with which he overthrew all its opponents, no matter whether they appeared in the debates of Congress or in the messages from the White House.

Tiffin and Ruggles, notwithstanding the attitude of their party, were efficient supporters of this policy. They did their full share to gain the ultimate acknowledgment, which was not to come until after their time, of the right, now unquestioned, of Congress to make appropriations for such purposes.

In thus contributing to the right settlement of these questions of constitutional power, they were building far more wisely than they knew. They were working for our day as well as theirs. They were not only preparing for new states and providing for the construction of new roads and canals, but they were laying the foundations, broad and deep, for that greater America which is to-day our pride and the world's greatest light and greatest power.

They were developing the constitution and, step by step, successfully asserting, what must now be conceded—that we are the equal in sovereign as well as physical power of any of our sisters in the family of nations.

The contest thus commenced and waged, as to the power of our Government to acquire additional territory, and create new states, and admit them as such into the Union, or hold and govern such territory as a dependent possession at the will of Congress, was all asserted, in principle, by what was involved in our acquisition and treatment of the Louisiana Purchase.

The purchase of Florida, the annexation of Texas, the cessions from Mexico, and the acquisitions of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines and our government of them, have been only successive unfoldings of that same irresistible power and its all-comprehensive scope.

And so, too, in the establishment of the power of Congress to build roads and canals to facilitate commerce, the transportation of the mails, and the national defense, the way was prepared, unwittingly perhaps, but most carefully, for that governmental help without which the great transcontinental lines of railroad

that unite the oceans could not have been built for years to come, if at all.

Without the settlement thus made of those questions, the Congress would be to-day without power to enact appropriate legislation to restrain and prevent the abuses and evils of unlawful conspiracies and combinations in restraint of trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, of which power and its beneficence we have recently had, in the various suits brought by the attorney general, such striking proof and demonstration.

What Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington and their associates did for Ohio in securing for us almost premature admission to statehood, in framing our first constitution, and in enacting the wise legislation that set state government in motion, was so well and worthily done that the millions who have come after them owe them a debt of gratitude they never can repay; but great and beneficent as was their work in that particular, infinitely greater and more beneficent still was the work done, largely by their help, when, in those early years of the Republic, at the hands of the Jeffersonian, states' rights, strict constructionists, who were then at the helm, our organic law was rightfully given a construction, and our National Government was properly invested with powers as broad as were ever claimed, or even dreamed of, by Alexander Hamilton.

The same may be said of their action in promulgating, as adopted, the constitution they framed for Ohio, without first submitting it to ratification by a vote of the people, and thus, to that extent, inaugurating government without the people's consent.

This precedent, so important to us one hundred years later, in dealing with our recently acquired possessions, was largely due to the fact that in the Electoral College of 1800 the vote had been a tie between Jefferson and Burr, and thus was created a political situation that made it seem imperative not only that there should be a new state, but also, and especially, that there should be three additional electoral votes that could be depended upon to support Jefferson's re-election. Such a situation did not admit of any delay in procedure or any chance of defeat for the program through regard for academic theories about popular consent,

The hard-headed Virginia pioneers who had the matter in charge were devout believers in the Declaration of Independence, but they recognized that it was "a condition and not a theory that confronted them," and that the way to do the work they had in hand was to do it, without wasting time or taking chances.

However, no matter what the cause that led to the national policies that were adopted and pursued, the fact remains that, with these early steps rightly taken, the premises were laid for all that was to come afterward; for the interpretation thus given to the constitution made nullification a heresy and secession a crime — Jackson a hero, and Lincoln immortal.

But while the way in which we were to go was thus determined, it was not made easy. Men still differed, and great battles remained to be fought over the tariff, the United States Bank, the removal of its deposits, the establishment of sub-treasuries, concerning slavery, its aggressions and demands, its status in the territories, the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, States' rights, and the doctrine of secession — all finally culminating in the great Civil War, by the fires of which the nation was purified and by the blood of which the states were cemented into indissoluble union.

The march of progress through all the years of these fierce combats was constantly and irresistibly onward in the same general direction, but every foot of the way was stubbornly contested.

It cannot be said that on all these questions Ohio's voice in the Senate was always on the right side, for that is not true; but it can be truthfully said that in all these struggles she was represented by able and faithful men who fearlessly strove to discharge their duty according to the dictates of patriotism as interpreted by conscientious convictions.

John Smith, whose name stands at the head of the list, is the only one of the whole number over whom there was ever any cloud.

According to the most reliable accounts, he was a man of unusual ability, of the highest character, frank, open-hearted, sincere, faithful in his friendships and in all the relations of life. He and Thomas Worthington were chosen at the first senatorial election, and to him was allotted the long term of six years.

The record shows that in the Senate he was a hard-working, able and capable senator and statesman.

During a part of the time he sat in the Senate, Aaron Burr presided. With the acquaintance and friendship that followed, it was only natural that when Burr visited Cincinnati Smith should invite him to his house and entertain him as his guest. There was but little, if anything, more than this, except the fact that Smith, unwilling to believe in Burr's guilt, expressed belief in his innocence, on which to found the charge that he was a conspirator with Burr and Blennerhasset. A resolution to expel him on that account was defeated by a majority of only one vote, but added to this was a request from the Legislature of Ohio, that he resign his seat. All this so humiliated him that, with broken spirit, he surrendered his commission and retired to private life. An indictment was nollied for the want of proof, but he sank into his grave before there was any apparent change of public sentiment.

In his Notes on the Northwestern Territory, Judge Burnet says:

John Smith, of Hamilton County, was scarcely excelled by any member in either house, in native talent and mental energy. Though he felt, very sensibly, the want of an early education, yet the vigor of his intellect was such as enabled him, measurably to overcome that difficulty. His ambition to excel, urged him to constant application, and soon raised him to a fair standing among the talented and influential leaders of the day. In 1803, he represented the state in the Senate of the United States, and stood high in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson. Subsequently, however, his intimacy with Colonel Burr, put an end to all intercourse between him and Mr. Jefferson. When the Colonel was on his tour through the Western country, in 1806, he spent a week or two in Cincinnati. Mr. Smith was then a senator, and had been a member of that body when Colonel Burr presided in it, as vice-president of the United States. He, therefore, very naturally invited him to his house and tendered to him its hospitality during his stay in the place. This act of respect and kindness, dictated by a generous feeling, was relied on as evidence that he was a partisan of the Colonel, and engaged in his project. A number of persons then residing in Cincinnati, who were in constant and intimate intercourse with Colonel Burr, and who were universally believed to be engaged in his undertaking, whatever it might have been, deserted him as the storm began to gather. Some of them figured in the trial at Richmond, in 1807, as patriots of spotless purity.

* * * * *

Mr. Smith was a firm, consistent man, not easily alarmed; he solemnly affirmed his belief that Colonel Burr was not engaged in any project injurious to the country, and refused to join in the outcry against him, or to aid in the measures that were taken to procure his arrest. The consequence was, he was denounced himself, and a bill of indictment found against him, which was, however, abandoned without an attempt to bring him to trial.

Worthington and Tiffin were men of rare qualities. They were educated, refined, cultivated gentlemen, yet strong, robust and aggressive pioneers. They had a vigorous spirit of Americanism and were ambitious for statehood and participation in national affairs. Both did good work for Ohio and the whole country in the Senate and outside of it.

Morrow and Campbell were plain, unassuming men, noted for their integrity, sound common sense, and good judgment as to all public questions. They were faithful and unselfish in their devotion to public interests and commanded and merited universal esteem.

Jacob Burnet and Benjamin Ruggles had opposing party affiliations. They were men of great intellectual power and long experience in public affairs. They were both imbued with the loftiest spirit of patriotism and the finest sense of honor with respect to official duty.

We forget their differences in the tribute we pay to their memory and the appreciation we entertain for the great honor they reflected on their commonwealth.

Thomas Ewing and Thomas Morris were colleagues; one a Whig and the other a Democrat. They were both strong, self-made men. They were both lawyers of the highest standing in their profession. They were both men of positive convictions, and both were ready and able in debate.

They differed about the great questions they were called upon to discuss. They were not both right, but they were both honest. They stood for that in which they and their parties, respectively, believed, and by their powers of logic and eloquence aided in the development of the truth that ultimately found expression in the laws and policies of the nation.

It was Mr. Ewing's fortune to live to and through the Civil War. His great abilities, high character and well-merited reputation for calm judgment and unselfish devotion to the public good made him a conspicuous figure in the political controversies of that turbulent period.

There was much disappointment among Republicans because he did not ally himself with their party when it organized and made its first contest for the presidency, but his conservative course made him all the more powerful to help when in 1860 he threw the weight of his great name in favor of the election of Mr. Lincoln and afterward zealously supported the Union cause.

He had the satisfaction of seeing all he predicted of Mr. Lincoln fully vindicated, the cause he so earnestly espoused triumphantly successful, and with it all his own family most uncommonly honored. Three sons became distinguished general officers of the Union army, and his son-in-law was the second of that immortal trio of the nation's defenders — Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

It was the lot of William Allen and Thomas Corwin to serve together for a time. They had dissimilar qualities and characteristics. Both were able men and intense partisans, who proclaimed without fear or qualification their respective views on all questions of their day. They could not agree with each other, and we cannot agree even yet, perhaps, with either that he was right, but we do agree that both of them thought they were right, and that whether either was or was not wholly right, yet both won honor and distinction for their state by the ability they displayed and the respect they commanded.

Corwin was such a unique character that more should be said about him. He was a natural orator of inimitable style. He had a never failing fund of genial humor and pleasing anecdotes with which to entertain and illustrate.

When engaged in campaign work thousands flocked to hear him. His progress was like a triumphal march, and every speech was the occasion for an ovation. The mere announcement that he was to argue a case was sufficient to uncomfortably crowd the court room.

To listen to him was to be instructed as well as entertained. He did not have a collegiate education but he seemed to be familiar with all fields of knowledge. Art, science, literature — especially the Bible and the Classics — were all equally at his command and he made liberal drafts upon them to elucidate and embellish his arguments.

He interrupted and well nigh ended his public career by a speech in the Senate in opposition to the Mexican War in which he made the famous declaration that if he were a Mexican as he was an American he would welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

The great majority of the Whig party to which he belonged and of the Republican party that succeeded the Whig party sympathized with the sentiment he expressed, but notwithstanding this sympathy and his great popularity the suggestion of possible hostility to the American army when engaged in an international war was so unpopular that it destroyed his availability as a leader until years had passed and his opportunity was gone.

Chase and Wade served together from 1851 to 1855. A greater contrast could hardly be suggested. They were in harmony with each other on the great, all-absorbing question of that period, but their tastes, accomplishments and habits of thought and speech were so widely different that each had a distinct personality that reflected his own particular influence and marked him as a great, strong, individual factor in the tempestuous strife of the hour.

The best services of Chase were rendered as secretary of the treasury; and in connection with that office and as chief justice he will be identified in history rather than with the senatorship or the governorship. He was not in harmony with any party on the slavery question while a member of the Senate, but so far in advance of all that he was powerless to accomplish anything on the lines where he was strongest and most interested. His opportunity was to come later.

George E. Pugh was one of the youngest but one of the most brilliant representatives Ohio has ever had in the Senate. He was not yet 32 years of age when elected but he had already

distinguished himself at the Ohio bar and served a term as attorney general of the state.

He was a Stephen A. Douglas, Squatter-Sovereignty Democrat, and second only to Mr. Douglas, if second to anyone, was the ablest advocate of that doctrine.

In the National Democratic Convention of 1860, at Charleston, he made the speech that divided his party into Douglas and Breckenridge Democrats and thus assured the election of Abraham Lincoln.

The Civil War marks the beginning of a new epoch in American politics. The advent of the Republican party to power meant, naturally, a change of policies; but the sudden outbreak of the rebellion made mere opportunity a commanding necessity, and, in addition to measures to raise armies and save the Union, precipitated legislation that might otherwise have been only gradually arrived at, affecting radically our economic system and general industrial and financial conditions.

New and untried paths were entered upon. They would have been difficult to tread under the most favorable circumstances, but, attended as they were, by war, they were especially hazardous. Volumes have been written, and other volumes will be written without exhausting the story, of how, as the defenders of the nation marched forth to battle, the statesmen at Washington with a full appreciation of their responsibilities, took up the herculean labors that devolved upon them and so legislated as to make available the resources of the country, provide a currency to meet the almost unmeasured demands upon the public treasury, reorganize our banking system, and, in the very midst of apparent national dissolution, multiply our industries, create business activity, and a greater prosperity and higher credit than we had ever before enjoyed.

The popular heroes of that struggle, as of all others, were the successful soldiers who won battles. But, equally, were they also heroes who, with an abiding faith in the nation's cause, and the nation's strength, and the nation's wealth, and the nation's patriotism, thus wisely and unflinchingly did their duty in the civil service.

The Army saved the Union, but they saved the Army.

It was a great work, and the lapse of time has only increased appreciation for it.

Ohio was foremost in it all. No state did more. Few did so much.

Senator Wade was then a senator of long experience. He had been a member of that body ten years. They were ten years of political strife, of fierce, ugly intellectual combat — at times, almost physical combat. Angry passions ruled the hour, and personal violence was constantly apprehended and occasionally witnessed.

Wade was a rugged, sturdy, uncompromising character who detested slavery and unsparingly condemned it and all measures proposed in its behalf. In consequence, he incurred the ill-will of the pro-slavery senators, and was almost constantly the object of their attack. He was aggressively defensive, and thus, naturally, became one of the leaders of his party. When the war commenced, he was made chairman of the joint committee of the two houses on the conduct of the war, a position that gave him exceptional opportunity to utilize his experience and display his abilities. He improved his opportunity to the utmost, and, in doing so, proved a veritable pillar of strength to the Union cause. He labored in season and out, and always with the greatest efficiency. An adequate review of his services during this period would involve a review of almost the whole great struggle. He became a great national figure and thus brought our state into still greater prominence.

When the war was over and reconstruction was undertaken, the usual reaction occurred in political sentiment. This had the effect in Ohio of giving the Democrats a majority in the Legislature elected in 1867, and that majority chose Allen G. Thurman to be the successor of Benjamin F. Wade.

In many respects there was a striking resemblance in the characters of these two men. Both were strong men physically; both were rugged and sturdy in thought and speech; both were plain and direct in argument, and both despised all kinds of cant, pretense, hypocrisy, and evasion. They excelled in frank, open, manly sincerity and candor. Both were partisans; not in a narrow, but in that broad sense that regards parties as necessary

political agencies in the administration of popular government. Each believed in his party and aided to maintain its organization and uphold its discipline. Both believed that party mistakes should be corrected, but that party defeat was not occasion for dissolution or despair.

Thurman not only possessed all these natural qualities, but, when elected, he already had a ripe experience. He had seen considerable public service, and was known everywhere as a profound constitutional lawyer. It was not only natural, but inevitable, that such a man, entering the Senate from a great state and with the prestige of having defeated such a leader as Wade, would immediately take high rank in the councils of his party. It, therefore, occasioned no surprise when, by common consent, he was accepted as the leader of his party in the Senate, almost from the day he became a member. He sustained himself in that leadership throughout the 12 years of his service there, notwithstanding there were no national victories for Democracy during all that period, beyond an occasional majority in the House of Representatives that imparted temporary hope, perhaps, of greater things to come; but, as the sequel showed, only to be again and again deferred, until the Democratic heart was indeed made sick.

So far as partisan questions were concerned, he was during that period, all that his party was, and nowhere can be found stronger advocacy of its claims for power or more complete defense of its positions and purposes than in his speeches in the Senate.

But he was more than a party leader. He rendered service of the most important character to his country in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, by the provisions of which that road was made to keep faith with the government, and the government's claims were fully protected and finally fully realized. To him, more than to any other man, is credit due for the enactment of that measure.

He held the chairmanship for a time of the judiciary committee of the Senate, and was a member of the Electoral Commission that determined the Hayes-Tilden presidential dispute. He was universally esteemed by all who knew him, Republicans

and Democrats alike, as a man of irreproachable integrity and an able and fearless champion of his convictions.

At the end of his second term, the political pendulum in Ohio swung again to the Republican side, and the Legislature elected John Sherman to be his successor.

Sherman had for his colleagues during his term of service not only Wade and Thurman, but also Pendleton, Payne and Brice.

Pendleton was one of the most accomplished men of his time. He was a polished speaker. He had engaging manners, decided ability, and a good name in every sense of the word. He was never severe or acrimonious in debate, yet was sufficiently partisan to be constant and zealous in the support of his party and the advancement of its policies. His greatest work was as the successful advocate of our first civil service legislation. That legislation has been severely criticized, but it has never been repealed, and never will be. Amended and improved it will continue to stand as his greatest monument.

Payne had been prominent in his party for years. He was its candidate for United States senator when Wade was first elected in 1851, and its candidate for governor against Chase in 1857, when he was defeated by only 503 votes.

He was a Democratic member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, and chairman of the house committee that acted in conjunction with a like committee from the Senate in devising the Electoral Commission for the settlement of the Hayes-Tilden presidential dispute.

He was quiet and modest in manner, and made but few speeches, but he was so wise in judgment that his advice was sought and followed to such an extent that he exerted an unusual influence upon his party associates, and, in non-political matters, upon men of all parties and measures of all kinds.

He entered the Senate late in life, when his party was in the minority, and when, on that account, there was little opportunity for him to add to his reputation.

Brice was young and buoyant, of sanguine disposition, always bright, versatile and charming. He was exceedingly popular on both sides of the chamber. He had a faculty for large

affairs and was unusually successful in business. He might have participated in the debates with much credit to himself, but he preferred the more quiet and less frictional work of the committee, where his power and influence were fully felt and recognized.

It is no disparagement of anyone and no exaggeration of the truth to say that, of all the many able men who have represented Ohio in national affairs, John Sherman is *facile princeps*.

Others reached the presidency, and some of them, through fortuitous circumstances and opportunities, may have attained greater popularity and a more commanding place in history, but no other stood so long on the "perilous heights."

No other was tried in so many ordeals. No other was called upon to deal with so many and such difficult questions. No other showed such varied powers of adaption to rapidly changing and widely different conditions, and no other so completely and uninterruptedly commanded the confidence and enjoyed the respect of the whole American people as a wise, safe and capable leader and statesman.

He had a tall and commanding figure — not a magnetic, but a pleasing personality. He was a man of conservative temperament, considerate judgment and affable manners.

He had a strong intellectual endowment, clear conceptions, and great powers of logic and analysis. His voice was agreeable, and his speech easy and fluent. His arguments were plain, direct and convincing. He commanded attention, and easily held it. No one could remain within the sound of his voice while he was speaking, no matter what his subject, without following his remarks.

He too was a self-made man. He was of the plain people and always had their sympathy and support. He was born poor but had a sound constitution, and was proud to earn his own living. He commenced as a rodman in an engineering corps, but he advanced rapidly. He acquired a good education, read law, was admitted to the bar, and finally entered public life in 1854 as a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, admirably equipped for the great work and the great career before him.

The slavery question in general, and the Kansas-Nebraska question in particular, then held public attention. From the first he took and held high rank as a leader and a debater.

When the war came he was thoroughly prepared for his part.

Entering the Senate in March, 1861, he carried with him from the House an experience and a prestige that gave him rightfully a place in the front rank of his colleagues.

It is impossible and unnecessary to relate here his services during the thirty-six years that followed until the fourth of March, 1897, when he resigned his seat at the request of President McKinley to accept the office of secretary of state. They are so interwoven with the history of our country for that period that all are familiar with them.

It is enough to say that to him more than to any other man the American people are indebted for the sound currency, the safe and adequate banking facilities, and the general improvement of our fiscal system by the adoption and development of those economic policies, under which our country has so developed and prospered.

His most pronounced triumph was in connection with the resumption of specie payments in 1879, but his services in that respect were only in keeping with his record throughout. He was given special credit in that instance not because his labors in that particular were exceptional, but because they were practical and apparent. While he will be most remembered for his services in connection with the finances of the country, yet they were only a part of his work.

In the troublesome and trying days of reconstruction he was untiring.

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Pacific Railroads and the Judiciary, he was constantly engaged in the consideration of grave questions and great measures.

Many statutes bear testimony to his far-sighted wisdom as a legislator. One of the most important was one of the latest.

It shows how clearly he understood the progress of changing conditions and the legislative remedy to apply to correct apprehended evils and abuses.

He was among the first to see the enormous combinations of capital we have been witnessing and the temptation there would be to unreasonable restraint and monopoly, and before others realized the danger or comprehended that any legislation was necessary or even appropriate he had secured the enactment of what the whole country has recently become familiar with as the Sherman Anti-trust Law of 1890.

He gave himself up wholly and devotedly to his work, so much so that he probably did himself an injustice by the consequent neglect thereby occasioned, to some extent, at least, of social duties and relations.

He was for years, without regard to his own desires in the matter, considered a leading candidate for the presidency. His name was repeatedly presented to national conventions for the nomination. That honor was denied him, but there never was a time when the whole country did not feel that he was well equipped and well entitled to hold that high office. He will rank in history with Webster, Clay and Blaine.

For obvious reasons I shall leave to some future orator who may have occasion to speak of "Ohio in the Senate" an account of the work done by the present incumbents. I take advantage of this opportunity however to inform him in advance that if he shall be able to say of them that they earnestly strove to emulate the examples of their illustrious predecessors that, in their opinion, will be the highest character of compliment and praise.

OHIO IN THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:

It is well that at the end of a hundred years of statehood Ohio should pause in her grand march and consider the pathway over which she has trod, take stock of the present, and look forward, with hope and confidence, to the future.



C. H. GROSVENOR.

A hundred years in the life of the world, in the life of the great nations of the world, is but a brief episode; and yet, looking back and contemplating Ohio in 1803 and contrasting her with Ohio of 1903, this state presents a condition of growth in wealth, in property, in intelligence and in patriotism and virtue, unequalled in the history of modern times, and far outranking the development of nations of the old world in all the past.

It is difficult for our neighbors to account for the progress of Ohio. They sometimes think our position has been won by aggressive competition, by aggressive assaults upon the rights of others, but Ohio has ever been contributor of her splendid population to the growth, development, and honor of other states.

I desire to place in this memorial an extract from a little volume called "Ohio in Congress," by Colonel William A. Taylor. That distinguished writer and political philosopher has explained to the public why it is and how it is that the people of Ohio have made this wonderful progress. It is as follows:

Read of the founding of the ancient states, and the elemental constituents were as naught compared with that of Ohio. A single race or a single sect made up the founders of the ancient state. There was no combining and no affiliation of strong elements, which became stronger and better by the union. No empire or state mentioned in history embraced so many elements at its birth, and during its early growth, as Ohio. In the sunset of the 17th and the morning of the 18th centuries, a few intermittent heralds and pursuivants of the coming civilization came into and crossed some portion of the Miami Valley, blazing the future march of empire, and startling the puny civilization of Europe with their wonderful narratives, but not until the close of the revolutionary epoch did the tide of venturesome civilization rise to the Appalachian summits, and trickle down into the Ohio basin in forceful streams, constantly fed and constantly augmented by those whose gaze was fixed upon the evening star.

They comprised the children of every family of the Aryan race—all the strongest elements of European civilization. Celt and Gaul; Pict and Scot; Saxon, Dane, Norman and Briton; Teuton and Latin; Roundhead, Cavalier, Huguenot and Puritan; Covenanter and Dissenter; Calvinist and Lutheran; Catholic and Protestant, they marched abreast under the single banner of civilization, and gave the first exemplification not of the right alone, but of the practice of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, while each respected his fellow who followed the same practice.

Think of these varying elements and the remote generations from which they had descended. Some from the dwellers of ancient Memphis and from the artisans of the pyramids. Others dated back to the events of the Roman Empire, or to Marathon, or Thermopylae. Still others could trace their lineage to the heroes of Cressy, Positiers, Agincourt, or Flodden. All were strong family types, proud and independent spirits, fretting against the debasing environments of European monarchy, slowly evolving from a rapidly disappearing feudalism, and seeking in the new world an asylum, for the promised land where the new political birth was destined to challenge the wonder and admiration of the nations, and light up the proud standard of individual manhood and sovereignty.

These diverse, or seemingly diverse, human elements, speedily blended and commingled, forming a splendid composite type, the grandest of the 19th century, and one which will put its impress upon all the decades of the 20th. The whole was better and greater than any of its individual parts. The new type was grander, and of infinitely greater proportion, than any of its prototypes, containing the best and strongest of all, and the worst and weakest of none. It was born of common dangers, common hardships, mutual sacrifices and common purposes, shared by all and endured by all with a common fortitude. These founders of a new moral and material empire came to build up a nobler commonwealth in a virgin soil; not to dismantle, dismember and scatter the

accretions of the ages; to forge and weld the new link of a newer brotherhood, higher than creeds, holier than dogmas, not to tear agape the wounds inflicted by the javelins of prejudice or wrought by the hand of bigotry.

This explains the grandeur of Ohio; it is due to her peculiar population. But the topic of this hour is "Ohio in Congress." The distinguished senior Senator from Ohio who has spoken of Ohio in the United States Senate has found the task of referring to the senators who have preceded him by name and individuality a much easier task than would be mine were I to attempt to discuss Ohio in the House of Representatives, and in doing so refer to individuals to any considerable degree. Thirty senators can be more easily mustered and discussed by name than can the long list of members of the House of Representatives.

Ohio has been represented in the House of Representatives by a few more than 400 men, and in fulfilling the duty of this hour I shall not attempt, with very few exceptions, to discuss individual character and individual attainment. There have been a few men in the House who by reason of their relation to peculiar events at special times, under extraordinary circumstances, have so far identified themselves with current events and great questions of policy that my address would be ineffective were they not referred to by their names and achievements; but I shall do so rather in discussing the period, the event, the question, than as discussing the man himself.

Men have gone from Ohio to the House of Representatives, passed through the period assigned them and have disappeared and are forgotten. Others have filled, with marked ability and great distinction, the positions given to them, and opportunity has come to some to make careers which would not have been afforded them in the ordinary current of everyday events.

OHIO'S INTRODUCTION TO THE UNION.

Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803, that is, she became fully clothed with statehood in that year. At her admission political questions arose which have been the subject of discussion on the coming in of each individual state from that

day to this. Political and partisan considerations have ever and always been present and potent in deciding for or against each application of a new state for admission.

Ohio was the first born of the Ordinance of 1787. That ordinance antedated the constitution by the period extending from April to September. The constitution, when ratified, "formed a more perfect Union" in the language of its creators. It became a political corporation. Its members stood upon an equality of political rights. There were thirteen of them, and while it was true that the Ordinance of 1787 contemplated the creation of states northwest of the Ohio River, and undertook to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the new states might come into the Union, it was nevertheless denied by the statesmen of that day, that there was such a thing in existence as vested political rights, and it was denied that the state of Ohio had any right to come into the Union, any right to demand introduction, any right to come in and be a factor and component part of the political corporation to which she aspired. That is as a matter of actual right which the territory might assert independent of the views and opinions of the United States.

Upon the other hand, it was claimed that she must come as a humble suppliant for the favor of introduction, she must seek the boon of statehood not as a matter of right, but as a matter of grace, and the question to be decided by the Congress, and which was decided by the Congress, was that Ohio, as a state, would confer benefits upon the Union, and be a permanent blessing to the political corporation, and for that reason she was admitted, and not because of any claims that she asserted by virtue of the Ordinance of 1787; and it may be said, with absolute accuracy of statement, that from that day to this, upon the recurring application of each individual state, which has raised the number from 17 to 45, the question to be decided has been one of benefit and of political aggrandizement to the corporation rather than as a matter of right to the applicant. The strength or weakness of the dominant party at the time of the admission has always been deemed a pertinent and proper question.

Thus, the equilibrium of free and slave states was maintained by the admission of one of each condition at a time. Thus it was that Nevada came into the Union for a sole and simple political purpose, and thus it has ever been. And thus it ever will be so long as this national government is one by parties and partisan action. And so it always should be.

In connection with the admission of Ohio and to emphasize my statement, it will be seen that the election of Thomas Jefferson to be president in 1800 was, first, a surprise to the Federalists, and, second, was a very closely contested election, and if a new state could be carved out of the Northwest Territory and admitted into the Union in time for the election of 1804 it would secure three additional votes for Thomas Jefferson as president, and so it was that from and after the introduction of the state Jeffersonian Democrats, appealing to the people that their statehood was due to the Democratic party in Congress, carried the new state almost constantly for a long time for the Democrats, and Ohio cast her electoral vote in 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1820 just as it was supposed she would when she was admitted by the influence of Jefferson and his partisan friends.

It does not appear from the record that Ohio became conspicuous in the House of Representatives or of Congress in the early days of her statehood. During the first decennial period she had but a single member of Congress, Jeremiah Morrow. Ohio having come into the Union in 1803, there was no apportionment until 1810. So it was that Governor Morrow, admitted as the single representative of the new state, was our sole representative from 1803 to 1812. Jeremiah Morrow was a Democrat, if Jeffersonianism of that date was Democracy. This is not the proper place to discuss that question, nor is the question itself pertinent to the day we celebrate. It may be possible that a clear-minded, analytical student of politics would be driven hard to discover the similarity in the details of the Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and the Democrat of the current period. But it is enough to say that whatever Jefferson was in politics, so also was Jeremiah Morrow. He had been an active advocate for statehood for Ohio, and the honor of representing her alone and singly for ten years was conferred upon him. But it does

not appear that he took an active part, at least upon the floor of the House of Representatives. As I have said, he served for ten years and was elected to Congress again in 1838, and 1840. So much for the first member of the House of Representatives from Ohio.

In this connection it may be said that during the hundred years of our statehood there have been four members of Congress turned out upon contests, and that, in view of the great number of representatives, and the controversies that have arisen in Ohio politics, speaks well for the contentment of the people to abide by the verdict as first announced from the polls. Mere technical contests, based upon trivial grounds, have not been favored in Ohio, nor yet by her representatives in Congress.

The cases of contests where the sitting member has been turned out were those of Vallandigham against Campbell (Lewis D.), Wallace against McKinley, Campbell against Morey, and Romeis against Hurd.

Twelve congressmen died in office, as follows: Moore, of Franklin County; Brinkerhoff, of Huron County; Hamer, of Brown County; Dickinson, of Sandusky County; Hamilton, of Union County; Hoag, of Lucas County; Updegraff, of Jefferson County; Warwick, of Wayne County; Houk, of Montgomery County; Northway, of Ashtabula County; Danford, of Belmont County, and Enochs, of Gallia County. These twelve men died while in office.

Twenty have resigned, negating the old proverb that "Few die and none resign." Of these twenty, however, John McLean resigned to accept the position of United States judge; William Creighton, Jr., of Ross County, to accept the position of United States judge, but he was not confirmed. Humphrey H. Leavitt, of Jefferson County, resigned to accept the position of United States district judge. Thomas Corwin resigned to become governor of Ohio. Joshua R. Giddings resigned for a special reason, personal to himself, in March, 1842, and was re-elected as his own successor on the twenty-sixth of April of the same year. Thomas Corwin again resigned to become minister to Mexico; John Sherman to become United States senator; Ruther-

ford B. Hayes to become governor of Ohio, and John A. Caldwell to become mayor of Cincinnati.

In this connection it may be properly said, moreover, that three ex-members of the House of Representatives from Ohio became president of the United States—Hayes, Garfield and McKinley. Fuller reference to these gentlemen will be made later on. Each of them had won distinction as soldiers in the field in the great war for the Union; each of them became distinguished leaders in the House of Representatives, each of them served well his day in the highest office in the gift of the people, and two of them filled martyrs' graves. Thus it will be seen that of Ohio's sons who have achieved highest place in the Nation three of them had won renown in the House of Representatives.

The two congressmen, holding equal terms, and the longest terms ever conferred upon Ohio congressmen, were Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, and Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallia. These two gentlemen were honored by eleven terms or twenty-two years each in the House of Representatives. The service of Mr. Giddings was continuous during that period of time but Mr. Vinton, who began his congressional service in the Eighteenth Congress and ended with the Thirty-first, did not serve in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congress. Garfield served nine terms, and the present representative from the Eleventh Congressional District has had an equal number of elections, but Garfield's service was continuous, while the congressman from the Eleventh District had a break of a single term. Joseph Vance served nine full terms. Elisha Whittlesey, Robert Schenck and John A. Bingham, each served eight terms. Thomas Corwin served seven terms of fourteen years. Otherwise, the highest in rank have been Lewis D. Campbell, Henry C. Van Voorhis, William McKinley and Ezra B. Taylor, each of whom has had six terms and Mr. Van Voorhis is ably filling his sixth term and it does not appear that his career in Congress is yet ended.

It will be seen by a careful study of the career of Ohio congressmen in the House of Representatives, that continuous elections and long service have made it possible for Ohio to

achieve the results it has in the national body. At least the record can be fairly interpreted to support that theory. Few men can reach high rank in Congress and be of especial benefit to the state, the country or their people at home without the force and influence which time, study and experience in the House gives to a member possessed of average ability, education and wisdom. It requires time, observation and contact with the machinery of legislation to fit a man for a leading position in Congress. Hence the state, district or community which passes around its seat or seats in Congress by a system of rotation will generally be found to be unknown to the history being made in the greatest popular legislative body in the world.

GREAT EVENTS.

It will not be the purpose of this address to comment especially upon individual action hereafter so much as upon great national events, and the part taken by Ohio therein.

The slavery question divided the people of Ohio into more than two political organizations. There was the Abolitionist pure and simple, and Joshua R. Giddings was the typical leader of the sentiment. An Abolitionist of the early period believed that it was the duty of Congress to abolish slavery by some process, some method, wherever slavery existed, whether in the District of Columbia, in the territories, or in the states. To them the institution was a cursed institution, a blight upon our civilization, an impediment to our progress, and they demanded its extinction. The Democratic party in Ohio long before the Rebellion took strong ground in opposition to the extension of slavery, and to slavery itself. Its platform, preceding the war, declared that the Democratic party looked upon "slavery as an evil, and opposed to the best interests of the Government, and so believing, we will use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil." This is in substance the declaration oft repeated in the Ohio platform. The exact language it is not intended here to repeat.

The conservative element at that early time was in considerable measure found in the ranks of the Whig party. Thomas

Corwin, himself a son of Kentucky, Samuel F. Vinton, and many others, were highly conservative and did not join with the Abolitionists. Notably Mr. V. B. Horton was firmly fixed in the ranks of the more moderate men of ante-bellum days.

The anti-slavery sentiment moved slowly in Ohio, although there was bitter opposition to slavery, and a great body of able men advocated the doctrines of Giddings, Chase and others. Yet not until John Sherman headed a convention at Columbus, was the Republican party fully organized upon the basis of free speech, free soil, free territory, and free men.

Then it was that a readjustment of old party lines took place in Ohio, and the Republican party of that early day was made up of Democrats and Whigs, who were anti-slavery men and who believed in the platform of the new party. The Republican party proper in Ohio had such men as Giddings, Schenck, Vinton and others, but these three men represented three distinct elements, one the Abolitionist, another the conservative Whigs, and the third, the fiery, able, indefatigable leader Robert C. Schenck. No man filled a place in Congress from Ohio with greater fame as a leader, debater and wise statesman than did Schenck. Columbus Delano came into the Twenty-ninth Congress and was a conspicuous figure in the great contests that preceded the war. He served three terms with great distinction and joined with his associates in resisting the aggressions of slavery. But John Sherman, who served four terms in the House of Representatives, distinguished himself above all others by his determined opposition to the domination of slavery. It was John Sherman, at the head of a committee, that laid bare the wrongs and outrages in the elections in Kansas. It was John Sherman who, voicing the sentiment of a majority of the people of Ohio, hurled defiance in the face of the radical aggressive element of the South, and brought upon himself the criticism and opposition of the conservative Whig element of Ohio, and it was the votes of Ohio congressmen, elected as Whigs, that defeated his election as speaker, the keynote of the opposition being an endorsement of a certain anti-slavery publication known as the "Helper Book." But Ohio then stood

conspicuous in the ranks of the leaders of thought and progress, as she has done at all times.

Sherman entered Congress in the Thirty-fourth Congress, and left it at the close of the Thirty-seventh. In the Thirty-fourth Congress he had as colleagues, among others from Ohio, John A. Bingham, Lewis D. Campbell, Samuel Galloway, Joshua R. Giddings, Valentine B. Horton, Oscar F. Moore, Benjamin Stanton and others. Here was a galaxy of strong men, all new to Congress except Giddings, but all typical representatives of the great spirit that, emanating from the conditions to which reference has already been made, placed Ohio then, as now and always, in the front ranks of progress and patriotism. These men were our representatives prior to the war.

The Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses brought us to the culmination of organized rebellion. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, came in the Thirty-fifth Congress as did also George H. Pendleton. Mr. Cox was a young man of great promise and foreshadowed the brilliant career that he afterwards had as a representative from Ohio and from New York. He ably represented the central district of Ohio in four Congresses. George H. Pendleton served in the House of Representatives, four Congresses, one term in the Senate, and afterwards died abroad as minister to Germany. Charles D. Martin with Vallandigham and Cary A. Trimble, were members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, all young men, full of life, vigor and great ability. Vallandigham made a career; Trimble served with ability, and it has always been regretted that Charles D. Martin, who gave assurance of great achievements, did not continue longer in the House of Representatives. He had the conspicuous ability which makes leadership possible and he had the education and ambition that would have early made him prominent had he remained longer. C. B. Tompkins, splendid orator, warm-hearted patriot, champion of the down-trodden, was a colleague of Sherman and Giddings in these great contests.

Wells A. Hutchins, clear-headed, able, brilliant, was a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. This brilliant galaxy of statesmen were the representatives of Ohio in the Congresses that preceded the war. Sherman was the true leader of Ohio

sentiment as it finally developed, but there was no delegation in these Congresses, the period of whose existence led up to the Civil War, that had superior ability to that from Ohio.

Passing the epoch that preceded the war and coming into the years and times that tried the foundations of the Government, we find Ohio strong, vigorous and potential. Some of those to which special reference has already been made came forward and served in the Congresses of reconstruction. There is no period of American history where real statesmanship, profound learning and undaunted loyalty were of higher worth than in the Congresses during and succeeding the war.

Garfield went to the Thirty-eighth Congress and found Hutchins, Long, Cox, Pendleton, Schenck, Spalding and others his colleagues. Garfield served for eighteen years, and during that period of time the country merged from the closing hours of the great war all through the travail of reconstruction, and the horrors of inflated currency, and he closed his career in Congress when resumption of specie payments had put the capstone upon the temple of a reunited, reinvigorated and prosperous nation.

Garfield had mighty influence in the House of Representatives. He served as chairman of the committees on Military Affairs, Banking and Currency, Ways and Means, and other important committees, and was, in all respects, an acknowledged leader of thought and action. He had with him during his career in these positions of leadership able men. In the Thirty-ninth Congress there came from Ohio, Plants, a clear-headed, able man, and Martin Welker, and Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards to become president of the United States.

It may be remarked in this connection that the men from Ohio who achieved distinction in the years that followed the war were almost without exception men who had served the country upon the battlefield. The country was appreciative of their services and responded gratefully to the suggestion of their promotions in civil life.

Among the men who, perhaps, more than others distinguished themselves in the period of reconstruction, it is just to remember Samuel Shellabarger, who entered Congress in the

Thirty-seventh Congress. He served with great distinction, a colleague of Bingham. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-second Congresses, a period which carried him through the great reconstruction event. No men did more than Shellabarger and Bingham in shaping the reconstruction policy of the Government. They stood together upon nearly all the important questions, and without an exception no men from Ohio ever did more for the good of the country than did Shellabarger and Bingham.

The Fourteenth amendment to the constitution was the handiwork, it is said, in its phraseology, of Mr. Bingham. Whether the proposition of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, would not have better met the exigencies of this time, is a subject that will bear argument and discussion on both sides.

Moving forward now to the period when the great question was one of finance, we find Ewing and Warner and others from Ohio, prominent and distinguished as advocates of a system of finance which was not agreed to, and was not adopted by Congress or by the people, but they were men of great ability and fearlessly stood by the positions which they assumed, but Garfield, Lawrence, Beatty, Bingham, Delano, Eggleston, Hayes, Schenck, Shellabarger and Wilson, formed a body of men that stood for the Ohio idea, for sound money, specie resumption and national credit. There came a time when a direct vote was had in the House of Representatives proposing the repeal of the resumption act, and so strong was the hold upon the minds of the people that resumption on January 1, 1879, was too early, that Republicans of strong faith faltered and fell. Three Republicans from Ohio in the Congress, when this issue was squarely made, voted to repeal the resumption act, but Lorenzo Danford, J. Warren Keifer, Charles Foster and the men of that class, true types of Republican doctrine, stood unterrified and unstampeded. These men were entitled to great credit for they stood for a principle which was not popular with the masses, and their vindication has come in the results of their action and is written in the history of the country.

The tariff question has been always a political one. It was political in 1787 and it is political in 1903, and no shift

or device can ever take the question of tariff out of the politics of the country until the constitution of the United States is materially amended. So long as it is provided in the organic law of the country that bills for the raising of revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, the questions of high duties, low duties, and no duties, will be questions of politics. There is involved in it principles and ideas, fundamental in their character, and necessarily proper subjects of political division. Ohio has led in the discussions upon this great question. In the House of Representatives, where tariff legislation must necessarily arise, the battle has been waged long and hard, and Ohio has been conspicuous on the firing line of every contest. Garfield, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was a champion of protective tariff, not possibly with the enthusiasm and certainty of the future that were involved in the characteristics of William McKinley, but Schenck, Lawrence, Delano and Foster were leaders upon this question, and then came the man who outstripped them all as the champion of protection to American capital and American industry, and a leader that fought unceasingly. As a defender of all assaults no man in the House of Representatives has outranked William McKinley. I quite remember the successful leadership of William D. Kelley, I quite remember Morrill, of Vermont, but no man ever achieved greater distinction and accomplished greater results in this field of politics than did William McKinley. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and finally its chairman, he led the battle in 1890, and placed upon the statute books the law that bore his name, and when a seeming rebuke was administered and it appeared that the country had turned against his policy, he never faltered in his faith, he never lowered his standard, he stood as a rock immovable with the utmost confidence that the verdict of 1892 would be reversed, and he lived to see at the end of four short years the labor of his own hands prosper. As a leader on the floor of the House McKinley has had no superior in this generation. Around him stood the champions of protection, and the leaders of political action in that direction. They took their orders from McKinley and fought the great battle of 1890 under his direction.

Coming to the presidency, McKinley brought with him a thorough knowledge of the House of Representatives; he brought with him a full knowledge of the history of the legislation of the country upon the great economic questions of the day, but this is not the time or place for personal eulogy; we are talking about the influence and power that has been exerted by Ohio in the House of Representatives.

Especially important were the services of Butterworth, Outhwaite and Foster, the latter one of the ablest of the business representatives we ever had in the House, and there are others, which time will not permit me to refer to. All of them achieved reputations, did good work for their country, and placed Ohio in the front rank of legislative power.

Ohio has been honored by the speakership of the National House of Representatives only once during her hundred years of statehood—indeed her representatives have seldom been candidates. The most notable candidacy, aside from the successful one, was that of McKinley, who sought the speakership of the Fifty-first Congress. His defeat made him chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and gave him the great prominence that he attained in the politics of the country and doubtless did more to make him president than any one event; but General Joseph Warren Keifer was elected speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress. He had served with great distinction in the War of the Rebellion and has served in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and having been re-elected to the Forty-eighth, became at once a candidate for speaker and was successful. He attained prominence and distinction in the chair of the presiding officer. He was a lawyer of great ability and mastered the complications of parliamentary law, so that his decisions upon points of order have been notable and recognized as satisfactory precedents. He retired at the end of the Forty-eighth Congress, but he served again as major-general during the Spanish War and is still alive and we are all delighted to see him here present, hale, hearty and vigorous.

It will be seen that I have not referred by name to any of the members of the House of Representatives now representing our state. In the aggregate and as a body they are sober, honest, upright, able men. They stand with repute and credit among their fellows. Comparisons would be odious and invidious distinctions improper. In closing it may be well said, and I say it with great pride, that so far as I can recall Ohio has never been called upon to hide her face in shame because of the official conduct of her members of the House of Representatives. They have stood in the blaze of light of the Nation's observation, and have stood a reputable, earnest, patriotic, and distinguished body of men. For a hundred years the people of Ohio have been earnestly, strongly, efficiently represented, and to-day looking forward as far as it is possible for human insight to look, there is nothing to discourage our people, but everything to make them proud of their standing in this great branch of the people's government. And so we stand to-day here in this famous city, the first capital of the great state, with profound gratitude to Almighty God who has given us homes and locations and roof-trees under Ohio's constitution, proud of our state government, grateful for the heroism of our soldiers and enthusiastically looking to the future.

Here is appended a list of the representatives from Ohio from the organization of the state down to and including the current Congress, the Fifty-eighth. It was compiled by Colonel Taylor, and I have, with his consent, copied it from his interesting book on "Ohio in Congress."

REPRESENTATIVES

In their alphabetical order. The numbers following the name indicate the Congress or Congresses in which the representative served, or to which he was elected, with the county of his residence. The changes of membership resulting from deaths, resignations and contests are noted at the foot of the preceding division:

- Albright, Charles J. — Thirty-fourth, Guernsey County.
 Allen, John W. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Cuyahoga.
 Allen, William. — Twenty-third, Ross.
 Allen, William. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Darke.
 Alexander, James, Jr. — Twenty-fifth, Belmont.

- Alexander, John. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Greene.
 Ambler, Jacob A. — Forty-first, Forty-second, Columbiana.
 Anderson, Charles M. — Forty-ninth, Darke.
 Andrews, Sherlock J. — Twenty-seventh, Cuyahoga.
 Ashley, James M. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth,
 Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Lucas.
 Atherton, Gibson. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Licking.
 Badger, DeWitt C. — Fifty-eighth, Franklin.
 Ball, Edward. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Muskingum.
 Banning, Henry B. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Ham-
 ilton.
 Barber, Levi. — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Washington.
 Barrere, Nelson. — Thirty-second, Adams.
 Bartley, Mordecai. — Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-
 first, Richland.
 Beach, Clifton B. — Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Cuyahoga.
 Beall, Rezin. — Thirteenth, Wayne.
 Beatty, John. — Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Morrow.
 Beecher, Philemon. — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth,
 Twentieth, Fairfield.
 Beideer, Jacob A. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Cuyahoga.
 Bell, Hiram. — Thirty-second, Darke.
 Bell, James M. — Twenty-third, Guernsey.
 Bell, John. — Thirty-first, Sandusky.
 Berry, John. — Forty-third, Wyandot.
 Bingham, John A. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-
 seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Harrison.
 Blake, Harrison G. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Medina.
 Bliss, George. — Thirty-third, Portage; Thirty-eighth, Wayne.
 Bliss, Philomen. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Lorain.
 Bond, William Key. — Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth,
 Ross.
 Boothman, M. M. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Williams.
 Brenner, John L. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Montgomery.
 Brinkerhoff, Henry R. — Twenty-eighth, Huron.
 Brinkerhoff, Jacob. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Richland.
 Bromwell, Jacob H. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-
 sixth, Fifty-seventh, Hamilton.
 Brown, Charles E. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Hamilton.
 Brown, Seth W. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Warren.
 Brush, Henry. — Sixteenth, Ross.
 Buckland, Ralph E. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Sandusky.
 Bundy, Hezekiah H. — Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Fifty-third, Jackson.
 Burns, Joseph. — Thirty-fifth, Coshocton.
 Burton, Theodore E. — Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-
 sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Cuyahoga

- Busby, George H. — Thirty-second, Marion.
 Butterworth, Benjamin. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Hamilton.
 Cable, Joseph. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Carroll.
 Caldwell, James. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Belmont.
 Caldwell, John A. — Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Hamilton.
 Campbell, James E. — Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Butler.
 Campbell, John W. — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Adams.
 Campbell, Lewis D. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second, Butler.
 Canby, Richard S. — Thirtieth, Logan.
 Carey, John. — Thirty-sixth, Wyandot.
 Cary, Samuel F. — Fortieth, Hamilton.
 Cartter, David K. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Stark.
 Cassingham, John W., Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Coshocton.
 Chambers, David. — Seventeenth, Muskingum.
 Chaney, John. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Fairfield.
 Clark, Reader W. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Clermont.
 Clendenen, David. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Trumbull.
 Cockerill, Joseph R. — Thirty-fifth, Adams.
 Coffin, Charles D. — Twenty-fifth, Columbiana.
 Converse, George L. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Franklin.
 Cook, Eleutheros. — Twenty-second, Huron.
 Cooper, William C. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Knox.
 Corwin, Moses B. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Champaign.
 Corwin, Thomas. — Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Warren.
 Cowen, Benjamin S. — Twenty-seventh, Belmont.
 Cowen, Jacob P. — Forty-fourth, Ashland.
 Cox, Jacob Dolson. — Forty-fifth, Lucas.
 Cox, Samuel Sullivan. — Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Franklin.
 Crane, Joseph H. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Montgomery.
 Creighton, William, Jr. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Ross.
 Crouse, George W. — Fiftieth, Summit.
 Crowell, John. — Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Trumbull.
 Cummins, John D. — Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Tuscarawas.
 Cunningham, Francis A. — Twenty-ninth, Preble.
 Cutler, William P. — Thirty-seventh, Washington.
 Danford, Lorenzo. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Belmont.
 Davenport, John. — Twentieth, Belmont.

- Dawes, Rufus R. — Forty-seventh, Washington.
 Day, Timothy C. — Thirty-fourth, Hamilton.
 Dean, Ezra. — Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Wayne.
 Delano, Columbus. — Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Knox.
 DeWitt, Francis B. — Fifty-fourth, Paulding.
 Dick, Charles. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth,
 Summit.
 Dickey, Henry L. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Highland.
 Dickinson, Edward F. — Forty-first, Sandusky.
 Dickinson, Rudolphus. — Thirtieth, Sandusky.
 Disney, David T. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Ham-
 ilton.
 Doan, Robert E. — Fifty-second, Clinton.
 Doane, William. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Cuyahoga.
 Dodds, Ozro, J. — Forty-second, Hamilton.
 Donovan, Dennis D. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Henry.
 Duncan, Alexander. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth,
 Hamilton.
 Duncan, Daniel. — Thirtieth, Licking.
 Dungan, Irvine. — Fifty-second, Jackson.
 Eckley, Ephraim R. — Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Carroll.
 Edgerton, Alfred P. — Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Defiance.
 Edgerton, Sidney. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Summit.
 Edwards, John S. — Thirteenth, Trumbull.
 Edwards, Thomas O. — Thirtieth, Fairfield.
 Eggleston, Benjamin. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Hamilton.
 Ellison, Andrew. — Thirty-third, Brown.
 Ellsberry, William W. — Forty-ninth, Brown.
 Emeric, Jonas R. — Thirty-fourth, Highland.
 Enochs, William H. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Lawrence.
 Evans, Nathan. — Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Guernsey.
 Ewing, Thomas. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fairfield.
 Faran, James J. — Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Hamilton.
 Fenton, Lucien J. — Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Adams.
 Finck, William E. — Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Perry.
 Findlay, James. — Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-
 second, Hamilton.
 Finley, Ebenezer B. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Crawford.
 Fisher, David. — Thirtieth, Clinton.
 Florence, Elias. — Twenty-eighth, Pickaway.
 Follett, John F. — Forty-eighth, Hamilton.
 Foran, Martin A. — Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Cuyahoga.
 Foster, Charles. — Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-
 fifth, Seneca.
 Fries, George. — Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Columbiana.

- Galloway, Samuel. — Thirty-fourth, Franklin.
 Gantz, Martin K. — Fifty-second, Miami.
 Garber, Harvey C. — Fifty-eighth, Darke.
 Gardner, Mills. — Forty-fifth, Fayette.
 Garfield, James A. — Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Portage.
 Gaylord, James M. — Thirty-second, Morgan.
 Gazlay, James. — Eighteenth, Hamilton.
 Geddes, George W. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Richland.
 Giddings, Joshua R. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Ashtabula.
 Gill, Joseph J. — Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Jefferson.
 Goebel, Herman P. — Hamilton.
 Goode, Patrick G. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Shelby.
 Goodenow, John M. — Twenty-first, Jefferson.
 Gordon, Robert B. — Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Auglaize.
 Green, Frederick W. — Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Seneca.
 Groesbeck, William S. — Thirty-fifth, Hamilton.
 Grosvenor, Charles H. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Athens.
 Gunckel, Lewis B. — Forty-third, Montgomery.
 Gurley, John A. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Hamilton.
 Hall, Lawrence W. — Thirty-fifth, Crawford.
 Hamer, Thomas L. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Brown.
 Hamilton, Cornelius S. — Fortieth, Union.
 Hamlin, Edward S. — Twenty-eighth, Lorain.
 Hare, Darius Dodge. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Wyandot.
 Harlan, Aaron. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Greene.
 Harper, Alexander. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Muskingum.
 Harris, Stephen D. — Fifty-fourth, Crawford.
 Harrison, John Scott. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Hamilton.
 Harrison, Richard A. — Thirty-seventh, Madison.
 Harrison, William Henry. — Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Hamilton.
 Hart, Alphonso. — Forty-eighth, Highland.
 Harter, Michael D. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Richland.
 Hastings, John. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Columbiana.
 Hayes, Rutherford B. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Hamilton.
 Haynes, William E. — Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Sandusky.

- Helmick, William. — Thirty-sixth, Tuscarawas.
 Herrick, Samuel. — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Muskingum.
 Hildebrand, Charles Q. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Clinton.
 Hill, William D. — Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Defiance.
 Hitchcock, Peter. — Fifteenth, Geauga.
 Hoag, Truman. — Forty-first, Lucas.
 Hoagland, Moses. — Thirty-first, Holmes.
 Horton, Valentine B. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh,
Meigs.
 Houk, George W. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Montgomery.
 Howard, William. — Thirty-sixth, Clermont.
 Howell, Elias. — Twenty-fourth, Licking.
 Hubbell, James R. — Thirty-ninth, Delaware.
 Hulick, George W. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Clermont.
 Hunter, William H. — Twenty-fifth, Huron.
 Hunter, William F. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Huron.
 Hurd, Frank H. — Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Lucas.
 Hutchins, John. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Trumbull.
 Hutchins, Wells A. — Thirty-eighth, Scioto.
 Ikirt, George P. — Fifty-third, Columbiana.
 Irwin, William W. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Fairfield.
 Jackson, Amos H. — Fifty-eighth, Sandusky.
 Jennings, David. — Nineteenth, Belmont.
 Jewett, Hugh J. — Forty-third, Franklin.
 Johnson, Harvey H. — Thirty-third, Ashland.
 Johnson, John. — Thirty-second, Coshocton.
 Johnson, Perley B. — Twenty-eighth, Morgan.
 Johnson, Tom L. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Cuyahoga.
 Johnson, William. — Thirty-eighth, Richland.
 Jones, Benjamin. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Wayne.
 Jones, John S. — Forty-fifth, Delaware.
 Jordan, Isaac M. — Forty-eighth, Hamilton.
 Keifer, J Warren. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-
 eighth, Clark.
 Kennedy, James. — Fifty-eighth, Mahoning.
 Kennedy, Robert P. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Logan.
 Kennon, William. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth,
Belmont.
 Kennon, William, Jr. — Thirtieth, Belmont.
 Kerr, Winfield Scott. — Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Rich-
 land.
 Kilbourne, James. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Franklin.
 Kilgore, Daniel. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Har-
 rison.
 Kyle, Thomas B. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Miami.

- Lahn, Samuel. — Thirtieth, Stark.
- Lamison, Charles N. — Forty-second, Forty-third, Allen.
- Lawrence, William. — Thirty-fifth, Guernsey.
- Lawrence, William. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Logan.
- Layton, Fernando C. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Auglaize.
- Leadbetter, Daniel F. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Holmes.
- Leavitt, Humphrey H. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Jefferson.
- Le Blond, Francis C. — Thirty-eight, Thirty-ninth, Mercer.
- Lcedom, John P. — Forty-seventh, Adams.
- LeFevre, Benjamin. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Shelby.
- Leiter, Benjamin F. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Stark.
- Lentz, John J. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Franklin.
- Lindsley, William D. — Thirty-third, Erie.
- Little, John. — Forty-ninth, Greene.
- Long, Alexander. — Thirty-eighth, Hamilton.
- Longworth, Nicholas. — Fifty-eighth, Hamilton.
- Loomis, Andrew W. — Twenty-fifth, Columbiana.
- Lybrand, Archibald. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Delaware.
- Lytle, Robert T. — Twenty-third, Hamilton.
- Marshall, George A. — Fifty-fifth, Shelby.
- Martin, Charles D. — Thirty-sixth, Fairfield.
- Mason, Samson. — Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Clark.
- Mathiot, Joshua. — Twenty-seventh, Licking.
- Matthews, James. — Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Coshocton.
- Medill, William. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Fairfield.
- Meekison, David. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Henry.
- Miller, John K. — Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Knox.
- Miller, Joseph. — Thirty-fifth, Ross.
- Mitchell, Robert. — Twenty-third, Muskingum.
- Monroe, James. — Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Lorain.
- Moore, Eliakim H. — Forty-first, Athens.
- Moore, Heman A. — Twenty-eighth, Franklin.
- Moore, Oscar F. — Thirty-fourth, Scioto.
- Morey, Henry L. — Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Butler.
- Morgan, George W. — Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Knox.
- Morgan, Stephen. — Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Jackson.
- Morris, Calvary. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Athens.
- Morris, James R. — Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Monroe.

- Morris, Jonathan D. — Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Clermont.
 Morris, Joseph. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Monroe.
 Morrow, Jeremiah. — Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth,
 Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Warren.
 Mott, Richard. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Lucas.
 Muhlenburg, Francis. — Twentieth, Pickaway.
 Mungen, William. — Fortieth, Forty-first, Hancock.
 Murray, Robert Maynard. — Forty-eighth, Miami.
 McArthur, Duncan. — Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Ross.
 McDowell, John A. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Holmes.
 McDowell, Joseph J. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Highland.
 McCauslin, William. — Twenty-eighth, Jefferson.
 McClure, Addison H. — Forty-seventh, Fifty-fourth, Wayne.
 McCormick, John W. — Forty-eighth, Gallia.
 McKinley, William, Jr. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh.
 Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Stark.
 McKinney, John F. — Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Miami.
 McLean, John. — Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Warren.
 McLean, William. — Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Miami.
 McLene, Jeremiah. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Franklin.
 McMahan, John A. — Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Mont-
 gomery.
 Neal, Henry S. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Lawrence.
 Neal, Lawrence T. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Ross.
 Nevin, Robert M. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Montgomery.
 Newton, Eben. — Thirty-second, Mahoning.
 Nicholas, Matthias H. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth,
 Allen.
 Noble, Warren P. — Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Seneca.
 Northway, Stephen A. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Ash-
 tabula.
 Norton, James A. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-Seventh, Seneca.
 Nugen, Robert H. — Thirty-seventh, Tuscarawas.
 Ohliger, Lewis P. — Fifty-second, Wayne.
 Olds, Edson B. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Pickaway.
 O'Neill, John. — Thirty-eighth, Muskingum.
 Outhwaite, Joseph H. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-
 second, Fifty-third, Franklin.
 Owens, James W. — Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Licking.
 Paige, David R. — Forty-eighth, Summit.
 Parsons, Richard C. — Forty-third, Cuyahoga.
 Parrish, Isaac. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Guernsey.
 Patterson, John. — Eighteenth, Belmont.
 Patterson, William. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Richland.
 Pattison, John M. — Fifty-second, Clermont.

- Payne, Henry B. — Forty-fourth, Cuyahoga.
 Pearson, Albert J. — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Monroe.
 Peck, Erasmus D. — Forty-first, Forty-second, Wood.
 Pendleton, George H. — Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh,
 Thirty-eighth, Hamilton.
 Pendleton, Nathaniel G. — Twenty-seventh, Hamilton.
 Perrill, Augustus L. — Twenty-ninth, Pickaway.
 Perry, Aaron F. — Forty-second, Hamilton.
 Phillips, Fremont O. — Fifty-sixth, Medina.
 Plants, Tobias. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Meigs.
 Poppleton, Early F. — Forty-fourth, Delaware.
 Potter, Emory D. — Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Lucas.
 Pugsley, Jacob J. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Highland.
 Rice, Americus V. — Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Putnam.
 Rice, John B. — Forty-seventh, Sandusky.
 Richards, James A. D. — Fifty-third, Tuscarawas.
 Riddle, Albert G. — Thirty-seventh, Cuyahoga.
 Ridgway, Joseph. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh,
 Franklin.
 Richey, Thomas. — Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Lucas.
 Ritchie, Byron F. — Fifty-third, Lucas.
 Ritchie, James M. — Forty-seventh, Lucas.
 Robinson, James. — Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Hardin.
 Robinson, James W. — Forty-third, Union.
 Romeis, Jacob. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Lucas.
 Root, Joseph M. — Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Huron.
 Ross, Thomas R. — Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Warren.
 Russell, William — Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-
 seventh, Adams.
 Sapp, William R. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Knox.
 Savage, John S. — Forty-fourth, Clinton.
 Sawyer, William. — Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Mercer.
 Saylor, Milton. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Hamilton.
 Schenck, Robert C. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-
 first, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Montgomery.
 Schultz, Emanuel. — Forty-seventh, Montgomery.
 Seney, George E. — Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Seneca.
 Shannon, Thomas. — Nineteenth, Belmont.
 Shannon, Wilson. — Thirty-third, Belmont.
 Shattuc, William B. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Ham-
 ilton.
 Shellabarger, Samuel. — Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-
 second, Clark.
 Sheplar, Matthias. — Twenty-fifth, Stark.

- Sherman, John. — Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Richland.
- Sherwood, Isaac R. — Forty-third, Williams.
- Shields, James. — Twenty-first, Butler.
- Skiles, William W. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Richland.
- Sloan, John. — Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Wayne.
- Sloane, Jonathan. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Portage.
- Smith, John A. — Forty-first, Forty-second, Highland.
- Smith, John Q. — Forty-third, Clinton.
- Smyser, Martin L. — Fifty-first, Wayne.
- Snook, John S. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Paulding.
- Sorg, Paul J. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Butler.
- Southard, James H. — Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Lucas.
- Southard, Milton I. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Muskingum.
- Spalding, Rufus P. — Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Cuyahoga.
- Spangler, David. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Coshocton.
- Spink, Cyrus. — Thirty-sixth, Wayne.
- Sprague, William P. — Forty-second, Forty-third, Morgan.
- Stanbery, William. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Licking.
- Stanton, Benjamin. — Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Logan.
- Starkweather, David. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Stark.
- Stevenson, Job E. — Forty-first, Forty-second, Hamilton.
- St. John, Henry. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Seneca.
- Stokely, Samuel. — Twenty-seventh, Jefferson.
- Stone, Alfred P. — Twenty-eighth, Franklin.
- Storer, Bellamy. — Twenty-fourth, Hamilton.
- Storer, Bellamy (second). — Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Hamilton.
- Strader, Peter W. — Forty-first, Hamilton.
- Strong, Luther M. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Hardin.
- Stuart, Andrew. — Thirty-third, Jefferson.
- Swearingen, Henry. — Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Jefferson.
- Sweetzer, Charles. — Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Delaware.
- Sweny, George. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Crawford.
- Taft, Charles P. — Fifty-fourth, Hamilton.
- Taylor, Ezra B. — Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Trumbull.
- Taylor, Isaac H. — Forty-ninth, Carroll.
- Taylor, John L. — Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Ross.

- Taylor, Jonathan. — Twenty-sixth, Licking.
 Taylor, Vincent A. — Fifty-second, Cuyahoga.
 Tayler, Robert W. — Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Mahoning.
 Theaker, Thomas C. — Thirty-sixth, Belmont.
 Thompson, Albert C. — Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Scioto.
 Thompson, John. — Nineteenth, Ross.
 Thompson, John. — Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Columbiana.
 Thurman, Allen G. — Twenty-ninth, Ross.
 Tilden, Daniel R. — Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Portage.
 Tompkins, Cydnor B. — Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Morgan.
 Tompkins, Emmett. — Fifty-seventh, Franklin.
 Townsend, Amos. — Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Cuyahoga.
 Townshend, Norton S. — Thirty-second, Lorain.
 Trimble, Carey A. — Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Ross.
 Updegraff, Jonathan. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Jefferson.
 Upson, William H. — Forty-first, Forty-second, Summit.
 Vallandigham, Clement L. — Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Montgomery.
 Vance, John L. — Forty-fourth, Gallia.
 Vance, Joseph. — Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Champaign.
 Van Meter, John I. — Twenty-eighth, Pike.
 Van Trump, Philadelph. — Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Fairfield.
 Van Voorhis, Henry Clay. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Muskingum.
 Van Vorhes, Nelson H. — Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Athens.
 Vinton, Samuel F. — Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Gallia.
 Wade, Edward. — Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Cuyahoga.
 Wallace, Jonathan H. — Forty-seventh, Columbiana.
 Walling, Ansel T. — Forty-fourth, Pickaway.
 Warner, Adoniram J. — Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Washington.
 Warnock, William R. — Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Champaign.
 Warwick, John G. — Fifty-second, Stark.
 Watson, Cooper K. — Thirty-fourth, Seneca.
 Watson, David K. — Fifty-fourth, Franklin.
 Weaver, Walter L. — Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Clark.

- Webster, Taylor. — Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Butler.
Welch, John. — Thirty-second, Athens.
Welker, Martin. — Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Wayne.
Weller, John B. — Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth,
Butler.
White, Clinton A. — Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Brown.
White, Joseph W. — Thirty-eighth, Guernsey.
White, William J. — Fifty-third, Cuyahoga.
Whittlesey, Elisha. — Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-
first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Trum-
bull.
Whittlesey, William A. — Thirty-first, Washington.
Wickham, Charles P. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Huron.
Wilkins, Beriah. — Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Tuscarawas.
Williams, Elihu S. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Miami.
Wilson, George W. — Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Madison.
Wilson, John T. — Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Adams.
Wilson, William. — Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Licking.
Winans, James J. — Forty-first, Greene.
Wood, Amos E. — Thirty-first, Sandusky.
Woods, John. — Nineteenth, Twentieth, Butler.
Woodworth, Laurin D. — Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Mahoning.
Worcester, Samuel T. — Thirty-seventh, Huron.
Wright, John C. — Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth,
Jefferson.
Yoder, Samuel S. — Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Allen.
Young, Thomas L. — Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Hamilton.

The foregoing list embraces the names of 403 persons who were elected to or served in the Congresses from the date of the admission of the state to the Union, in 1803, up to and including the Fifty-sixth, ending March 4, 1901.

THE OHIO JUDICIARY.

MOSES M. GRANGER.

The committee in charge of these centennial proceedings asked me "to speak not exceeding twenty or twenty-five minutes," and to write a fuller article on the Judiciary of Ohio for publication as part of said proceedings.



MOSES M. GRANGER.

Time, therefore, will now and here only permit a brief outline of my subject matter followed by a fuller presentation of a few incidents of interest.

The constitution of 1802 provided for a Supreme Court with three judges to be elected by the Legislature for terms of seven years, "if they so long behave well"; directed a division of the state into three Common Pleas Circuits; the election by the Legislature of a president judge for each circuit, and of not more than three, nor less than two associate judges for each county, for terms of seven years "if so long they behave well"; and that a competent number of justices of the peace should be elected by the qualified voters in each township in the several counties to continue in office three years. After five years the Legislature was authorized to add a fourth judge to the Supreme Court, and to increase the number of circuits of the Common Pleas. When four supreme judges should be in office, they might divide the state into two circuits, within which any two judges might hold a court. The constitution directed the Supreme Court to hold a term once a year in each county. The Common Pleas terms were fixed by the Legislature; three terms each year in

each county. The associate judges could hold special terms at any time for probate business.

In 1804 the Legislature added a fourth judge to the Supreme Court; in 1810 it reduced the number to three; in 1816 again added a fourth judge. The Court continued to have that number of judges until on February 9, 1852, a new Court, under the constitution of 1851, began work. The number of common pleas circuits was from time to time added to as population increased and new counties were created. There were twenty circuits in 1851.

In December, 1809, the governor's message urged the Legislature to repeal the act of 1808. He argued that under that act only two judges would sit in each county, and, if they disagreed, the judgment complained of would necessarily be affirmed by the voice of only one judge. In practice this evil seldom, if ever, occurred. When the two judges on a circuit disagreed, on motion of either counsel, they reserved the case for hearing and decision by the whole Court sitting at the Capitol "in Bank," as it was called, pursuant to a statute enacted by the General Assembly.

The constitution of 1851, provided for a Supreme Court of five judges, elected by the people, for terms of five years; divided the state into nine common pleas districts, later increased to ten; each district, having more than three counties, contained three sub-divisions; each sub-division, by popular vote, chose one judge of common pleas for a term of five years. Under later legislation in each sub-division additional common pleas judges were chosen; so that now there are eighty judges of said Court.

In each county, each year, one judge of the Supreme Court with the common pleas judges of the district held one term of a "District Court," which took the place of the old "Supreme Court on the Circuit." The entire Supreme Court were required to hold a term beginning each year in January at the capitol. A probate judge, elected by the people in each county for a term of three years, took the place of the associate judges.

In 1873 an amendment of the constitution authorized the Legislature to provide, once in ten years, a Supreme Court Commission of five judges, to be nominated by the governor and

confirmed by the State Senate. Governor Hayes appointed the first commission, which sat for three years, 1876 to 1879; and Governor Foster a second commission of five judges which sat from April, 1883, to April 1885.

In 1884 the state was divided into seven circuits, in each of which the people elected three circuit judges for terms of six years. On February 9, 1885, this court took the place of the former District Court. An eighth circuit was added in 1887. In 1892 a sixth judge was added to the Supreme Court; his term and the term of each judge thereafter chosen for a full term, to continue six years.

Besides the courts I have named, from 1838 to February, 1853, one judge elected for seven years by the Legislature held the Superior and Commercial Court of Cincinnati; from 1848 to February, 1853, a like judge held the Superior Court of Cleveland; from April, 1854, a Superior Court of the city of Cincinnati has been held by three judges chosen by the city voters for terms of five years; from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1886, one judge — chosen by the voters of Montgomery County — for a five year term — held the Superior Court of Montgomery County; from March, 1857, to April, 1865, a like judge, chosen by the voters of Franklin County, held the Superior Court of Franklin County; and from March, 1852, to May, 1854, a like judge, chosen by the voters of Hamilton County, held the Criminal Court of Hamilton County.

Besides ordinary probate jurisdiction the Probate Court in each county had been clothed with power in many cases and proceedings not requiring a jury; with jurisdiction of jury cases for appropriation of property for public use, and with considerable minor criminal jurisdiction.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE AMONG THE JUDGES.

The act of April 15, 1803, directed the governor to commission one of the three judges elected by the General Assembly "chief judge," and provided that the other two, and all future judges should have precedence according to the respective dates of their commissions; when more than one commission was of

the same date, the judges to rank according to their respective ages.

The act of February 7, 1831, Vol. 29, p. 56, gave precedence according to date of commission, but provided that any judge re-elected for two or more terms in succession, should rank as of the date of his first commission; where two or more held commissions of the same date, they took rank according to their respective ages. The judge entitled to precedence over all others to be styled chief judge of said court.

The act of February 19, 1852, Vol. 50, p. 67, provided that the judge of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve (he not holding by appointment or election to fill a vacancy) should be the presiding or chief judge of said court.

The act of 1892, Vol. 89, p. 318, authorized the Court to divide itself into two divisions, each composed of three judges. The two judges having the shortest time to serve (not holding by appointment or election to fill a vacancy) shall preside in their respective divisions at all terms thereof. In case of the absence of either, the judge holding the next shortest term shall preside. The elder in service of the two chief justices shall preside at a sitting of the whole Court.

The commissions chose their own chief judges. Judge Josiah Scott, so chosen in February, 1876, declined to act. Judge Luther Day served during that year, and Judge William W. Johnson during term from February, 1877, to February, 1879. Judge Moses M. Granger, twice chosen by the unanimous vote of his four associates, served from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885. As his business required his presence in Zanesville a part of every week, by agreement the second commission took a recess from noon of every Friday, until noon of Monday; each judge doing a full week's work.

The statutes now require the Supreme Court to hold an annual term beginning on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January, at Columbus, Ohio. It may hold special or adjourned terms at such times and places as the judges or a majority of them shall, from time to time, determine; but if held elsewhere than in Columbus thirty days notice of time and place must be published in Columbus newspapers.

SALARIES PAID.

Section 19, Article 1, Constitution of 1802, forbade payment — before 1808 — of more than 1,000 dollars per year to any judge of the Supreme Court, or more than 800 dollars per year to any president judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The act of 1803 made said salaries 900 and 750 dollars, respectively.

The act of March 2, 1837, Vol. 35, p. 17, made the salaries of each judge of the Supreme Court 1,500 dollars per year; and that of each president judge of Common Pleas, 1,200 dollars.

The act of May 1, 1852, Vol. 50, p. 221, made the respective salaries 1,700 dollars and 1,500 dollars.

The act of January 24, 1867, Vol. 64, p. 9, made them 3,000 dollars and 2,500 dollars.

The act of March 18, 1887, made the respective salaries \$4,000 and \$2,500; the act of April 10, 1900, made them \$5,000 and \$2,500; and that of February 7, 1902, made them \$6,000 and \$2,500.

It is not now easy to picture for ourselves in thought the Ohio judiciary as they administered justice during the first decades of Ohio life. Many of them had been born and educated in the "Old Thirteen States;" some had graduated at Yale College and studied law at the noted law school of Judge Reeves in Litchfield, Connecticut; while others were almost self-made as students of the law. Within all Ohio, in those early years, the aggregate of law books did not number so many as may now be found in each leading law office in our county towns. Every lawyer judge traveled many hundreds of miles each year upon a circuit in which the best roads were very poor, and the most of them often impassable on wheels. The president judge of the Third (then the eastern) Circuit, began at Warren, Trumbull County, on the second Tuesday in March, and ended at Zanesville, Muskingum County, as soon after the fourth Tuesday in December, as the docket there would permit; but next before going to Zanesville, he had to sit at Marietta. If you look at the map you can trace him from Warren in Trumbull via New Lisbon in Columbiana, Steubenville in Jefferson, St. Clairsville in Belmont, and Marietta

in Washington, to Zanesville in Muskingum. Although the Ohio River bounded four of his counties, and a passage by boat was sometimes had, the navigation was too irregular to be relied upon. The president judges in the First and Second Circuits rode about equal distances. While the supreme judges numbered only three, their travel carried them once a year to every county in each of the three circuits. Members of the county bar traveled with, or met, the judges and lodged with, or near, them during term. The saddle bags carried Ohio Statutes, then small in bulk, Blackstone's Commentaries; sometimes Coke or Littleton; sometimes a volume or two of an English Law or Equity report; and a small "vade mecum" legal treatise, the name of which is now known to few of our profession.

Such a life made these judges thinkers. If riding alone, each had ample time and temptation to beguile the tedium of slow travel by putting to himself legal cases, questions and problems, and solving them upon principle. If in company of other judges, or lawyers, each would try to test or puzzle his companions, or to find entertainment, or profit, in discussing legal difficulties in which he, or his clients, were interested.

Out of this life those who were blessed with legal ability and judicial minds, grew to be great judges; during many years upon the bench caused right and justice to prevail within their jurisdictions, and left behind them, among lawyers and people, high reputations for ability and integrity.

Time here permits only mention of one of these. On February 10, 1810, when thirty-five legislative votes re-elected Francis Dunlevy, president judge of the First, or Cincinnati Circuit, of the Common Pleas, John McLean had thirty-three votes. On February 17, 1816, he was chosen, by the Legislature, one of four supreme judges, and sat upon our Ohio State Bench until 1822. Then President Monroe asked him to be the commissioner of the general land office. In 1823 the same president made him postmaster-general, in which office President John Quincy Adams continued him until 1829. Then President Jackson nominated him a justice of the United States Supreme Court. His great service there for thirty-two years was ended by his death in 1861;

it is well known to you all. He was one of those to whom I have referred as almost self-made lawyers and judges.

He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, on the eleventh day of March, 1785. In 1789, his father, a poor man with a large family, removed to the West, stopping first in Morgantown, Va., thence going to Nicholasville, Kentucky, and finally, in 1799, settled on a farm in Warren County, Ohio. John worked on the farm until sixteen years old; then received private instruction in the classics for two years, and, at eighteen, went to Cincinnati to study law. Meanwhile he supported himself by writing in the county clerk's office. In 1807 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practice at Lebanon, Warren County. From 1813 to 1816, he represented the Cincinnati District in Congress. In the latter year, at the age of thirty-one, he took his seat on the Supreme Bench of Ohio.

My study of the courts of those days was embarrassed by the fact that Ohio made no provision for publishing reports of cases decided in her courts until about 1824. The first official volume — First Hammond (Ohio) Reports — published in 1824, begins with a case decided on the circuit in August, 1821, and contains only six cases decided prior to December term, 1823. Benjamin Tappan, who was then president judge of the then Fifth Circuit from 1816 to 1823, afterwards published a small volume now known and referred to in our Ohio Digests as "Tappan's Report."

However, public records and a few references by one or two Ohio writers of history, enable me to tell you how, in its earliest years, the judiciary of Ohio maintained its constitutional position as a department of the state government, and thereby preserved the constitution itself from being converted into a cypher.

At the session begun in December, 1805, our Legislature passed an act relating to justices of the peace. Its fifth section so far extended their jurisdiction that no party to a suit in which more than twenty and not more than fifty dollars was in dispute could obtain a trial by jury. The twenty-ninth section provided that if any plaintiff suing on original writ in the Common Pleas did not recover more than fifty dollars, he must pay his own costs. In 1807, Calvin Pease, sitting as president judge in the Common

Pleas in Belmont and also in Jefferson, held said provisions of said sections unconstitutional and declared them null and void, because Section 8, Article 8, Ohio Constitution read "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." In the Supreme Court, to which one or more of said cases had been duly carried, the voices of Samuel Huntington and George Tod, judges, affirmed the rulings made by Judge Pease. When the General Assembly met at Chillicothe in December, 1807, the then acting governor (Thomas Kirker, the speaker of the Senate) in his message related said decisions and recommended that the Legislature make suitable provision for the trial of actions in which the issues concerned values between \$20 and more than \$50. The House at once referred the matter to a special committee. On January 4, 1808, it passed a resolution reported by said committee, reading thus:

Resolved, That the judges of the state are not authorized by the constitution to set aside an act of the Legislature by declaring the same unconstitutional and void.

The vote was ayes 18, noes 12. Although the committee continued to consult no further action was had at that session. On December 23, 1808, the House adopted resolutions impeaching Judge Pease by a vote of 35 to 11; and on the next day similar ones impeaching Judge Tod by 34 to 9. Judge Huntington, in October, 1808, had been elected governor, and had resigned his judgeship in order to enter upon his new office; so no resolution against him was presented.

The House directed Thomas Morris, Joseph Sharpe, James Pritchard, Samuel Marrett and Othniel Looker to act as managers of the prosecution during the trial before the Senate. Judge Pease at once filed answer admitting his decisions; averring that they were fully supported by constitutional law, and that it was his official duty to decide and adjudge as he had done, and pleading "not guilty." Judge Tod did the like. The Senate sat as a court of impeachment from within the last week in December until the end of the first week in February, 1809, but not continuously, nor for a whole day at a time, and then acquitted both judges.

The question involved was new to lawyers and people. Before 1630 in England, Lord Chief Justice Coke had said: "When an act of Parliament is against common reason, or repugnant, or impossible to be performed, the common law controls it, and adjudges said act to be void"; and about 1690, Lord Chief Justice Holt, quoting this, added, "Lord Coke said not an extravagant but a reasonable saying." These utterances had remained buried in old, seldom examined books. Few men living and acting in English America between 1775 and 1808, had any knowledge of them. Happily Judge Pease was among those few. The general impression was that an act of Parliament or of a Legislature overrode the courts and could only be neutralized by amendment, repeal or revolution. The Supreme Court of the United States, prior to 1807, had decided cases in each of which the constitutionality of a statute of the United States or of the state of Connecticut, had been questioned, but had adjudged said statutes constitutional. At February term, 1808, in the case of the United States vs. Judge Peters, 5 Cranch's Reports, pages 115 to 141, Chief Justice Marshall, the entire court concurring, adjudged an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in April, 1803, unconstitutional and void. The case will interest you while considering the Ohio impeachment cases of 1808-9. In January, 1803, Richard Peters, United States district judge for Pennsylvania, in a suit fully within the jurisdiction of his court, had made a decree distributing the proceeds of a judicial sale of the cargo of the ship *Active*. In 1803, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act declaring the decree so made by the United States Court, invalid, and directing the attorney general of the state to require payment of said sale moneys into the state treasury, and in case of refusal, to sue for them in a state court. Said act also "authorized and required the governor of Pennsylvania to protect the just rights of the state, in respect of the premises, by any further means and measures that he may deem necessary for the purpose, and also to protect the persons and properties of the defendants, Elizabeth Sargeant and Esther Waters, from any process whatever issued out of any Federal Court in consequence of their obedience to the requisition, so as aforesaid directed to be made to them by the attorney general

of this commonwealth." The moneys ordered distributed by Judge Peters' decree were in custody of said ladies as executrixes of their father, David Rittenhouse. The persons entitled, under said decree, to said moneys, applied to Judge Peters to issue the proper process to enforce payment according to his decree. This he declined to do. Then they applied to and obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States a mandamus to compel said judge to issue said process. Judge Peters, in his answer to said writ, said: "From prudential more than other motives, I deemed it best to avoid embroiling the government of the United States and that of Pennsylvania (if the latter government should choose to do so), on a question which has rested on my single opinion, so far as it is touched by my decree; and under the influence of this sentiment, I have withheld the process required. I entertained a hope that a Legislature succeeding that by which the act before mentioned was passed, would, under a more temperate view of the subject, have repealed it, and enabled and directed the executive of the state, or some other authority, to put this case in legal train of investigation; so that the final judgment and decree of the superior tribunal of the United States might have been in a proper course obtained."

The timidity of Judge Peters had delayed for five years the enforcement of a valid judicial decree. As the opinion of the Supreme Court of the Nation was not delivered until after January, 1808, the Ohio judges acted in 1806 and 1807 without its aid. In August, 1806, in an infant state, amid the yet thinly settled woodlands of Eastern Ohio, Calvin Pease, holding Common Pleas Court at St. Clairsville and at Steubenville, far from libraries, thought out the question. In 1807 Huntington and Tod affirmed his judgment. Notwithstanding excitement, the House consulted for almost one year before reporting articles of impeachment, although three-fourths of the body thought the judges guilty. The Senate gave more than one month to hearing and consideration. Itself a member of the legislative body, it in effect decided that the judicial power could annul a statute because it contravened the constitution.

The leaders in the attempt to impeach Judges Tod and Pease were among the ablest of the Ohioans of that time. One of the

managers, Thomas Morris, was subsequently elected a supreme judge; later a United States senator. Thomas Worthington, an earnest supporter of the charges, served for years as United States senator, and later as governor of the state. During 1807-8-9-10, the excitement in political quarters was intense. The impeaching resolutions were voted for by more than three-fourths of the House. The acquittal did not for more than a year destroy this intense feeling. Although the supporters of impeachment did not elect as large a majority in the House of 1809-10 as they held in that of 1808-9, they were able in January, 1810, to pass what was known as "The Sweeping Resolution." This vacated the offices of all the then judges of the Supreme Court, all president judges of the Common Pleas Circuits; and all the associate judges of Common Pleas in every county. It also vacated the offices of secretary of state, the auditor of state, and the treasurer of state. Another act provided for the election of new justices of the peace in every township.

This exercise of legislative power evidently "relieved the pressure." How did the people treat the accused judges? In October, 1808, the people elected Judge Huntington governor of the state; in October, 1810, Trumbull County sent Judge Tod to the State Senate; in February, 1810, the Legislature gave 28 votes for Judge Tod for president judge of Common Pleas, and in 1816 and 1823 elected and re-elected him to that office, in which he served for 14 years; in 1812 Trumbull County sent Judge Pease to the State Senate; and the State Legislature in 1815 and 1822 elected and re-elected him a judge of the Supreme Court, where he served for 14 years.

Ohio should always be proud of the conduct of her sons in the controversy I have now related to you. But she should award the laurel for that battle to her judiciary. They preserved the state constitution. Unless the courts can make null a legislative act not authorized by the constitution, that constitution would be valueless, because its provisions could not be enforced against the will of a bare majority in each house of the Legislature. I assume that a brief sketch of each of the three judges who so served our state, will interest you.

Calvin Pease was born in Suffield, Connecticut, September 9, 1776; studied law with Gideon Granger (who was postmaster-general from 1801 to 1814), and married his preceptor's sister; was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1798, and to our Territorial Bar at Marietta in October, 1800, where and when George Tod and Samuel Huntington were also admitted. On April 10, 1803, the Legislature elected him president judge of Common Pleas for the Third Circuit. He served until March 4, 1810, when he resigned. As already stated, he sat as a supreme judge of Ohio from 1816 to 1830, maintaining and deserving high reputation for ability, integrity and knowledge of legal principles. In person he was tall and well-made; in temperament, cheerful and agreeable. Tradition tells that he was noted also for his wit.

George Tod was born in Suffield, Connecticut, December 11, 1773; graduated at Yale in 1795; studied law at Judge Reeves' famous school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a member of the Bar of that State. He came to Ohio, and was, as already stated, admitted to the Bar at Marietta in October, 1800, and at once became prosecuting attorney of Trumbull County. He served as state senator from Trumbull County in 1804-5; and as supreme judge from 1806 to 1810; again as state senator in 1810-11. Was major and later colonel of the 19th Ohio Militia regiment in 1812-13-14, and served with credit at Fort Meigs and at Sackett's Harbor; sat as president judge of Common Pleas in the Third Circuit from 1815 to 1829. He died October 11, 1841. He was the father of David Tod, the war governor of Ohio, who was elected by 55,223 majority in October, 1861, and effectively supported President Lincoln during his entire term.

Samuel Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1765; graduated at Yale in 1795; practiced law at Norwich; was sent by owners of Western Reserve lands to examine their property; decided to live in Ohio; was admitted to the Bar at Marietta in 1800; represented Trumbull County in the constitutional convention of 1802; represented the same county in the State Senate 1803-4; was elected supreme judge April 2, 1803, and served until the fall of 1808, when he resigned in order to qualify

as governor of the state, in which high position he served two years. He died in February, 1817, at Painesville, Ohio. His family was old and of high repute in Eastern Connecticut. He was worthy of his parentage, and deserved and faithfully discharged the trusts awarded him by clients, by his fellow legislators, and by the people.

For almost half a century, from April, 1803, to February, 1852, beside each lawyer president judge of Common Pleas in each county, sat two or three "associate judges"—laymen—elected by the Legislature for terms of seven years. This office had been adopted from Pennsylvania. These associate judges formed a necessary part of the court at all times, and alone—as a general thing—transacted all business pertaining to an Orphans' or Probate Court. Each of them had a right to vote upon every decision—each of their votes being equal to that of the lawyer president judge.

In 1847 the president judge of the Muskingum Circuit was disabled by sickness for a full year. He wished to resign, but the Bar insisted that he should continue in office. So for that year the associate judges held all the terms. As there was only one lawyer judge in each circuit, no substitute for Judge Richard Stillwell could be obtained. The associates also sat alone in cases in which the president judge had been of counsel, or was otherwise interested.

At the last term in Muskingum, under the old constitution, in January, 1852, a question arose that resulted in an overruling of the opinion of the president judge by his associates. Numerous indictments under the liquor law of 1851 had been presented by the Grand Jury. The prosecuting attorney, who for many subsequent years was a distinguished lawyer, and served a full term as judge, had omitted a certain negative averment. Judge Corrington W. Searle, deciding a motion to quash one of said indictments, and following what had become a custom when such a question had been submitted, announced an opinion sustaining the motion as the judgment of the court without consulting either of his associates: and the noon hour having arrived, ordered a recess. The question involved, had been much discussed, not only in court, but among the people,

and temperance men were anxious that the prosecutions should be sustained. When court opened, in the afternoon, Judge Horatio J. Cox gave an opinion against the motion to quash. Judge Wilkin Reed then did the like. Judge Searle then said, "The Court being divided in opinion the motion is overruled." Hearing this, Judge Jacob P. Springer added, "I agree with the associate judges." Judge Searle docketed the decision, and soon after declared the court adjourned sine die; and the old court, with the old constitution, was dead. The question involved survived. Judge Richard Stillwell, during his first term under the new constitution, decided as the associates had done, but the Supreme Court, three judges concurring, agreed with Judge Searle, and reversed Judge Stillwell.

The list of associate judges contains the names of many men well known for their experience, good sense, good judgment and integrity. For 49 years they administered the laws regulating the administration of estates, partition of lands, etc., sensibly and justly.

[The foregoing was read on May 20, 1903, at Chillicothe, Ohio, as a part of the proceedings at the Centennial Celebration conducted under the management of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Pursuant to the request of that Society, I now add the following pages in completion of my paper on "The Ohio Judiciary—1803-1903."]

The decisions of Judges Pease, Tod and Huntington, as already stated, made our state constitution safe from injury at the will of bare legislative majorities. The unfortunate blunder made by the refusal of the constitutional convention, to vest in the governor a qualified veto power, compelled the courts to determine countless questionings about legislative action. The number of statutes and parts of statutes, denied validity by Ohio courts within the century, may be computed by the hundred. As no court could interfere to protect the citizen until action duly brought and submitted, the people of Ohio have been wronged — beyond my power to compute — by so-called statutes. It became a well known and recognized usage for judiciary committees in each House to report "without recommendation" bills, whose unconstitutionality was evident, and for the House to pass

them:—leaving the courts when duly invoked—to prevent further injury to the people. In November, 1903, the people can, if they will, well begin our second century by correcting the error of 1802, and securing the aid of the governor *before* any effect can be given to invalid legislation.

Another question of vast importance was presented to the Ohio judiciary. "By what tribunal, if any, could *final* decisions be made between state and national authority?"

In the constitutional convention of 1787, a Virginia member offered a resolution reading:

A national judiciary ought to be established with jurisdiction to hear and determine cases in which foreigners and citizens, a citizen of one state and a citizen of another state may be interested; cases which respect the collection of the national revenue; impeachments of national officers, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony.

The convention adopted it by a unanimous vote, and so worded Article III of the national constitution as to vest "the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish"; and to provide that "The judicial power shall extend to *all* cases, in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to *all* cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grant of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects; in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In *all* the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

The Eleventh amendment to the national constitution provided,

The judiciary power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted, against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

By express provision the national constitution extended the jurisdiction of the national courts to *all* cases and controversies above enumerated, except suits brought against any state by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state; and also by express provision authorized Congress to regulate the "Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

Unless an act of Congress should provide for bringing the final judgment of a state court, rendered in any of said enumerated cases, or controversies, into the National Supreme Court for review, much of Article III would be made of no effect.

Therefore, Congress made what is now Section 709, Revised Statutes of the United States, a law "of the land."

A final judgment, or decree, in any suit in the highest court of a state, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is claimed under the constitution, or any treaty, or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed, by either party, under such constitution, treaty, statute, commission or authority, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed, in a court of the United States; and the proceeding upon the reversal shall be the same, except that the Supreme Court may, at their discretion, proceed to a final decision of the case and award execution, or remand the same to the court from which it was removed. The Supreme Court may re-affirm, reverse, modify or affirm the judgment or decree of such state court, and may, at their discretion, award execution or remand the same to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

In *Woodward vs. Dartmouth College*, 4 Wheaton R. 518, the Supreme Court of the nation held that "the charter of a

private corporation is in nature of a contract between the state and the corporation, and no material change can be made in such act of incorporation, unless with the assent of the corporation, unless said power of change was reserved." In *Ohio vs. Commercial Bank of Cincinnati*, 7 Ohio (Hammond), Part 1, page 125, Ohio Supreme Court, by the voices of Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock and Justices Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright, (Judge Joshua Collett dissenting), followed the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, and adjudged that the state could not collect from the bank a larger tax than its charter reserved. This was "Ohio Doctrine" until *Bank v. Knoup, Treasurer*, 1 Ohio State Rep. 603, decided in 1853, by Judge John A. Corwin, Chief Justice William B. Caldwell, and Judges Thomas W. Bartley, Allen G. Thurman and Rufus P. Ranney concurring, overruled the old court. The last case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which in 1856, by the voices of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, and Justices John McLean, James M. Wayne, Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Grier and Benjamin R. Curtis (Justices John Catron, Peter V. Daniel and John A. Campbell dissenting), reversed the Ohio Court of 1853 and approved the old case in 7 Ohio Rep.

Pursuant to the act of Congress the National Supreme Court issued to the Ohio Supreme Court a mandate reversing the judgment of 1853 and ordering that court to enter and enforce said decree of reversal.

A motion to enter said mandate was submitted at December Term, 1856. Judge Joseph R. Swan, having been of counsel for the bank in the case prior to his election as judge, did not sit. Judge Josiah Scott, with whom concurred Judges Jacob Brinkerhoff and Ozias Bowen, held:

The questions arising in this case, and the opinion of this court upon them, were such as to bring it within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, unless we assume that that tribunal has no jurisdiction to review any decisions whatever of the state courts, or questions relating to the conflict of a state law with the constitution of the United States.

The theory upon which such a position must rest a majority of this court is not prepared to adopt. We do not mean to say that in case of clear usurpation by the Supreme Court of the United States, of an

authority and jurisdiction wholly unwarranted by the federal constitution, it would not be competent for this court, as a court of last resort in a sovereign state, to decline obedience to a mandate issued in the exercise of such usurped jurisdiction. But no such case is before us. On the contrary, the jurisdiction here claimed has been constantly exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States ever since the organization of the general government, with the general acquiescence of the state courts. In conformity, then, with what has heretofore been the uniform practice in this state, we direct the mandate to be entered.

Judge Thomas W. Bartley, on pages 343 and 344 of 6th Ohio State Reports, worded the syllabi of his dissenting opinion thus:

The provision of the constitution of the United States expressly conferring appellate jurisdiction on the Supreme Court does not authorize the exercise of appellate power to that tribunal over the state courts, but extends simply to appeals from the subordinate Federal courts."

There is no provision in the constitution from which a supervising power in the Supreme Court of the United States over the state courts can be derived by way of incident or implication.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not been constituted the exclusive tribunal of last resort, to determine all controversies in relation to conflicts of authority between the Federal Government and the several states of the Union.

The state courts and the federal courts are co-ordinate tribunals, having concurrent jurisdiction in numerous cases, but neither having a supervising power over the other; and where the jurisdiction is concurrent, the decision of that court, or rather of the courts of that judicial system, in which jurisdiction first attaches, is final and conclusive as to the parties.

Judge Bartley filled Volume 6 of Ohio State Reports from page 343 to page 448 in an attempt to support his said syllabi.

But he does not attempt to explain how the judicial power of the United States can be made to extend to and include *all cases* enumerated in Article III of the national constitution, unless its courts can draw to them and re-examine judgments and decrees of state courts that deny to citizens of the United States some right given or secured by that constitution; or attempt to enforce some state enactment that is in violation of said constitution.

Happily, the majority of the court maintained the true doctrine and held Ohio firmly within constitutional moorings. If the dissenting judge could have had his way, five years before South Carolina led the way into insane civil war, our state would have forbidden the enforcement within her limits of all United States laws and judgments not approved by a majority of our State Supreme Court.

Three years later — at Columbus in May, 1859 — the Ohio Supreme Court — amid intense popular excitement — once more saved our state.

Paragraph 3 of Section 2 of Article IV of the national constitution reads:

No person held to service, or labor, in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation, therein be discharged, from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

To enforce this constitutional provision Congress passed the act of February 12, 1793, approved by President Washington, and the act of September 18, 1850, approved by President Fillmore. The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Frigg. v. Pennsylvania*, 16 Peters 539, in 1842, unanimously decided that the law of 1793 was constitutional; and in 1858, in *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 Howard, U. S. Reports 506, held the act of 1850 constitutional in all of its provisions, the whole court concurring. On April 15, 1859, Simon Bushnell was found guilty under an indictment framed under said act of 1850, and was sentenced by the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, to sixty days imprisonment in the jail of Cuyahoga County from and after May 11, 1859, and to pay a fine of \$600 and the costs of prosecution.

Counsel for Bushnell applied to Ohio Supreme Court at Columbus and a writ of habeas corpus brought the case and the accused before that tribunal, "to inquire into the cause of such imprisonment."

A long line of decisions had defined the limits within which the inquiring court could act, and an Ohio statute read:

If it appear that the person, alleged to be restrained of his liberty, is in custody of an officer under process issued by a court or magistrate, or by virtue of the judgment or order of a court of record, and that the court or magistrate has jurisdiction to issue the process, render the judgment or make the order, the person shall not be discharged by reason of any informality, or defect in the process, judgment, or order.

If the so-called "Fugitive Slave Act," passed September 18, 1850, was constitutional, all admitted that the prisoner was legally held under the sentence, judgment and writ of the United States District Court at Cleveland.

No one disputed the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had unanimously, within the year, decided that said law was constitutional in all of its provisions.

Chief Justice Joseph R. Swan, and Judges Josiah Scott and William V. Peck, held that, on such a question, the decision of the National Supreme Court was binding upon the state court, and they remanded the prisoner to the Cleveland jail.

Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff thought that the indictment was defective and for that, and for some other reasons, favored a discharge of the prisoner.

Judge Milton Sutliff refused to be bound by the repeated and unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law; decided for himself that said act was unconstitutional and invalid, and voted to discharge the prisoner.

If a majority of the Ohio court had concurred with him; if either Peck, Scott or Swan had voted with Brinkerhoff and Sutliff, Governor Salmon P. Chase held himself ready to use the Ohio militia in resistance to the United States authority, and to prevent the enforcement of the decree of the United States Court. This would have placed Ohio in June, 1859, where South Carolina and her allies were in 1861, so far as concerned constitutional principles.

Judge Joseph R. Swan had been elected in 1854 by more than 77,000 majority. On May 1, 1859, he was expecting re-nomination and re-election. The intense anti-slavery feeling prevalent in Ohio later in that month, assured him that, unless

he would join in defying the Supreme Court of the United States, and in preventing the enforcement within Ohio of the Fugitive Slave Law, he could neither be re-nominated nor elected. The same feeling assured Judges Scott and Peck, that their concurrence with Chief Justice Swan would make improbable their own re-nomination in succeeding years.

Grandly did they maintain judicial independence and integrity. Bravely did they do their whole duty. They firmly held Ohio to her place in the Union.

On September 15, 1858, in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas, at Jonesboro, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln said:

Let me ask you why many of us, who are opposed to slavery upon principle, give our acquiescence to a fugitive slave law? Why do we hold ourselves under obligations to pass such a law, and abide by it when it is passed? Because the constitution makes provision that the owners of slaves shall have the right to reclaim them. Now, on what ground would a member of Congress, who is opposed to slavery in the abstract, vote for a fugitive slave law, as I would deem it my duty to do? Because there is a constitutional right which needs legislation to enforce it. And, although it is distasteful to me, I have sworn to support the constitution; and having so sworn, I cannot conceive that I do support it, if I withhold from that right any legislation to make it practical.

Amid the excited feeling of 1859, Chief Justice Swan was retired to private life because he so bravely did his duty. But Abraham Lincoln's teaching so far corrected party sentiment that he was chosen president in 1860, and Judge Josiah Scott re-elected in 1861.

Each of the three judges, who so bravely, nobly and effectively served their country, should ever be held in most honorable memory by our people.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL SWAN was born December 28, 1802, in Oneida County, New York. He received a classical education at Aurora in that state, and there began to study law. He came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1824, and continuing study in the office of his uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, was soon admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin County from 1830 until in 1834 the Legislature elected him president judge of the Twelfth Circuit then consisting of Champaign, Clark, Delaware,

Franklin, Logan, Madison and Union Counties. He was re-elected in 1841 but resigned in 1845; formed the noted law firm of Swan and Andrews (John W. Andrews, the junior member) and practiced with energy and success until 1854. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise passed in May of that year aroused the country. Although Ohio, in October, 1853, had chosen William Medill, Democrat, governor by a plurality exceeding 61,000 votes, in October, 1854, Judge Swan — Republican — or “anti-Nebraska candidate,” was elected supreme judge by a majority of more than 77,000 votes.

“On the bench of the Supreme Court” (I quote from John W. Andrews, Allen G. Thurman and R. A. Harrison) “he fully sustained his earlier reputation as a judge, and probably held as high a place in the estimation of the bench, the bar and the public, as has ever been reached by any one of the many distinguished men who have adorned our judicial history. Wise, patient, firm, impartial, courteous, he never lost sight of the dignity of his high office, to which he brought unusual native vigor of mind, large stores of learning, untiring industry, and the most conscientious regard for the rights of litigants, and abhorrence of all injustice and wrong.”

I have told you how and why unusual political excitement prevented his renomination and election. Its injustice did not disturb him. Not long afterwards an appointment to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench, and also a Republican nomination as a candidate therefor was tendered him. But after leaving the bench in February, 1860, he never renewed the active practice of his profession, nor accepted a judicial position. In 1836 he published the treatise entitled, “A Treatise on the Law Relating to the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace, Etc.,” of which eleven editions were published during his life time and a twelfth prepared by him. That was published after his death. Ohio editors have since prepared and published other editions. Quoting again from Andrews, Thurman and Harrison, I add: “This has probably proved to be the most useful book ever published in Ohio. Its circulation has been immense among the successive generations of justices of the peace in every township in the state, lawyers, county officers, judges and business

men, in other states as well as our own; and it has been a model for similar works elsewhere. The influence of such a book, circulating in every neighborhood, and among all classes, in shaping the characters of the people, and inculcating a reverence for law, can hardly be overestimated."

In 1850-51 Judge Swan represented Franklin County in the second constitutional convention of Ohio, and rendered valuable service as a member of the committee on the judicial department, and of the committee on public debts and public works. An act relating to the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and another relating to wills, passed by the General Assembly of Ohio in 1840, were drafted by Judge Swan. But few amendments of these statutes have been found necessary.

Four general revisions of Ohio Statutes were made by Judge Swan. Of these the code commissioners of 1880 wrote, "Perhaps no other man — with the material before him, and in the absence of all power to change it, would have been able to produce a collation of our statutes so admirable in all that pertains to the work of an editor, as Swan's statutes of 1841. In 1854-55, 1860 and 1868 he performed the same task of collating and arranging the statutes in force."

In 1843 he published his "Guide to Executors and Administrators; Swan's Pleading and Precedents" — one volume in 1845, a second in 1850. In 1860 appeared "Swan's Pleadings and Precedents Under the Code." Of this Andrews, Thurman and Harrison wrote: "The bench and bar of Ohio were largely influenced by it, and led to construe the code in the spirit of the code itself; and as a consequence questions of pleading and practice brought before the Supreme Court of Ohio under the code, which in the state of New York fill many volumes, would not altogether make one volume of the size of the Ohio State Reports." I continue quoting: "His private life was in all respects in keeping with, and worthy of the place which he held in the estimation of the public. In every station, and always, he was the same quiet, upright, conscientious, patriotic, Christian man, loving home, friends, neighbors and country, and finding in them and the duties claimed by them, a means of preparation for, and foretaste of that life to come which Christianity reveals.

His name will live in our history; and as long as the Common Law of England shall constitute the basis of our jurisprudence Joseph Rockwell Swan will be held in grateful remembrance by the bar and people of Ohio."

He died at his home in Columbus on December 18, 1884.

JOSIAH SCOTT was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1803, on his father's farm, about three miles from Cannonsburg—the seat of Jefferson College where he was educated under the celebrated Dr. McMillen. He lived at home, walking to and from college. In 1821 he graduated with the highest honors of his class. For a time he taught a classical school in Richmond, Va. Later he returned to Cannonsburg and acted as a tutor in the college while he studied law. In 1830 he moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, and there began to practice law. In 1840-41 he represented Crawford, Delaware and Marion Counties in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1851 he made his home at Hamilton, Butler County, and practiced there until in October, 1856, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court for the term that began on February 9, 1857. His predecessor, Judge Ranney, having resigned after October 11, 1856, Governor Chase named Judge Scott for the vacant place. He was re-elected in 1861 and 1866, but declined to be again a candidate in 1871. In 1872 he resumed practice at Bucyrus, but accepted from Governor Hayes a seat on the first Supreme Court Commission, where he served until February, 1879. In February, 1876, his associates elected him chief judge, but he declined to accept it. Being in feeble health when his term on the Commission ended he did not resume practice; and died on June 15, 1879. He was twice married, and was survived by his widow and by a son and two daughters, all children of his first wife. The life of Judge Scott was active and useful; and was distinguished for its purity. He possessed remarkable traits of character; was a profound thinker, and an able jurist. He was noted for his mathematical attainments, and his hours of recreation were frequently spent in solving abstruse problems in the higher mathematics. His judicial opinions are in Volumes 5 to 21, inclusive, and in Volumes 27, 28, 30, 32 and 33, Ohio State

Reports. I have quoted freely from a sketch prepared by his brother judges.

WILLIAM VIRGIL PECK was born at Cayuga, New York, on April 16, 1804. His father died in the following September, and in October his mother returned to their former home in Litchfield, Connecticut. He there attended the common schools; then Pierce Academy and later South Farms Academy, until, at twelve years of age, he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1824 he entered the famous law school at Litchfield, then conducted by Judge Gould, and graduated in 1826. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the office of Judge Bellamy Storer. In 1827 he opened his own office in Portsmouth, where, on June 8, 1830, he married Miss Mary Ann Cook. He soon acquired high reputation and a profitable practice. In February, 1847, Ohio Legislature elected him president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Seventeenth Circuit. In October, 1851, at the first election under the second constitution, the voters of the second sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Scioto and Vinton Counties, made him its sole judge. They re-elected him in 1856 for a five-year term, but he resigned and took his seat on the supreme bench in February, 1859, having, in October, 1858, defeated Judge Thomas W. Bartley. In 1863 he declined to be a candidate for another term. In 1864 he returned to Portsmouth, but did not resume practice. He died there on December 30, 1877; his wife — the mother of his many children, — having preceded him on the eleventh day of the same month. The History of Scioto County, by Captain N. W. Evans, tells us that "of his contemporaries at the bar none ever spoke of him as a lawyer and a judge except in terms of highest commendation. As a common pleas judge he was considered the superior of all who came before; and since his time there has not been his equal." His opinions as a supreme judge are in Volumes 8 to 14, both included, of Ohio State Reports.

The limits of my paper will not permit special notice of all Ohio supreme judges, but I will select a few. One of these is CHARLES ROBERT SHERMAN, whose sons — WILLIAM TECUMSEH, as a general, and JOHN, as a statesman, attained the highest

rank in both state and nation. The judge was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 26, 1788. He received the best educational advantages of his day; studied law under his father, Taylor Sherman, and Judge Chapman, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1810. He married Mary Hoyt in May of that year; traveled via Pittsburg, Wheeling and Zanesville to Lancaster, Ohio; decided to settle there; and in 1811, with wife and infant child, rode on horseback through the wilderness to their new home. The war with England began in 1812, and he, as major of the Fairfield regiment, was active in filling the county quota for the army at Detroit. An old lawyer, who knew him well, wrote: "Established permanently at Lancaster he rapidly rose to eminence as a polished and eloquent advocate, and as a judicious, reliable counselor at law; few men were his equals, and fewer still his superiors, in Ohio or out of it." The same lawyer wrote of early Ohio practice thus: "During the pioneer years of Ohio its lawyers were obliged to make extensive circuits; they were accustomed to accompany the courts from county to county. They rode together in primitive style; their saddle-bags stuffed with papers, documents, briefs, law books, clothing and peradventure some creature delectation also. They were exposed to the same inclemencies and impediments in travel; they lodged together at the same inns, or taverns, messed at the same table, slept in the same rooms, and were not unfrequently coerced by twos into the same bed. Free, jovial, genial, manly and happy times they were, when after a hard-fought field-day of professional antagonisms in court, the evening hours were crowded with social amenities, and winged with wit and merriment, with pathos, sentiment and song." * * * "At these symposiums of recreation—and they were held wherever the courts used to meet—Charles R. Sherman was always the most welcome of companions. Thus endowed and so associated he became known as a leading and popular people's lawyer from the Ohio to Lake Erie."

In 1823 the Legislature elected him a supreme judge, and placed him on the same bench with Calvin Pease, Jacob Burnet and Peter Hitchcock. His opinions, in the early volumes of Hammond's Ohio Reports, are clear, compact, comprehensive, in-

tuitive, logical, complete and conclusive. I quote from the same lawyer, who added: "He won upon the bench, as he did at the bar, the affection and confidence of his associates. They esteemed him for his gentle and genial nature, for the brilliant flashes of his mind and the solid strength of his judgment; above all for the stainless integrity of his character as a judge and as a man." In June, 1829, when about to open court at Lebanon, Warren County, a virulent disease attacked him suddenly and caused almost immediate death on the twenty-fourth day of the month. No man in our state was more generally and sincerely mourned.

I cannot tell of Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock in better words than those written by Judge William Lawrence when officially noting the termination of the court under the constitution of 1802, on February 9, 1852.

PETER HITCHCOCK was born October 19, 1781, at Cheshire, Connecticut; graduated at Yale College in September, 1801; was admitted to the bar of his native state in March, 1803; removed to Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, in June, 1806, where he continued to reside, engaged in the practice of his profession, except when officially employed; was elected to the House of Representatives in 1810, and served one term; was elected to the Senate of Ohio in 1812, where he served two years; again elected in 1815, and during the session of 1815-16 presided over that body as speaker; was elected in 1816 a representative to Congress, in which capacity he served two years; again elected a member of the Ohio Senate in 1833, and during the session of 1834-35, a second time presided over that body as speaker; and finally was elected a member of the convention which framed the new constitution of Ohio, while he was yet chief judge of the Supreme Court of the state.

In all these various offices he acted a prominent and distinguished part, alike honorable to himself and to his country, with the history of which he is so identified, that his services will be appreciated and his fame remembered as long as that history shall endure. As a jurist his services were still more pre-eminent. For twenty-eight years he was a judge of the Supreme Court — the longest period of service rendered by any judge on that

bench. His terms of service were as follows: He was commissioned as a judge of the Supreme Court February 5, 1819, in place of Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, resigned, and served seven years. He was again commissioned February 1, 1826, to take effect February 5, 1826, the date of the expiration of his first term, and served seven years. He was again commissioned March 7, 1835, in place of Hon. John C. Wright, resigned, and served seven years. He was again commissioned February 16, 1845, and served until February 9, 1852, when his term ceased by the operation of the new constitution, about one week before the expiration of the full term for which the General Assembly had elected him.

He was chief judge six years; during 1831-32-33 and in 1849, 1850-51-52 until February 9. Two Ohio colleges — Marietta and Western Reserve — honored him with the degree of LL. D.

Distinguished for his profound learning, his vast and varied attainments, his unsullied integrity, his long, laborious and useful services to the public, and for his extensive experience as a judge, in which capacity he was master of the law; with the confidence of the bar and the people, he retired from the high office of chief justice at the age of seventy years, enjoying in an eminent degree "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

He died on the eleventh day of May, 1853, at Painesville, Ohio. Throughout his career he was a generous benefactor of benevolent enterprises.

REUBEN WOOD was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1792. He served in the War of 1812-15 as captain of Vermont volunteers. He later studied law, came to Cleveland, Ohio, and began practice there about 1820. From 1825 to 1828 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1830 the Legislature elected him president judge of the Third Common Pleas Circuit; and on February 17, 1833, the same body made him a Supreme Court judge; to which office he was re-elected in 1839, and served until 1846. In October, 1850, he was elected governor of Ohio. The second constitution terminating his term before its two years had passed, he was again elected in October, 1851, and was the first governor under that constitution. The Democratic national convention sitting at Baltimore in 1852 discussed the nomination

of Governor Wood for the presidency, but unfortunately selected Franklin Pierce. If Reuben Wood had been president in 1853-54, his sound sense would have prevented the silly and disastrous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and perhaps have thereby saved our country from the Civil War of 1861-65. In 1853 Judge Wood resigned the governorship, and accepted a consulship at Valparaiso, Chile, where the climate favored his restoration to health. In 1855 he resigned, returned to Ohio, retired from public life, and, on October 2, 1864, died at Rockport, Cuyahoga County. His judicial opinions are in volumes six to fifteen — both included — Ohio Reports.

RUFUS PUTNAM RANNEY was born at Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, on the thirteenth day of October, 1813. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. The family removed to Portage County, Ohio, in 1824. There — then a western frontier settlement, the means of public instruction were limited. They had brought some standard books from Massachusetts. His active, penetrating intellect aroused within him a desire to get an education. By manual labor, and teaching in backwoods schools, he earned enough to enter an academy where in a short time he prepared himself for college. By chopping cordwood he earned the money to enter Western Reserve College, then at Hudson, but for want of means he could not complete the college course. At the age of twenty-two, in the law office of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin Wade he began to study law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1836. Mr. Giddings began his long career in Congress, and upon Mr. Wade's suggestion the law firm of Wade and Ranney was formed, and soon became the leading one in Northeastern Ohio. In 1845 Wade became president judge of the Common Pleas, and in 1851 entered the United States Senate. In 1846 Ranney removed to Warren in Trumbull County. His party — the Democratic — nominated him for Congress in 1846 and 1848 in a district in which it was hopelessly in the minority; but in 1850 Trumbull and Geauga Counties — though heavily Whig — chose Ranney a delegate to the second constitutional convention, where he served with distinction on the committees on the judiciary, on revision, on amendments and some others. His associates on the judiciary

committee were Henry Stanbery, Joseph R. Swan, William S. Groesbeck, and William Kennon. In 1892 a committee of the Ohio bar, composed of Allen G. Thurman, Richard A. Harrison, Jacob D. Cox, F. E. Hutchins and Samuel E. Williamson, thus wrote of his work and standing in that convention :

Although he was then a young man he was soon recognized as one of the leading members of the convention. In this body of distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen, there were few members who had as thorough knowledge of political science, constitutional law, political and judicial history and the principles of jurisprudence as Judge Ranney displayed in the debates of the convention. There was no more profound, acute and convincing reasoner on the floor of the convention, and in the committee rooms his suggestions and enlightened mind were invaluable. The amended constitution conforms very nearly to the principles and provisions advocated by him.

In March, 1851, the General Assembly elected him a supreme judge to succeed Judge Avery; and in October of the same year the people elected him a member of the new Supreme Court. The terms were distributed by lot and the full five years fell to him. In October, 1856, Judge Josiah Scott, Republican, was chosen, and later in the year Judge Ranney resigned, and began law practice at Cleveland in the firm of Ranney, Backus and Noble. In 1859 he was Democratic candidate for governor, but the Republican candidate, William Dennison, was elected. In 1862 both parties went to Ranney, Backus and Noble for their candidates for Supreme Court judge, and that year Franklin T. Backus, Republican, was defeated by his Democratic partner. But the attractions and demands of a large Northern Ohio practice soon induced Judge Ranney to finally leave the bench. He resigned on February 23, 1865, and renewed the practice of law at Cleveland. The demands upon his professional services were more than he could comply with; but the needs of a man or woman in difficulty or distress were more likely to secure his devoted services than the offer of a large fee. Toward the close of his life he gradually withdrew from the practice of his profession; but the urgent solicitation of some old friend, or an attack upon some important constitutional or legal principle, drew him occasionally from his library to the court room, where his partici-

pation in a case never failed to bring together an audience of lawyers eager to learn from him the art of forensic reasoning, of which he was a consummate master, and to be entertained and instructed by his sympathy and familiarity with the more recent advances in the science of jurisprudence.

When the Ohio Bar Association was organized in 1881 he was made its first president. He devoted much of his time for several years to placing "The Case School of Applied Science" at Cleveland upon a firm foundation, and providing for it adequate buildings and equipment. I quote again from the committee of lawyers:

Judge Ranney was a man of great simplicity of character; wholly free from affectation and assumption. He could have attained the highest standing in any pursuit or station requiring the exercise of the best intellectual and moral qualities; but his ambition was chastened and moderate, and he seemed to have no aspirations for official place or popular applause. While always dignified he was a genial and companionable man, of fine wit and rare humor. While on the bench his most distinguished trait was his grasp of general principles, in preference to decided cases. He never ran to book shelves for a case which had some resemblance to that in hand; perceiving, as he did, that the resemblance is frequently misleading.

Judge Ranney had those qualities of simplicity, directness, candor, solidity, strength and sovereign good sense which the independent and reflective life of the early settlers of the western country fostered. He was a personal force whose power was profoundly felt in the administration of justice throughout the state. He made a deep and permanent impression on the jurisprudence of Ohio.

He died at his home in Cleveland on the sixth day of December, 1891. As a man, as a lawyer, as a judge, and as a statesman, he left a record without a blemish; a character above reproach; and a reputation as a jurist and statesman which but few members of the bar have attained.

WILLIAM WHITE was born in England on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1822. His parents died in his early childhood, and he came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1831 with an uncle. When twelve years old he was apprenticed for nine years to a cabinet maker. After six years service he bought his remaining time, his master accepting the boy's notes for the purchase money.

Having paid these out of his later earnings, he diligently attended Springfield schools, principally the high school, working at his trade during vacations and other spare time. He studied law under William A. Rodgers, an eminent lawyer of Clark County, teaching school at intervals for his necessary expenses. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and was his preceptor's partner until Mr. Rodgers became judge of Common Pleas in February, 1852. In 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clark County, and was thrice re-elected. In 1856 the bar nominated him for common pleas judge and he was chosen, over the two party candidates, by a large majority. The vote of Clark County was cast, almost unanimously, for him. In 1861 he was re-elected. Judge Hocking H. Hunter having on February 9, 1864, resigned as supreme judge, Governor John Brough the next day appointed William White to fill the vacancy. In 1864, 1868, 1873 and in 1878 the people elected and re-elected him to the same office. Early in 1883 he was nominated, by President Arthur, and confirmed by the Senate, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, but his illness prevented acceptance by him. He died on March 12, 1883. On the fourteenth of that month the Ohio State Bar Association, and other members of the bar, met in the Supreme Court room at Columbus. Judge Rufus P. Ranney, president of the association, appointed Richard A. Harrison, Allen G. Thurman, William H. West, W. W. Boynton, William J. Gilmore, Henry C. Noble, Durbin Ward, Michael A. Daugherty and John W. Herron, a committee "to draft a memorial and resolutions concerning the character and public services of Chief Justice William White."

They made a report, by Richard A. Harrison, which the meeting unanimously approved and adopted; the Supreme Court made it a part of their record, and by their order it was printed in full on pages 7 to 12, both included, in Volume 38, Ohio State Reports.

I quote a few paragraphs:

Judge White's simple and modest manners, his kindness of nature, his warm social impulses, his unvarying courtesy, his almost unexampled regard for the feelings and rights of others, his charity for human frailties, and his never failing patience towards all men, endeared him to every-

one who knew him. These characteristics, as well as the manner in which he discharged the duties of his great office, made him a favorite with the bar, as well as with all ranks and conditions of men. Both the bar and the public manifested their admiration, esteem, confidence and gratitude toward him, by renominating without opposition, and re-electing him, as often as his term of office expired.

He was a wise and honest citizen. His neighbors, without exception, regarded him as a loving friend. He took pleasure in aiding them with his wise counsels, and his charities were bestowed with a free hand. Those who have known him from boyhood affirm that he never had a personal enemy. His personal character was of the highest order. Exemplary rectitude and wise sobriety adorned his whole life. He was the very soul of honor in all the relations of life. He was unpretentious in all his acts and was another illustration of the truism that unpretending characters are rarely deficient.

To say that he was patient, diligent and thorough in the investigation of causes, is simply to state what is attested by his opinions recorded in twenty volumes of Ohio State Reports. These will constitute for all time an enduring monument of his sound, discriminating judgment, and his fidelity and eminence as a jurist. He aided in solving many constitutional questions of the highest moment. His reported decisions touch almost every branch of the law. They have always been, and will ever be regarded with the highest respect, because they bear internal evidence that they are the results and products of exhaustive legal research by a strong, logical, penetrating mind, and of a man of the sternest integrity and strictest impartiality.

Judge White has left, for all time, an enduring and elevating impression upon the jurisprudence and judicial history of the state, and he has added much to the distinction of her Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge White has left to the profession of the bar, from which he was promoted to the highest honor which a lawyer can receive from the state, a lesson and an example worthy of following; and although he left but a small estate to his widow and children, he left them the rich heritage of an unsullied name, and the record of a life devoted to the service of his fellow men.

He was married in 1847 to Miss Rachel Stout, whose parents were among the early settlers of Springfield. She, with one son and two daughters, survive him. The son, Charles R. White, served as judge of common pleas, in the Clark County sub-division, from May, 1885, until his death in 1890.

The Ohio judge who sat upon an Ohio bench longer than any other man is still living. Because of that fact, I depart from the rule that has limited my biographical sketches to judges who

have ended life here, and briefly tell you of WILLIAM HUGH FRAZIER.

He was born in Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, on March 11, 1826. His father, George Frazier, a native of Kent County, Maryland, was a farmer and magistrate in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he had married Miss Bethiah Randall, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. William was reared on the farm, and attended school in Hubbard, until in 1838 his parents removed to Guernsey County, Ohio. There, until he became of age, he attended common schools in winter and worked on the farm in summer. He then entered Madison College, at Antrim, Guernsey County, spending vacations at home in farm work. After two years at the college he studied law under his elder brother, Henry, until on May 17, 1852, he was admitted to the bar at Coshocton, Ohio. He at once began to practice at Sarahsville, Noble County, Ohio, in partnership with his brother, who died within a year thereafter. In 1858 William removed to Caldwell, the new county seat. In 1865 — for about one year — James S. Foreman was his partner there. Thereafter he practiced alone. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble County, and was re-elected for five successive terms. In 1866 Noble County in convention unanimously supported him for nomination as common pleas judge, but Moses M. Granger was nominated and elected. Although assured of renomination and re-election early in 1871 Judge Granger announced his intention to resign after the then coming September. He did so, and Governor Hayes appointed William Hugh Frazier to fill the vacancy on October 9, 1871. The people elected and re-elected him in 1871, 1876 and 1881. In November, 1884, they elected him one of the three circuit judges for the Seventh or Eastern Ohio Circuit, which extended from Lake Erie to Washington County. Judge Frazier drew the four year term, but was re-elected for the full six year term in 1888 and 1896. He retired from the bench February 9, 1901, having served as judge almost thirty years. He was married November 30, 1855, to Miss Minerva E. Staats, who died on November 10, 1898. Four daughters and one son survive her. The son, L. B. Frazier, is a lawyer practicing in Caldwell.

The bar and people of Eastern Ohio hold Judge William H. Frazier in high honor and regard; due to him because of the purity and rectitude of his life as a man, and the ability, industry and impartiality with which he served them as a judge for so many years. Only three Ohio judges have exceeded twenty-five years; John McLean, 32 years (26 of them on a United States bench); Peter Hitchcock, 28 years; William Hugh Frazier, 29 years and 8 months.*

Historic references to "The Twelve Judges" of England, as well as the English Common Law numbering of its jury, has made us familiar with the number "twelve" in connection with the judiciary. I have briefly outlined for you the lives and services of twelve of the Ohio judges of 1803-1903, and submit them as illustrations of that judiciary. Many others could be added from the probate courts, the superior courts, the common pleas courts, the circuit courts, and from the supreme bench, but I have no right to convert my centennial paper into an Ohio judicial biographical dictionary.

After one-third of the century had passed, Joseph Vance, governor of Ohio, in his inaugural address on December 13, 1836, said:

I have again and again, whilst on business in eastern cities, heard our judiciary spoken of in terms that made me proud that I was a citizen of Ohio. "No collusion or fraud, sir," said an eminent merchant of one of our eastern cities, "can stand before your judiciary." This is the character, gentlemen, that causes capital to seek employment here; that gives security to our rights and value to our property.

When the first half century was near its close, in April, 1852, Judge William Lawrence, noted for long service in the National House of Representatives, and in other public positions and trusts, and high in rank at the bar, wrote of the Supreme Court that had adjourned *sine die* on January 16, 1852:

This court has from its commencement been composed of judges distinguished for learning, talents and integrity. Its decisions, on the circuit and in bank, now (1852) comprise twenty volumes of Reports—

* Judge H. H. Leavitt sat as United States judge thirty-six years and eight months

a fund of judicial learning, characterized by profound research, and luminous exposition, not only invaluable to the profession in Ohio, but which will leave its impress upon the science of law, wherever that science is known and understood.

The bench of Ohio of 1803-1903 made to other high departments of national and state service the following contributions:

Eight governors of Ohio, for terms aggregating twenty-two years; three justices of the United States Supreme Court for terms aggregating forty years; one secretary of state; two attorney-generals; one secretary of war; and two postmaster-generals of the United States for terms aggregating twenty-one years; one governor-general of the Philippines, still in office; nine United States senators, for terms aggregating seventy-six years; thirty-nine members of the National House of Representatives, for terms aggregating one hundred and fifty-two years. The histories of State and Nation tell that they faithfully and effectively performed the duties of their respective posts.

Ohio, may, rightfully, be proud of her judiciary and of its record for its first hundred years.

So long as her people will insure the independence of her courts by wise laws; and maintain their character by always refusing nominations and votes to unfit candidates for judicial office, they will make secure their own lives, liberties and property. May 1903-2003 find all as safe as they are now!

I think that Ohio lawyers will be glad to read a list of Ohio-judges and therefore try to furnish one. It is impracticable for me to learn the names and years of service of the probate judges of Ohio's eighty-eight counties, so I omit them and also their predecessors, the associate judges of common pleas from 1803 to 1852. Although judges of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and the judges of the district and circuit courts of the United States who have served in Ohio are not literally and strictly members of "Ohio Judiciary," I include them in this appendix.

In making my list of common pleas judges I have used the same names and dates as are in "The Ohio Hundred Year Book, 1803-1902," except such as I have found to be incorrect. I have had no means of testing the accuracy of the great majority of them.

THE TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Samuel Holden Parsons, from April, 1788, to November 1789. (a.)
Drowned.

James Mitchell Varnum, from April, 1788, to February, 1789. (b.)
Died.

John Cleves Symmes, from February 19, 1789, to April, 1803.

George Turner, from September 8, 1789, to February, 1798. Resigned.

Rufus Putnam, from January, 1790, to October, 1796. Resigned.

Joseph Gilman from November, 1796, to April, 1803.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., from February 12, 1798, to April, 1803.

(a) John Armstrong was appointed at the same time as Parsons and Varnum, but he declined to accept.

(b) On August 18, 1789, William Barton was nominated and confirmed in place of Judge Varnum, but he declined to accept, and then George Turner was made judge.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT: KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, OHIO AND TENNESSEE.

John Baxter, of Tennessee, 1867 to 1870.

Halmon H. Emmons, of Michigan, 1870 to 1886.

Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, 1886 to 1892.

William H. Taft, of Ohio, March 3, 1893, resigned March 15, 1900.

Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, 1893, in office.

William R. Day, of Ohio, February 28, 1898, to January, 1903.

Henry F. Severens, of Michigan, 1900, in office.

John K. Richards, of Ohio, March 16, 1903, in office.

Ohio was one district from 1803 until in March, 1855, when Congress divided it into two; the Northern and the Southern.

JUDGES OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR OHIO.

Charles Willing Bird, from March 3, 1803, died August 11, 1828.

William Creighton, Jr., from November 1, 1828, until December 31, 1828. (He was nominated by President John Q. Adams whose term was to end March 4, 1829. The Senate refused to confirm, and thus kept the place open for President Jackson.)

John W. Campbell, from March 7, 1829, died September 24, 1833.

Benjamin Tappan, from December 23, 1833, until December 26, 1833. (The Senate temporarily hostile to President Jackson, refused to confirm.)

Humphrey Howe Leavitt, from July 24, 1834, retired March 13, 1871. (From 1855 he was Judge of the District of Southern Ohio.)

JUDGES OF THE U. S. DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

Humphrey Howe Leavitt, from March, 1855, retired March 13, 1871. Died 1873.

Philip B. Swing, from March 13, 1871, died October 30, 1882.

William White, confirmed March, 1883. (Judge White died March 12, 1883.)

George R. Sage, from April 7, 1883, retired September 22, 1898. Died November 19, 1898.

Albert C. Thompson, from September 22, 1898, in office.

JUDGES OF THE U. S. DISTRICT OF NORTHERN OHIO.

Hiram V. Wilson, from March 20, 1855, died November 11, 1866.

Charles T. Sherman, from March 19, 1867, resigned November 29, 1873.

Martin Welker, from December 8, 1873, retired March 29, 1889.

Augustus J. Ricks, from July 31, 1889, in office.

Francis J. Wing, from January 30, 1901, in office.

JUDGES OF OHIO SUPREME COURT—1803-1903.

Thomas Q. Ashburn, (First Commission), from March 18, 1876, to February, 1879.

Gibson Atherton, from August 20, 1885, to December 16, 1885.

Edward Avery, from 1847 to 1851.

Thomas W. Bartley, from 1852 to 1859.

Matthew Birchard, from 1842 to 1849.

Ozias Bowen, from 1856 to 1858.

W. W. Boynton, from 1877 to 1881.

Joseph P. Bradbury, from 1889 to 1900.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, from 1856 to 1871.

Ethan Allen Brown, from 1810 to 1818.

Henry Brush, from 1830 to 1831.

Jacob Burnet, from 1821 to 1828.

Jacob F. Burket, from 1893, in office.

William B. Caldwell, from 1849 to 1854.

Joshua Collett, from 1829 to 1835.

Charles C. Convers, from February 9, 1856, to May 15, 1856.

John A. Corwin, from 1852 to 1854.

Jessup N. Couch, from 1816 to 1821.

- William B. Crew, from July 19, 1902, in office.
 William Z. Davis, from 1900, in office.
 Luther Day, from 1865 to 1875.
 Luther Day, (First Commission), from February, 1876, to February, 1879.
 Franklin J. Dickman, (Second Commission), from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885.
 Franklin J. Dickman, from November 16, 1886, to February 9, 1895.
 John H. Doyle, from March, 1883, to December, 1883.
 Martin D. Follett from December, 1883, to February, 1887.
 William Y. Gholson, from 1859 to 1863.
 William J. Gilmore, from 1875 to 1880.
 John Milton Goodenow, from 1830 to (a few months) 1830.
 Moses M. Granger (Chief Judge, Second Commission), from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885.
 Frederick Grimke, from 1836 to 1842.
 Elijah Hayward, from 1830 to (a few months) 1830.
 Peter Hitchcock, from 1819 to 1833; from 1835 to 1842; from 1844 to 1852—28 years. He served as Chief Justice six years.
 Hocking H. Hunter, from February 9, 1864, to February 10, 1864.
 Samuel Huntington, from 1803 to 1808.
 William W. Irwin, from 1810 to 1816.
 William W. Johnson (First Commission), from 1876 to 1879; from February 9, 1879, to November 15, 1886.
 William Kennon, from 1854 to 1856.
 Ebenezer Lane, from 1830 to 1844.
 Nicholas Longworth, from 1881 to 1883.
 John McCauley (Second Commission), from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885.
 George W. McIlvaine, from 1871 to 1886.
 John McLean, from 1816 to 1822.
 Charles D. Martin (Second Commission), from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885.
 Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., from 1803 to 1804; from 1808 to 1809.
 Thaddeus A. Minshall, from 1886 to 1902.
 Thomas Morris, elected 1809, did not accept.
 George K. Nash (Second Commission), from April 17, 1883, to April 17, 1885.
 John W. Okey, from February 9, 1878, to August, 1885.
 Selwyn N. Owen, from December, 1883, to February 9, 1889.
 Calvin Pease, from 1816 to 1830.
 William V. Peck, from 1859 to 1864.
 James L. Price, from 1901, in office.
 Rufus P. Ranney, from 1851 to 1852; from 1852 to 1857; from 1863 to 1865.

- Nathaniel C. Read, from 1842 to 1849.
 George Rex, from 1874 to 1877.
 Josiah Scott, from 1857 to 1872; (First Commission), from February, 1876, to February, 1879.
 Thomas Scott, from 1809 to 1816.
 John A. Shauck, from February, 1895, in office.
 Charles R. Sherman, from 1823 to 1829.
 Rufus P. Spaulding, from 1849 to 1852.
 William T. Spear, from 1885, in office.
 William Sprigg, from 1803 to 1806; from 1808 to 1810.
 Walter F. Stone, from 1873 to 1874.
 Milton Sutliff, from 1858 to 1863.
 Joseph R. Swan, from 1855 to 1860.
 Daniel Symmes, from 1805 to 1808.
 Allen G. Thurman, from 1852 to 1856.
 George Tod, from 1806 to 1810.
 William H. Upson, from March, 1883, to December, 1883.
 Robert B. Warden, from 1854 to 1855.
 John Welch, from 1865 to 1878.
 William H. West, from 1872 to 1873.
 William White, from February 10, 1864, to March 12, 1883.
 Henry C. Whitman (First Commission), from February, 1876, to March 17, 1876.
 Horace Wilder, from 1863 to 1865.
 Marshall J. Williams, from 1887, died July, 1902.
 Reuben Wood, from 1833 to 1847.
 D. Thew Wright (First Commission), from February, 1876, to February, 1879.
 John C. Wright, from 1830 to 1835.

Since February 9, 1885, much of the work formerly done by the Supreme Court in Annual Term, or in Bank, and all of the work formerly done by the District Courts, has been performed by the Circuit Court. I therefore append alphabetical lists of the Circuit Judges, according to their Circuits:

THE FIRST CIRCUIT.

- Joseph Cox, Cincinnati, February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1899.
 William S. Giffin, Cincinnati, 1899, in office.
 Ferdinand Jelke, Jr., Cincinnati, 1901, in office.
 James M. Smith, Lebanon, 1885 to 1901.
 Peter F. Swing, Batavia, 1885, in office.

THE SECOND CIRCUIT.

- James I. Allread. Greenville, from February 9, 1895, to November 15, 1895.

John A. Shauck, Dayton, from 1885 to February 9, 1895.
 Charles C. Shearer, Xenia, from 1887 to 1899.
 Gilbert H. Stewart, Columbus, from 1885 to 1895.
 Theodore Sullivan, Troy, from 1899, in office.
 Augustus N. Summers, Springfield, from 1895, in office.
 Marshall J. Williams, Washington C. H., from 1885 to 1887.
 Harrison Wilson, Sidney, from November 16, 1895, in office.

THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

Thomas Beer, Bucyrus, from February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1893.
 James H. Day, Celina, February 9, 1893, in office.
 Ebenezzer Finley, Bucyrus, November 17, 1896, to February 9, 1897.
 William L. Mooney, St. Marys, February 9, 1901, in office.
 John J. Moore, Ottawa, February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1895.
 Caleb H. Norris Marion, February 9, 1897, in office.
 James L. Price, Lima, February 9, 1895 to February 9, 1901.
 John K. Rohn, Tiffin, September 8, 1896, to November 16, 1896.
 Henry W. Seney, Kenton, February 9, 1885, to September 7, 1896.

THE FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Joseph P. Bradbury, Pomeroy, from February 9, 1885, to February 9, 1889.
 Thomas Cherrington, Ironton, from 1885, in office.
 Milton L. Clarke, Chillicothe, from 1885 to 1897.
 Thomas A. Jones, Jackson, from 1901, in office.
 Daniel A. Russell, Pomeroy, from 1889 to 1901.
 Hiram L. Sibley, Marietta, from 1897 to 1903.
 Festus Walters, Circleville, from 1903, in office.

THE FIFTH CIRCUIT.

John J. Adams, Zanesville, from February 9, 1895, to February 9, 1901.
 John W. Albaugh, Canton, 1895 to February 9, 1893.
 George E. Baldwin, Canton, from October 5, 1895, to November 17, 1895.
 Maurice H. Donahue, New Lexington, from February 9, 1901, in office.
 Silas M. Douglas, Mansfield, from 1897 to 1903.
 Charles Follett, Newark, from 1885 to 1895.
 John W. Jenner, Mansfield, from 1885 to October 5, 1895.
 Charles H. Kibler, Newark, from November 18, 1895, to 1897.
 Thomas T. McCarty, Canton, from February 9, 1903, in office.
 Julius C. Pomerene, Coshocton, from February 9, 1893, to January, 1898.

Martin L. Smyser, Wooster, from January 14, 1898, to November 15, 1898.

John M. Swartz, Newark, from November 16, 1898, to February 9, 1899.

Richard M. Voorhees, Coshocton,, from February 8, 1899, in office.

THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Charles C. Baldwin, Cleveland, from February 9, 1885, to Eighth Circuit.

Charles S. Bentley, Bryan, from February 9, 1888, to 1895.

George R. Haynes, Toledo, from February 9, 1885, in office.

Linn W. Hull, Sandusky, from October 10, 1899, in office.

Edmund B. King, Sandusky, from February 9, 1895, to October 9, 1899.

Robert S. Parker, Bowling Green, from March 11, 1897, in office.

Charles H. Scribner, Toledo, from February 9, 1888, to 1897.

William H. Upson, Akron, from February 9, 1885, to Eighth Circuit.

THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

Jerome B. Burrows, Painesville, from December 30, 1895, in office.

John M. Cook, Steubenville, from February 9, 1901, in office.

William H. Frazier, Caldwell, from 1885 to 1901.

Peter A. Laubie, Salem, from 1885, in office.

H. B. Woodbury, Jefferson, from 1885 to December, 1895.

THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

Charles C. Baldwin, Cleveland, from February 9, 1885, to 1895.

Hugh C. Caldwell, Cleveland, from 1888 to 1903.

John C. Hale, Cleveland, from 1893, in office.

Ulysses L. Marvin, Akron, from February 18, 1895, in office.

William H. Upson, Akron, from February 9, 1885, to 1893.

Louis H. Winch, Cleveland, from February 9, 1901, in office.

The Judges of the Circuit Court each year elected one of their number to act as Chief Justice of Ohio Circuit Courts, and Marshall J. Williams was chosen in 1885 and 1886.

James M. Smith was chosen in 1887 and 1888.

George R. Haynes was chosen in 1889 and 1890.

Gilbert H. Stewart was chosen in 1891-2-3-4.

Milton H. Clark was chosen in 1895.

Charles C. Shearer was chosen in 1896 and 1897.

James L. Price was chosen in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Samuel M. Douglas was chosen in 1902.

John C. Hale was chosen in 1903.

**PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS—
1803-1852.**

- Beers, John, First Circuit, 1850 to 1852.
 Belden, George W., Fifth Circuit, 1837 to 1844.
 Belt or Betts, Levin, Middle Circuit, 1804 to 1810.
 Birchard, Matthew, Third Circuit, 1833 to 1837.
 Bissell, Benjamin, Fourteenth Circuit, 1842 to 1849.
 Bliss, Philemon, Fourteenth Circuit, 1849 to 1852.
 Bowen, Ozias, Second Circuit, 1838 to 1852.
 Brough, Charles H., Ninth Circuit, 1849 to 1852.
 Brown, Archibald G., Eighth Circuit, 1851 to 1852.
 Caldwell, William B., Ninth Circuit, 1842 to 1849.
 Collett, Joshua, Seventh Circuit, 1818 to 1829.
 Collins, George, Tenth Circuit, 1848 to 1852.
 Cowen, Benjamin Sprague, Fifteenth Circuit, 1847 to 1852.
 Cox, Levi, Eleventh District, 1848 to 1852.
 Crane, John H., First Circuit, 1817 to 1829.
 Dean, Ezra, Eleventh Circuit, 1834 to 1841.
 Dunlevy, Francis, Western Circuit, 1803 to 1817.
 Este, David K., Ninth Circuit, 1835 to 1842.
 Fishback, Owen T., Tenth Circuit, 1841 to 1848.
 Goode, Patrick G., Sixteenth Circuit, 1845 to 1852.
 Goodenow, John W., Ninth Circuit, 1833 to 1835.
 Grimke, Frederick, Sixth Circuit, 1830 to 1836.
 Halleck or Hallock, Jeremiah H., Fifth Circuit, 1823 to 1837.
 Hanna, John E., Eighth Circuit, 1840 to 1847.
 Harper, Alexander, Fourth Circuit, 1822 to 1836.
 Hart, Ralph S., Twentieth Circuit, 1851 to 1852.
 Helfenstein, William L., Seventh Circuit, 1836 to 1843.
 Hinckson, Benjamin, First Circuit, 1836 to 1843.
 Holt, George B., First Circuit, 1829 to 1836 to 1843.
 Humphrey, Van R., Third Circuit, 1837 to 1844.
 Irvin, Thomas, Eighth Circuit, 1833 to 1840.
 Keith, John H., Sixth Circuit, 1836 to 1850.
 Kennon, William, Fifteenth Circuit, 1840 to 1847.
 Newton, Eben, Third Circuit, 1844 to 1847.
 Nye, Arius, Eighth Circuit, 1847 to 1852.
 Osborn, Ezra, Eighth Circuit, 1819 to 1833.
 Parish, Orris, Sixth Circuit, 1816 to 1830.
 Parker, Jacob, Eleventh Circuit, 1841 to 1848.
 Pease, Calvin, Eastern Circuit, 1803 to 1810.
 Peck, William V., Seventeenth Circuit, 1848 to 1852.
 Pierce, John, Fifth Circuit, 1844 to 1852.
 Potter, Emory D., Thirteenth Circuit, 1839 to 1844.

Price, John W., Tenth Circuit, 1834 to 1841.
Probasco, John, Jr., Seventh Circuit, 1850 to 1852.
Searle, Corrington W., Fourth Circuit, 1836 to 1847.
Silliman, Wyllis, Middle Circuit, 1803; declined.
Slaughter, Robert F., Middle Circuit, 1805, impeached 1807.
Stewart, James, Nineteenth Circuit, 1850 to 1852.
Stillwell, Richard, Fourth Circuit, 1847 to 1852.
Swan, Joseph Rockwell, Twelfth Circuit, 1834 to 1846.
Tappan, Benjamin, Fifth Circuit, 1816 to 1823.
Thompson, John, Western—Second Circuit, 1810 to 1824.
Tilden, Myron H., Thirteenth Circuit, 1844 to 1851.
Tod, George, Third Circuit, 1816 to 1830.
Torbert, James L., Twelfth Circuit, 1846 to 1852.
Torrence, George Paul, Ninth Circuit, 1819 to 1833.
Vance, Elijah, Seventh Circuit, 1843 to 1850.
Wade, Benjamin Franklin, Third Circuit, 1847 to 1851.
Warden, Robert B., Ninth Circuit, 1850 to 1852.
Way, George B., Eighteenth Circuit, 1848 to 1852.
Whitman, Henry C., Sixth Circuit, 1850 to 1852.
Willey, John W., Fourteenth Circuit, 1840 to 1842.
Wilson, William, Fourth Circuit, 1808 to 1822.
Wood, Reuben, Third Circuit, 1830 to 1833.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS SINCE FEBRUARY 9, 1852.

Abernathy, Isaac N., Fifth District, Circleville, February, 1890, to February, 1895.
Adams, John, Sixth District, Mount Vernon, February, 1872, to February, 1882.
Allread, James I., Second District, Greenville, February, 1902, in office.
Alexander, Robert J., Eighth District, St. Clairsville, February, 1852, to February, 1857.
Allen, William, Second District, January, 1866, to February, 1867.
Ambler, Jacob A., Ninth District, Salem, October, 1859, to February, 1867.
Ambler, Ralph S., Ninth District, Carrolton, 1901, in office.
Armstrong, S. A., Third District, Celina, January, 1899, in office.
Arrell, George F., Ninth District, Youngstown, September, 1880, to February, 1887.
Ashburn, Thomas Q., Fifth District, Batavia, February, 1869, to March, 1876.
Avery, William L., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1871, to October, 1884.
Babcock, William A., Fourth District, Cleveland, 1902, in office.

- Badger, DeWitt C., Fifth District, Columbus, May, 1893, to February, 1903.
- Baldwin, William H., Second District, February, 1855, to October, 1855.
- Ball, William H., Eighth District, Zanesville, August, 1879, to August, 1884.
- Bannon, James W., Seventh District, Portsmouth, October, 1884, to February, 1887.
- Barber, Gershom, Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1875, to November, 1885.
- Barber, Jason A., Fourth District, Toledo, February, 1897, in office.
- Barlow, Moses, Second District, Xenia, February, 1874, to February, 1879.
- Bates, Clement, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1871, to October, 1884.
- Bates, James L., Fifth District, Columbus, February, 1852, to February, 1862.
- Beacom, Madison W., Fourth District, Cleveland, 1902, in office.
- Beebe, Judson A., Sixth District, Mansfield, October, 1873, to September, 1874.
- Beer, Thomas, Third and Tenth Districts, Bucyrus, November, 1874, to October, 1884.
- Belden, Edgar A., Second District, Hamilton, February, 1902, in office.
- Belden, George W., Ninth District, February, 1852, to October, 1855.
- Bigger, Thomas M., Fifth District, Columbus, February, 1897, in office.
- Billingsly, Nathan B., Ninth District, Lisbon, April, 1893, to December, 1895.
- Bingham, Edwin F., Fifth District, Columbus, May, 1873, to April, 1887.
- Bishop, Jesse P., February, 1857, to February, 1862.
- Blandin, E. J., Fourth District, Cleveland, September, 1882, to September, 1887.
- Bolton, Thomas F., Fourth District, February, 1862, to February, 1867.
- Bostwick, Samuel W., Eighth District, October, 1854, to February, 1862.
- Bowersox, Charles A., Third District, Bryan, December, 1883, to October, 1884.
- Boynon, W. W., Fourth District, Elyria, February, 1869, to October, 1877.
- Bradbury, Joseph P., Seventh District, Pomeroy, October, 1875, to January, 1885.
- Briggs, Robert M., Fifth District, October, 1858, to October, 1863.

- Bright, Samuel, Seventh District, Logan, November, 1887, to November, 1888.
- Brown, Orrin Britt, Second District, Dayton, November, 1896, in office.
- Brumbach, Jefferson, Sixth District, Newark, February, 1867, to October, 1869.
- Buchwalter, M. L., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1882, to February, 1897.
- Buckingham, Jerome, Sixth District, Newark, October, 1869, to October, 1870; April, 1888, to April, 1893.
- Buckland, Horace S., Fourth District, Fremont, May, 1896, in office.
- Burgess, George D., Second District, Troy, February, 1877, to December, 1877.
- Burke, Stevenson, Fourth District, Akron, February, 1862, to January, 1872.
- Burnet, Jacob J., First District, Cincinnati, November, 1871, to February, 1882.
- Cadwell, Darius, Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1874, to February, 1884.
- Cadwell, James P., Ninth District, Jefferson, January 1901, died November 12, 1902.
- Caldwell, John A., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1902, in office.
- Campbell, J. W., Eighth District, Cambridge, October, 1884, to February, 1892.
- Campbell, Robert M., Sixth District, Ashland, February, 1899, in office.
- Canfield, Delos W., Ninth District, Chardon, October, 1875, to February, 1877; February, 1885, to 1900.
- Canfield, Milton C., Ninth District, Chardon, February, 1872, to February, 1875.
- Canfield, William H., Fourth District.
- Carpenter, James, Fourth District, February, 1857, to February, 1862.
- Carter, A. G. W., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1852, to February, 1862.
- Cartright, John, Seventh District, February, 1875, to October, 1884.
- Chaffee, Norman L., Ninth District, Jefferson, February, 1862, to February, 1872.
- Chambers, Robert E., Eighth District, St. Clairsville, February, 1872, to February, 1877.
- Chambers, William, Eighth District, Cambridge, April, 1892, to April, 1902.
- Church, John W., Ninth District, February, 1859, to February, 1864.
- Clark, James, Second District, February, 1855, to October, 1857.
- Clark, John, Ninth District, October, 1855, to February, 1857.

- Clark, John C., Second District, Greenville, May, 1893, to May, 1898.
 Clark, Milton, Second District, Lebanon, December, 1895, in office.
 Coffinberry, James M., Fourth District, Cleveland.
 Cole, Henry M., Second District, Greenville, May, 1898, in office.
 Cole, Philander B., Third District, Marysville, February, 1872, to February, 1877.
 Collins, Henry, Seventh District, Manchester, February, 1902, in office.
 Collins, Isaac, First District, Cincinnati, October, 1859, to February, 1862.
 Collins, William A., Fourth District, Toledo, February, 1870, to February, 1875.
 Commanger, D. H., Fourth District, Toledo, March, 1883, to October, 1889.
 Conant, Philo B., Ninth District, Ravenna, November, 1868, to November, 1878.
 Conklin, Jacob S., Third District, Sidney, October, 1864, to February, 1872.
 Connor, John S., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1882, to February, 1887.
 Convers, Charles C., Eighth District, Zanesville, October, 1854, to October, 1855.
 Corwin, Ichabod, Second District, Urbana, February, 1867, to 1872.
 Coultrap, Henry W., Seventh District, McArthur, January, 1895.
 Courtright, Samuel W., Fifth District, Circleville, May, 1875, to May, 1880.
 Cowen, Allen T., Fifth District, Batavia, October, 1876, to October, 1888.
 Cowen, Daniel D. T., Eighth District, St. Clairsville, September, 1865, to December, 1865.
 Cox, Joseph, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1867, to February, 1882.
 Coyner, George, Sixth District, Delaware, 1902, in office.
 Crain, Martin, Seventh District, October, 1867, to February, 1872.
 Crew, William B., Eighth District, McConnellsville, February, 1892, to July, 1902.
 Cross, Nelson, First District, Cincinnati, May, 1854, to October, 1854.
 Cunningham, W. H., Third District, Lima, February, 1899, in office.
 Davies, William D., Third District, Sidney, February, 1901, to November, 1901.
 Davis, David, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1897, to February, 1902.
 Davis, Frank, Fifth District, New Richmond, October, 1888, to October, 1898.

- Davis, William D., Third District, Sidney, February, 1901, incumbent.
- Day, J. H., Third District, Celina, February, 1880, to September, 1892.
- Day, Luther, Ninth District, Ravenna, February, 1852, to February, 1857.
- Day, William R., Ninth District, Canton, April, 1868, to December, 1886.
- Dean, E. V., Seventh District, Ironton, September, 1884, to October, 1884.
- Dellenbaugh, F. E., Fourth District, Cleveland, 1895, to November, 1901.
- De Steiguer, Rudolph, Seventh, Athens, February, 1885, to February, 1897.
- Dever, Noah J., Seventh District, Portsmouth, February, 1887, to February, 1897.
- Dewett, James L., Fourth District, Sandusky, February, 1887, died 1890.
- Dickey, Alfred S., Fifth District, Lydon, January, 1858, to February, 1872.
- Dickey, Jabez, Sixth District, Mt. Gilead, October, 1882, to February, 1889.
- Dickey, Moses R., Sixth District, Mansfield, February, 1877, to February, 1882.
- Dilatush, Walter A., Second District, Lebanon, February, 1892, to September, 1895.
- Dillon, Edmond B., Fifth District, Columbus, 1903, in office.
- Dirlam, Darius, Sixth District, Mansfield, February, 1872.
- Dissette, Thomas K., Fourth District, Cleveland, December, 1894, incumbent.
- Doan, Azariah W., Second District, Wilmington, April, 1875, to May, 1890.
- Dodge, Henry H., Third and Tenth Districts, Perrysburg, February, 1878, to February, 1888.
- Donnelly, Michael, Third District, Napoleon, May, 1899, in office.
- Douglas, J. C., Fifth District, Chillicothe, February, 1894, in office.
- Dow, Duncan, Tenth District, Bellefontaine, February, 1897, in office.
- Dowell, Edward S., Sixth District, Wooster, 1888, to November, 1896.
- Downing, Joseph H., Sixth District, December, 1866, 5 days.
- Dresbach, Charles, Fifth District, Circleville, February 9, 1903, in office.
- Doyle, John H., Fourth District, Toledo, October, 1879, to March, 1883.
- Du, Hadaway Porter, Seventh District, Jackson, February, 1874.

Duncan, Thomas E., Sixth District, Mt. Gilead, April, 1882, to October, 1882; February, 1892, to February, 1899.

Duncan, Thomas J., Fifth District, Columbus, February, 1887, to February, 1897.

Dustin, Charles W., Tenth District, Findlay, August, 1902, in office.

Dunn, Andrew K., Sixth District, Mt. Gilead, September, 1876, to February, 1877.

Dwyer, Dennis, Second District, Dayton, July, 1886, to July, 1896.

Eason, Samuel B., Sixth District, Wooster, February, 1898, in office.

Elliott, Henderson, Second District, Dayton, November, 1871, to November, 1896.

Evans, Charles, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1887, to February, 1897.

Evans, Ezra E., Eighth District, Zanesville, February, 1862, to December, 1866.

Evans, Eli P., Fifth District, Columbus, May, 1878, in office.

Evans, Marcus G., Fifth District, Columbus, November, 1902, in office.

Evans, Nathan, Eighth District, Cambridge, February, 1859, to February, 1864.

Evans, William Edgar, Fifth District, Chillicothe, July, 1886, to February, 1894.

Ewing, Philemon B., Seventh District, Lancaster, March, 1862, to November, 1862.

Finch, Sherman, Sixth District, Delaware, February, 1857, to February, 1862.

Finefrock, Thomas P., Fourth District, Fremont, October, 1874, to October, 1879.

Fisher, Elam, Second District, Eaton, November, 1894, in office.

Fitch, John, Fourth District, November, 1854, to 1870.

Follett, Charles, Sixth District, Newark, October, 1870, to February, 1877.

Foote, Horace, Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1854, to February, 1874.

Force, Manning F., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1887, to February, 1897.

Ford, Simpson S., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1900, in office.

Frazier, Alfred A., Eighth District, Zanesville, August, 1899, in office.

Frazier, William H., Eighth District, Caldwell, October, 1871, to October, 1884.

Frease, Joseph, Ninth District, Canton, February, 1867, to February, 1877.

- French, James J., Fourth District, Cleveland, October, 1874, to October, 1875.
- Fries, Edward M., Tenth District, North Baltimore, 1902.
- Friesner, John S., Seventh District, Logan, December, 1879.
- Fulton, R. C., Second District, Urbana, December, 1872, to 1877.
- Geddes, George W., Sixth District, Mansfield, February, 1857, to October, 1866; December, 1868, to November, 1873.
- Geiger, Levi, Second District, Urbana, November, 1889, to November, 1894.
- Giffen, William S., Second District, Hamilton, November, 1892, to February, 1902.
- Gill, John S., Sixth District, Delaware, February, 1892, to February, 1897.
- Gillmer, Thomas I., Ninth District, Warren, December, 1886, to 1901.
- Gilmore, James A., Second District, Eaton, March, 1879, to May, 1884.
- Gilmore, William J., Second District, Eaton, November, 1858, to February, 1862.
- Given, William, Sixth District, February, 1859, to February, 1864.
- Glenn, Hiram C., Third District, Van Wert, October, 1892, to December, 1892.
- Glidden, C. E., Ninth District, Warren, February, 1862, to February, 1867; October, 1871, to February, 1872.
- Goode, James S., Second District, Springfield, April, 1875.
- Granger, Moses M., Eighth District, Zanesville, December, 10, 1866, to October, 9, 1871.
- Gray, Thomas M., Fifth District, Washington C. H., February, 1874, to January, 1876.
- Greene, Edwin P., Fourth District, Akron, October, 1883, to 1891.
- Green, John L., Fifth District, Columbus, February, 1867, to February, 1872.
- Greene, John L., Fourth District, Fremont, October, 1861, to January, 1864.
- Gregg, Ace, Fifth District, Washington C. H., November, 1880, died 1894.
- Groghan, James R., Seventh District, September, 1866, to November, 1866.
- Guthrie, Erastus A., Seventh District, Athens, February, 1865, to October, 1875.
- Hagan, Francis M., Second District, Springfield, April, 1875.
- Hale, John C., Fourth District, Elyria, February, 1877, to 1883.
- Hall, Lawrence, Third District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.
- Hall, Theodore, Ninth District, Jefferson, November, 1902, in office.
- Hamilton, E. T., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1875, to 1895.

- Hance, Joseph C., Eighth District, New Philadelphia, February, 1882, to February, 1892.
- Handy, William H., Third District, Wauseon, February, 1885.
- Hanna, John E., Eighth District, McConnelsville, September, 1854, to October, 1854.
- Harlan, Robert B., Second District, October, 1885.
- Harman, Guilbert, Fourth District, Toledo, October, 1899, in office.
- Harman Judson, First District, Cincinnati, October, 1875.
- Harper, John J., Seventh District, Portsmouth, February, 1872, to February, 1882.
- Hart, Ralph S., Second District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.
- Harter, Henry W., Ninth District, Canton, February, 1903, in office.
- Hastings, W. K., Seventh District, Jackson, March, 1872, to February, 1874.
- Hawes, James E., Second District, February, 1852, to February, 1855.
- Hayden, George, Fourth District, Medina, January, 1901, in office.
- Haynes, Abner, Second District, Xenia, February, 1879, to February, 1889.
- Haynes, George R., Fourth District, Toledo, November, 1883.
- Headington, Nicholas, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1862, to February, 1867.
- Hebard, David B., Seventh District, January, 1875, to October, 1875.
- Heiserman, C. B., Second District, Urbana, November, 1894, resigned 1901.
- Heisley, John W., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1885, to February, 1889.
- Hidy, Joseph, Fifth District, Washington C. H., February, 1899, in office.
- Hitchcock, Reuben, Ninth District, February, 1852, to February, 1855.
- Hoffman, Benjamin F., Ninth District, February, 1857, to February, 1862.
- Hole, Warren W., Ninth District, Salem, November, 1900, in office.
- Hollingsworth, J. W., Eighth District, St. Clairsville, February, 1897, in office.
- Hollister, Howard C., First District, Cincinnati, December, 1893, to February, 1903.
- Howland, William P., Ninth District, Jefferson, December, 1892, died 1900.
- Hoyt, Thaddeus E., Ninth District, Jefferson, September, 1884, to October, 1884.
- Hubbard, William H., Third District, Defiance, February, 1897, in office.
- Huffman, Joseph G., Seventh District, New Lexington, December, 1889, died 1896.

Huggins, Henry M., Fifth District, Hillsboro, February, 1882, to February, 1892.

Hughes, Charles M., Third District, Lima, February, 1879, to February, 1889.

Hull, Lynn W., Fourth District, Sandusky, February, 1897, to June 1899.

Hume, Alexander F., Second District, Hamilton, January, 1860, to January, 1865; January, 1875, to February, 1887.

Humphreyville, Samuel, Fourth District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

Hunter, Samuel M., Sixth District, Newark, February, 1877, to February, 1887.

Hurd, Rollin C., Sixth District, Mt. Vernon, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

Huston, Alexander B., First District, Cincinnati, October, 1884, to February, 1887.

Hutchins, John C., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1892, to November, 1895.

Irvine, Clark, Sixth District, Mt. Vernon, February, 1887, to February, 1892.

Jackson, Abner M., Third District, Bucyrus, February, 1872, to August, 1874.

Jackson, Abner M., Tenth District, Kenton, February, 1890, to February, 1895.

James, William D., Seventh District, Waverly, February, 1894, to February, 1899.

Jelke, Jr., Ferdinand, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1897, to February, 1901.

Jewett, Thomas L., Eighth District, Steubenville, February, 1852, to October, 1854.

Johnson, George F., Ninth District, Ravenna, February, 1893, in office.

Johnson, William W., Seventh District, Ironton, February, 1859, to March, 1872.

Johnston, James E., Seventh District, February 1896, to November, 1896.

Johnston, Joseph R., Ninth District, Youngstown, February, 1887, to February, 1897.

Johnston, Robert A., First District, Cincinnati, November, 1876, to November, 1886.

Jones, James M., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1875, to November, 1880; February, 1882, to February, 1887.

Jones, Davis W., Seventh District, Gallipolis, July, 1898, in office.

Jones, John David, Sixth District, Newark, February, 1897, in office.

- Jones, Thomas C., Sixth District, Delaware. February, 1862, to February, 1872.
- Jones, Walter D., Second District, Piqua. February, 1889, in office.
- Kelly, Malcolm, Fourth District, Port Clinton, February, 1892.
- Kelly, St. Clair, Eighth District, St. Clairsville, November, 1871, to February, 1872; February, 1882, to February, 1887.
- Kennedy, Edwin M., Eighth District, McConnelsville, November, 1902, in office.
- Kennedy, James B., Ninth District, Youngstown, February, 1897, resigned 1899.
- Kennedy, Thomas M., Fourth District, Cleveland, 1902, in office.
- Kennon, Jr., William, Eighth District, St. Clairsville. November, 1865, resigned 1867.
- Kinney, Thomas J., Sixth District, Ashland, September, 1874, died 1882.
- Kincade, R. R., Fourth District, Toledo, February, 1900, in office.
- Knowles, Samuel S., Seventh District, Marietta, October, 1875, to July, 1883.
- Kohler, Jacob A., Fourth District, Akron, May, 1896, in office.
- Kumler, Alvin W., Second District, Dayton, November, 1896, in office.
- Kumler, Phil H., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1887, to February, 1897.
- Lamson, Alfred W., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1885, to November, 1900.
- Lane, William G., Fourth District, Sandusky, February, 1873, to December, 1877.
- Latty, Alexander S., Third District, Defiance. February, 1857, to February, 1862; February, 1872, to February, 1877.
- Laubie, Peter A., Ninth District, Salem, November, 1875, to February, 1885.
- Lawrence, James, Fourth District, Cleveland, 1902, in office.
- Lawrence, William, Third District, Bellefontaine, February, 1857, resigned 1864.
- Lee, Eusebius, Ninth District, February, 1875, to October, 1875.
- Lemert, Charles C., Tenth District, Kenton. November, 1902, in office.
- Lemmon, R. C., Fourth District, Toledo, October, 1874, to February, 1895.
- Lemon, John M., Fourth District, Clyde, May, 1886, to November, 1887.
- Lewis, George W., Fourth District, Medina, September, 1883, to February, 1892.
- Lincoln, George, Fifth District, London, February, 1880, to February, 1890.

- Littleford, William, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1901, in office.
- Lockwood, William F., Fourth District, Toledo, November, 1878, to February, 1892.
- Logue, J. T., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1895, died 1900.
- Longworth, Nicholas, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1877, to February, 1882.
- Loomis, William B., Seventh District, Marietta, July, 1868, to July, 1873.
- Loudon, DeWitt C., Fifth District, Georgetown, 1881, to February, 1892.
- Mackenzie, James, Third District, Lima, February, 1869, to February, 1879.
- Mackey, John, Fourth District, Sandusky, May, 1880, to February, 1887.
- Mackey, J. H., Eighth District, Cambridge, April, 1902, in office.
- McCarty, Thomas T., Ninth District, Canton, February, 1892, to 1902.
- McCauley, John, Tenth District, Tiffin, February, 1880, to April 17, 1883.
- McClure, Samuel W., Fourth District, Akron, May, 1871, to May, 1876.
- McCleary, Charles W., Seventh District, Lancaster, August, 1900, to November, 1900.
- McCray, H. L., Sixth District, Ashland, November, 1888, to February, 1894.
- McElroy, Charles H., Sixth District, Delaware, February, 1882, to February, 1892.
- McGinniss, James M., Eighth District, Caldwell, July, 1902, to November, 1902.
- McIlvaine, George W., Eighth District, New Philadelphia, February, 1862, to January, 1871.
- McKenny, John C., Second District, Greenville, May, 1868, to October, 1872.
- McKinney, Henry, Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1880, to 1888.
- McMaith, Jesse H., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1875, to November, 1880.
- Mallon, Patrick, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1857.
- Mansfield, John A., Eighth District, Steubenville, February, 1892.
- Markley, John M., Fifth District, Georgetown, February, 1897, in office.
- Marsh, Lucius P., Eighth District, Zanesville, October, 1856, to February, 1862; August, 1874, to August, 1879.

Marvin, Ulysses L., Fourth District, Akron, May, 1883, to October, 1883.

Matthers, Hugh T., Third District, Sidney, November, 1901, in office.

Matthews, Stanley, First District, Cincinnati, January, 1852, resigned.

Mathews, S. R., First District, Cincinnati, December, 1883, to December, 1888.

Maxwell, John T., Sixth District, Millersburg, February, 1897, in office.

Maxwell, Samuel N., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1882, to February, 1892.

May, Manuel, Sixth District, Mansfield, October, 1882, to February, 1892.

Maynard, H. B., Fifth District, Washington C. H., April, 1894, to 1899.

Means, Thomas, Eighth District, Steubenville, October, 1854, to October, 1855.

Meeker, David L., Second District, Dayton, February, 1861, resigned 1866; October, 1872, to May, 1883; Greenville, May, 1885, to May, 1893.

Melhorn, Charles W., Tenth District, Kenton, February, 1895, died November 1, 1902.

Metcalf, Benjamin F., Third District, Lima, February, 1852, to February, 1857; November, 1858, died 1865.

Metcalf, Willis S., Ninth District, Chardon, January, 1901, in office.

Meyer, Seraphim, Ninth District, Canton, February, 1877, to February, 1892.

Middleton, Evan P., Second District, Urbana, September, 1901, in office.

Middleton, W. H., Seventh District, Waverly, February, 1899, in office.

Miller, John C., Second District, Springfield, December, 1890, to 1900.

Miller, John H., Eighth District, Steubenville, January, 1871, to February, 1877.

Mills, Grayson, Fourth District, Sandusky, 1890, to February, 1892.

Milner, John C., Seventh District, Portsmouth, February, 1897, in office.

Minshall, Thaddeus A., Fifth District, Chillicothe, October, 1876, to January, 1886.

Mooney, W. T., Third District, St. Mary's, December, 1892, to February, 1901.

Moore, Frederick W., First District, Cincinnati, December, 1878, to December, 1883.

Moore, John J., Third District, Ottawa, May, 1879, to February, 1885.

Morris, Lindley W., Fourth District, Toledo, October, 1894, in office.
Mott, Chester R., Tenth District, Upper Sandusky, February, 1867, to February, 1872.

Mower, Jacob K., Second District, Springfield, October, 1900, in office.

Munger, Edward H., Second District, Xenia, 1868, to February, 1872.

Munson, Gilbert D., Eighth District, Zanesville, August, 1894, to August, 1899.

Murdock, Charles C., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1862, to February, 1877.

Murphy, John P., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1897, in office.

Nash, Simeon, Seventh District, Gallipolis, February, 1852, to February, 1862.

Neff, W. B., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1895, in office.

Neilan, John F., Second District, Hamilton, February, 1897, to February, 1902.

Newby, Cyrus, Fifth District, Hillsboro, February, 1902, in office.

Nicholas, John D., Sixth District, Wooster, February, 1887, to February, 1897.

Nichols, William A., Ninth District, October, 1885, to November, 1895.

Noble, Conway, Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1887, to November, 1897.

Norris, Caleb H., Tenth District, Marion, October, 1884, to February, 1897.

Norris, Shepherd F., Fifth District, Batavia, February, 1852, to February, 1862.

Nye, David J., Fourth District, Elyria, February, 1892, to February, 1902.

Okey, John W., Eighth District, Woodsfield, February, 1857, to August, 1865.

Okey, William, Eighth District, Woodsfield, February, 1877, to February, 1882.

Olds, Joseph, Fifth District, Circleville, May, 1868, to May, 1873.

Oliver, Melancthon W., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1857, to October, 1869.

O'Neill, Joseph W., Second District, Lebanon, February, 1885, to February, 1891.

Ong, Walter C., Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1894, to February, 1899.

Osborn, William, Sixth District, Ashland, October, 1866, to February, 1872.

Otis, Lucius B., Fourth District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

Outcalt, Miller, First District, Cincinnati, December, 1888, to December, 1893.

Owen, Selwyn N., Third District, Bryan, February, 1877, to 1883.

Palmer, John K., Third District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

Parker, James, First District, Cincinnati, May, 1854.

Parrott, John S., Fifth District, Batavia, October, 1898, in office.

Parsons, Sr., Charles C., Sixth District, Wooster. February, 1877, to February, 1888.

Parsons, Ebenezer, Second District. February, 1857. to February, 1867.

Patrick, Jr., James, Eighth District, New Philadelphia, February, 1877, to February, 1882.

Payne, Robert T., Fourth District, Cleveland. May, 1869, to May, 1874.

Pearce, John S., Eighth District, Cadiz, April, 1882, to April, 1892.

Pease, Anson, Ninth District, Canton, February, 1882, to February, 1892.

Peck, William V., Seventh District, Portsmouth. February, 1852, to February, 1859.

Pendleton, George F., Tenth District, Findlay. 1883, to February, 1890.

Pennewell, Charles E., Fourth District, Norwalk. October, 1869, to October, 1874; October, 1892, to November, 1892.

Pfleger, Otto, First District. Cincinnati, December, 1898, in office.

Phelps, Edwin M., Third District, St. Mary's. May, 1869.

Phillips, George L., Eighth District, Zanesville. August, 1884, to August, 1894.

Phillips, George L., Fourth District, Cleveland. January, 1901, in office.

Piatt, Don, First District, Cincinnati, April, 1852, to October, 1852.

Pike, Louis H., Fourth District, Toledo, November, 1883, to November, 1888.

Pillars, James, Third and Tenth Districts. Tiffin, May, 1868, to May, 1878.

Plants, Jacob S., Tenth District.

Plants, Tobias A., Seventh District, Pomeroy. July, 1873, resigned 1875.

Pomerene, Celsus, Sixth District, Millersburg, November, 1897, to February, 1898.

Pope, Leroy, Second District, Wilmington, February, 1869, to February, 1874.

Porter, John L., Third and Tenth Districts, Marysville, February, 1877, to February, 1882.

Potter, Lyman W., Ninth District, February, 1857, resigned 1859.

- Pratt, Charles, Fourth District, Toledo, February, 1895, to February, 1900.
- Prentiss, Samuel, Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1867, to February, 1882.
- Price, John A., Tenth District, Bellefontaine, February, 1882, to February, 1897.
- Pugh, David F., Fifth District, Columbus, April, 1887, to 1898.
- Pugsley, Isaac P., Fourth District, Toledo, November, 1888.
- Raley, Robert, Ninth District, Carrolton, November, 1887, died 1889.
- Rathmell, Frank, Fifth District, Columbus, 1903, in office.
- Reed, Charles S., Fourth District, Sandusky, February, 1899, in office.
- Reed, William, Sixth District, Millersburg, February, 1857, resigned 1866.
- Reeves, John G., Seventh District, Lancaster, November, 1900, in office.
- Richards, Rees G., Eighth District, Steubenville, February, 1902, in office.
- Richie, John E., Third District, Lima, February, 1889, to February, 1899.
- Ridgely, John H., Tenth District, Tiffin, May, 1888, to May, 1893.
- Robertson, Charles D., First District, Cincinnati, December, 1883, to December, 1888.
- Robinson, George, Ninth District, Ravenna, April, 1888, in office.
- Rogers, Disney, Ninth District, Youngstown, September, 1899, in office.
- Rogers, William A., Second District, Springfield, February, 1852, resigned 1855.
- Rose, O. W., Third District, Lima, February, 1889, to February, 1899.
- Rouse, Birdseye W., Fourth District, Toledo, May, 1876, to May, 1881.
- Runyan, J. A., Second District, Lebanon, 1891, to February, 1892.
- Russell, F. C., Seventh District, Pomeroy, January, 1885, to October, 1885.
- Safford, William H., Fifth District, Chillicothe, February, 1869, to February, 1874.
- Sample, William, Sixth District, Coshocton, February, 1852, to February, 1857.
- Sanders, William B., Fourth District, Toledo, May, 1871, resigned 1874.
- Sater, John W., Second District, Greenville, May, 1883, to May, 1888.
- Sauers, Enos S., Eighth District, New Philadelphia, September, 1899, to November, 1899.

Savage, William W., Second District, Wilmington, May, 1900, died 1903.

Sayler, John R., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1892, to February, 1897.

Schaufelberger, J. W., Tenth District, Tiffin, May, 1893, resigned 1902.

Scroggy, Thomas E., Second District, Xenia, February, 1899, in office.

Searle, Corrington W., Eighth District, Zanesville, October, 1855, to October, 1856.

Seney, George E., Third and Tenth Districts, October, 1857.

Seney, Joshua R., Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1888, resigned 1889.

Seward, Charles W., Sixth District, Newark, 1902, in office.

Servis, Francis C., Ninth District, Canfield, February, 1877, to March, 1877.

Shallenbarger, James M., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1901, in office.

Sheets, John M., Third District, Wauseon, May, 1894, to May, 1899.

Sherman, Laban S., Ninth District, Jefferson, February, 1877, to February, 1892.

Sherwood, William E., Fourth District, Cleveland, January, 1890, died 1892.

Shotwell, Walter G., Eighth District, Cadiz, November, 1899, in office.

Shroder, Jacob, First District, Cincinnati, February, 1887, to February, 1892.

Sibley, Hiram L., Seventh District, Marietta, July, 1883, to January, 1897.

Sloan, James, Fifth District, January, 1857, resigned 1858.

Sloane, Felix G., Second District, Wilmington, April, 1903, in office.

Slough, Tall, Seventh District, Lancaster, November, 1888, died 1900.

Smalley, Allen C., Tenth District, Upper Sandusky, April, 1890, to April, 1900.

Smith, Fayette, First District, Cincinnati, December, 1878, to December, 1883.

Smith, George T., Second District, February, 1859, to February, 1869.

Smith, Horace L., Second District, Xenia, February, 1889, to February, 1899.

Smith, James M., Second District, Lebanon, February, 1872, to February, 1885.

Smith, Philip M., Ninth District, Wellsville, December, 1895, to 1900.

Smith, Samuel W., Jr., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1897, in office.

Snook, William H., Third District, Paulding, February, 1892, to February, 1897.

Solders, George B., Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1889, to February, 1899.

Spear, William T., Ninth District, Warren, October, 1878, to February, 1886.

Spiegel, Fred S., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1897, in office.

Stallo, John B., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1852, resigned 1854.

Stanley, George W., Second District, Lebanon, October, 1895, to December, 1895.

Starkweather, Samuel, Fourth District, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

Steele, Samuel F., Fifth District, Hillsboro, February, 1872, to February, 1882.

Stewart, James, Sixth District, February, 1883, to 1888.

Stillwell, Wellington, Sixth District, Millersburg, February, 1867, to February, 1877.

Stilwell, Richard, Eighth District, Zanesville, February, 1852, resigned 1854.

Stone, Carlos M., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1890, in office.

Stone, Walter F., Fourth District, Sandusky, December, 1866, resigned 1873.

Strimple, Theodore L., Fourth District, Cleveland, February, 1899, in office.

Strong, Luther M., Tenth District, Kenton, April, 1883, to October, 1883.

Sullivan, Theodore, Second District, Troy, February, 1892, resigned 1899.

Sutphen, Silas T., Third District, Defiance, October, 1884, to February, 1892.

Taggart, Frank, Sixth District, December, 1896, to November, 1897.

Tarbell, David, Fifth District, Georgetown, June, 1871, to June, 1881.

Taylor, Ezra B., Ninth District, Warren, March, 1877, resigned 1880.

Taylor, Frank, Tenth District, North Baltimore, April, 1898, in office.

Taylor, Isaac H., Ninth District, Carrollton, October, 1889, resigned 1901.

Taylor, Sebastian, Fourth District, February, 1857, to February, 1867.

Theyes, Albert A., Ninth District, Warren, February, 1886, to December, 1886.

Thompson, Albert C., Seventh District, Portsmouth, February, 1882, to October, 1884.

Thompson, James H., Fifth District, October, 1881, to February, 1882.

Tibbals, Newell D., Fourth District, Akron, May, 1876, to October, 1883.

Tilden, Duane H., Fourth District, Cleveland, 1902, in office.

Tobias, James C., Tenth District, Bucyrus, February, 1897, in office..

Towne, Henry A., Seventh District, Portsmouth, 1869.

Tripp, James M., Seventh District, Jackson, February, 1879, to February, 1894.

Tuttle, George M., Ninth District, Warren, February, 1867, to February, 1872.

Tyler, Julian H., Fourth District, Toledo, February, 1902, in office..

Van Der Veer, Ferdinand, Second District, Hamilton, February, 1887, died 1892.

Van Hamm, Washington, First District, Cincinnati, October, 1854.

Van Meter, John M., Fifth District, Chillicothe, January, 1876, to October, 1876.

Van Peet, David B., Second District, Wilmington, May, 1890, to May, 1900.

Van Trump, Philadelphus, Seventh District, Lancaster, November, 1862, to August, 1866.

Voorhees, Carolus F., Sixth District, Millersburg, February, 1878, to February, 1883.

Voris, Alvin C., Fourth District, Akron, December, 1890, to May, 1896.

Waight, John B., Sixth District, Mt. Vernon, February, 1892, to February, 1897.

Wallace, Jonathan H., Ninth District, February, 1885, to October, 1885.

Walters, Festus, Fifth District, Circleville, February, 1895, to February, 1903.

Warden, Robert B., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1852, resigned 1852.

Warnock, William R., Second District, Urbana, November, 1879, to November, 1889.

Watson, Cooper K., Fourth District, Sandusky, February, 1876, died 1880.

Way, John S., Eighth District, Woodsfield, October, 1867, died 1871.

Webber, Amos R., Fourth District, Elyria, February, 1902, in office..

Welch, John, Seventh District, Athens, February, 1862, to February, 1865.

Welker, Martin, Sixth District, Wooster, February, 1852, to February, 1857.

White, Charles R., Second District, Springfield. May, 1885, died 1890.

White, William, Second District, Springfield, February, 1857, resigned 1864.

Whiteley, M. C., Third District. February, 1857, to February, 1862.

Whitman, Henry C., Seventh District, Lancaster. February, 1852, resigned March, 1862.

Wickham, Charles P., Fourth District, Toledo, May, 1881, to May, 1886.

Wickham, Emmet M., Sixth District, Delaware, February, 1897, in office.

Wilder, Eli T., Ninth District, April, 1855, to October, 1855.

Wilder, Horace, Ninth District, October, 1855, to February, 1862.

Wildman, Samuel A., Fourth District, Norwalk, February, 1891, in office.

Williams, Curtis C., Fifth District, Columbus, May, 1898, in office.

Williams, Henry H., Second District, Troy, December, 1877, to December, 1882.

Williamson, Samuel F., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1880, resigned 1882.

Wilson, John L., Second District, Lebanon, February, 1885, to October, 1885.

Wilson, Moses F., First District, Cincinnati, February, 1892, to February, 1897.

Wilson, William M., Second District, October, 1857, to November, 1858.

Winans, James J., Second District, Xenia, February, 1864, to February, 1868.

Wing, Francis J., Fourth District, Cleveland, November, 1900, to January, 1901.

Wolfe, Norman M., Sixth District, Mansfield, February, 1892, in office.

Wood, Frederick W., Eighth District, McConnellsville, August, 1869, to August, 1874.

Wood, Joseph M., Seventh District Athens, February, 1897, in office.

Woodbury, Hamilton B., Ninth District, Jefferson, January, 1876, to February, 1885.

Woodruff, Edward, First District, Cincinnati, November, 1852, resigned 1854.

Worcester, Samuel T., Fourth District, January, 1859, resigned October, 1861.

Wright, Calvin D., Second District, Troy, February, 1882, to February, 1892.

Wright, D. Thew., Jr., First District, Cincinnati, December, 1893, to December, 1898.

Wright, O. W. H., Seventh District, Logan, December, 1899, in office.

Wright, Silas H., Seventh District, Logan, October, 1866, died 1887.

Wylie, Hawley J., Fifth District, Columbus, February, 1882, to February, 1887.

Young, Boston G., Tenth District, Marion, April, 1900, in office.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CLEVELAND UNDER ACT OF 1847.

Sherlock, J. Andrews, February 7, 1848, to February 14, 1853.

UNDER ACT OF 1873.

Gershom M. Barber, July 15, 1873, to June 30, 1875.

Seneca O. Griswold, July 15, 1873, to June 30, 1875

James M. Jones, July 15, 1873, to June 30, 1875.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 29, 1856.

Daniel A. Haynes, July 1, 1856, to 1869.

J. A. Jordan, July 1, 1869, to 1871.

Thomas C. Lowe, July 1, 1871, to 1876.

Daniel A. Haynes, July 1, 1876, to 1881.

Dennis Dwyer, July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1886.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, UNDER THE ACT OF 1857.

Fitz James Mathews, May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1862.

J. William Baldwin, May 1, 1862, to April 1, 1865.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, UNDER THE ACT OF 1838.

David K. Este, from 1838 to 1845.

Charles D. Coffin, from 1845 to 1847.

William Johnston, from 1847 to 1850.

Charles P. James, from 1850 to 1851.

George Hoadly, from 1851.

The Act of 1852 terminated this Court with February, 1853.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CINCINNATI, UNDER ACT OF 1853.

Coffin, Charles D., 1862-1863.

Dempsey, Edward J., 1898-1903.

Ferris, Howard, 1902, in office.
Foraker, Joseph B., 1879-1882.
Force, Manning F., 1877-1887.
Fox, Charles, 1865-1868.
Gholson, William Y., 1854-1859.
Hagans, Marcellus B., 1869-1873.
Harmon, Judson, 1878-1887.
Hoadly, George, 1860-1865.
Hosea, Lewis M., 1903, in office.
Hunt, Samuel F., 1890-1898.
Jackson, William H., 1897-1902.
Matthews, Stanley, 1863-1865.
Miner, John L., 1872.
Moore, Frederick W., 1887-1897.
Noyes, Edward F., 1889-1890.
O'Connor, Timothy A., 1873-1877.
Peck, Hiram D., 1883-1889.
Sayler, John Riner, 1890-1891.
Smith, Rufus B., 1891, in office.
Spencer, Oliver M., 1854-1861.
Storer, Bellamy, 1854-1871.
Taft, Alphonso, 1866-1871.
Taft, William H., 1887-1890.
Tilden, Myron H., 1874-1878.
Walker, J. Bryant, 1872.
Worthington, William, 1882-1883.
Yaple, Alfred, 1873-1878.

JUDGES OF THE CRIMINAL COURT OF HAMILTON COUNTY
UNDER ACT OF 1852.

Jacob Flinn, from March, 1852, to May, 1854.

OHIO IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Salmon Portland Chase, Chief Justice, December 13, 1864, to May 7, 1873.

Morrison Remick Waite, Chief Justice, January 21, 1874, to March 23, 1888.

John McLean, Justice, March 7, 1829, to April 4, 1861.

Noah Haynes Swayne, Justice, January 24, 1862, to January 24, 1881.

Edwin McMasters Stanton, Justice, December 20, 1869, to December 24, 1869.

Stanley Matthews, Justice, May 12, 1881, to March 22, 1889.

William R. Day, Justice, January, 1903, in office.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF OHIO.*

MARCUS A. HANNA.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Coming among you this evening in the very midst of your festivities and absorbing a large amount of the inspiration which I find on every hand, I am happy in the fact that I was born in Ohio. (Applause.) I never tire of singing her praises and I never fail to state facts, because her history needs no embellishment.



MARCUS A. HANNA.

Standing upon the threshold of this new century it is a vantage ground in retrospective for you to witness the development of our state in a hundred years. That backward look reveals to us glories of which the early pioneers of Ohio never dreamed. The infant industries began when the pioneers flocked to our state, every man hewing his own log and making his own shingles, his interest lying in the fact of securing for himself and his family a roof over his head, a home for his family, a castle for himself from which to begin to build his fortunes.

Who could have dreamed that among those sturdy men who came here from the east, as General Cowen described — from whatever motive they came to this section of our country it mattered not — there were those whose pioneer character and nature should so well have qualified them to hew their way in the forests of our new state.

And well they hewed. Blest as we are by a magnificent soil, endowed by nature with mineral wealth and all the necessary attributes to lay the foundation of an industrial develop-

* Stenographic report.

ment, well it was that those who came to lay that foundation stone came from every section of our country and originally from every nation of Europe. No better combination of blood could be made than that composing that cosmopolitan people; starting back originally from the countries where personal liberty was unknown, guided by the inspiration of those who had gone before, lured here by the stories that were wafted back across the ocean—a land of liberty, a land in which every man could enjoy all the rights and blessings due to men. And when that migration took its westward step the very flower of those people were first to take advantage of the opportunities heralded from our shores and coming to Ohio in small groups, yet growing every year to an army of working men, hewing their way through our boundless forests and reaching into the soils from which nature gave a rich reward. Oh, it was a splendid people that laid the foundations of this great, enterprising state! Is it any wonder that with the combination of those natural resources and the activity and industry of this people we have risen, not by steps, but by strides in the industrial world?

Originally a farming state and prosperous in that industry, happy because happiness comes from success of effort, healthful in climate, invigorated and inspired by the very air that surrounded them, that people went forward and have never stopped nor halted. (Applause.)

I say that we have been blessed by nature not alone in the fact of a splendid climate, a fruitful soil, but in the deposits of mineral wealth placed there as a reserve force of wealth to become a part of our prosperous development.

Almost among the first industries developed in the United States was that founded upon the discovery of iron ore in small portions of our state—in your own neighborhood, the Hocking Valley, where, utilizing the fuel made from the timber, those small charcoal furnaces began. Then, later on, in the north-eastern part of our state, in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, we discovered a fuel, a quality of coal which up to that time had been the unknown factor in the manufacture of iron; so that under the combination of the native ores and

later on the ores that were imported from other states, by virtue of the superiority of that fuel, the foundation was laid of that infant industry, the manufacture of iron and steel.

In those two primitive industries Ohio was one of the early pioneers. Those industries, successful from the beginning, attracted kindred industries of all varieties until we have grown and grown and grown and to-day cease to be an agricultural state, scarcely raising enough to feed our own people. And what is the result — a great manufacturing and industrial state, second or third in the nation.

It is not owing alone to the raw material that Ohio has been so successful, but it has been because, coming from that race of men, from that cosmopolitan race so ably described by General Cowen, the mingling of blood, the creation of the Ohio man made it what it is. And that Ohio man, seizing upon every opportunity, availing himself of every opening in the industrial world, with the Ohio man at the helm, advantages not here were brought here, and industry, ingenuity and integrity combined placed him among the leaders of industrial captains. That combination has made us a great state in the industrial world, and this development must go on; it is the history of Ohio that her course has never been checked in its industrial progress.

It is a notorious fact in the commercial world that the credit of Ohio's business men and industrial captains has been equal if not superior to that of any other state in the Union. What, then, can be said for our future? Why, my fellow-citizens, standing, as I say we do to-day, upon the threshold of this new century and looking backward, witnessing the wonderful developments of the last hundred years, who can prophesy what shall be the fruition of this great promised combination with which Ohio will be blessed?

There is no other section of the United States which has more natural advantages. In transportation our state is traversed with a network of railroads, well built and well managed. Our towns are bristling with industries, established upon merit and prosperous because of their merit and good management. Having passed the time of our early natural advantages, and coming to our day, now, in the contest for commercial and industrial su-

premacny within the limits of our country, Ohio will reap the advantage of those people who have come from the difficulties which I have named and who have benefitted by this grand system of our common school education. And I am glad to hear such a favorable report from our School Commissioner; there lies the bulwark which all the ideas and isms of socialism and anarchy might butt against until the end of time—they will remain. (Applause.)

We welcome to our shores people from every clime and every nation, who coming here seeking may find a home, an asylum where hope and plenty enter in. We love them all. There is work for willing hands to do.

Because this wonderful development of this country is not abnormal under the conditions of to-day, the industry and ingenuity of our people are being felt everywhere and Ohio shares a large part in that enterprise which is carrying our manufactured goods to every clime under the sun.

To the inventive genius of her citizens we owe many of the ripe machines that have been brought to the aid of labor, not to the detriment of labor, but to the benefit of all the people. It is to that enterprise and to that inventive genius that we look in our future development for a realization of all that for which men hope; our beneficent laws protecting and caring for our industries, and inviting here those who associate together with capital large and efficient enough to carry on enterprises under the laws of our state.

We have cared for them and nurtured them, but under this development there comes a time, my fellow-citizens, when it is necessary, in keeping pace with the rapid progress, to adjust ourselves and our laws to meet these conditions. We must not be led astray by false sentiment of demagogism. We must not yield to any cry that would in any way intimidate or paralyze capital, but, recognizing that other great factor which is associated with capital, our laws and our policy must be in the interest of all classes and those who work with their hands. (Applause.)

Important questions in connection with this industrial development are forcing themselves upon us every year, aye, every month. I say important questions because nothing can be more important than the questions which strike at the very heart of industrial development. It is the duty, the bounden duty of every citizen of Ohio to feel that his interests and responsibilities are not limited within the environment of his own town or county. It is this great civic pride which permeates the whole state and occasions of this kind will bring into life the public-spirited and patriotic feeling, so that the very name of Ohio and its future will be an inspiration. (Applause.)

Let it be known that we as a people, that we as a state, consider from the standpoint of individual and corporate interests the value of all that aids in the production and development of our industries, and that a good name abroad will bring within the limits of our own state all the elements needed to feed and to nourish this spirit of evolution and development. The people have as much to do with that success, almost, as does nature, because it is the people who create the sentiment, who fill the very atmosphere with that sentiment, of fair dealing, of honest but effective laws, of the consideration of every man's interest, individual or corporate, with a desire, aye a determination to do that which is best for the whole people.

Ohio, I am glad to say, in all her past history has shown that spirit both in law and sentiment, and it is because of the success and the growth of that spirit that I join with you in the prophecy of the future, that the greatness of our state has only just begun; that what has been accomplished in a hundred years, aye, within the last fifty years, and with the conditions favorable, with that spirit which I hope fills the heart and mind of the people when they are called together in convention or in conference or in the celebration of an occasion like this, that they, appreciating what has been wrought out and called to their attention, will go home and think about it, think about it from the standpoint of good citizenship and humanity, think about these economic questions from the standpoint which will uplift society—and when I say society, I mean from the bottom up (great applause), place all classes, as God Almighty in-

tended, upon the same equality, and let them work out their own destiny in proportion to their enterprise and ability. (Renewed applause.)

What an inspiration it is, my friends! I do not believe we fully appreciate that in these United States, after a little more than a hundred years, we have brought together men from all nations and all conditions and harmonized and equalized and made them a part of this great body politic, all bound first on bettering their own condition, then their duty and loyalty to their fellow-man, and then to their state and country.

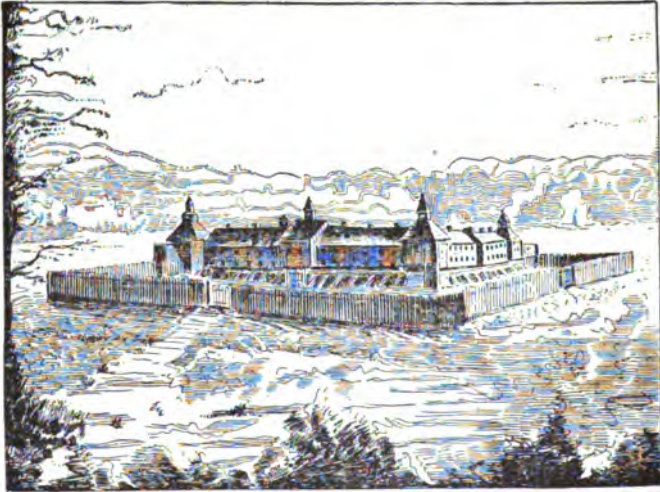
A hundred years has done this and from what a beginning! It would startle, aye, it would stagger, the mind of the people of the old world could they have been told that such a result would have occurred. Could any man have prophesied that under our institutions a people governing themselves could have come out of all this combination of men from all nations, could have been molded into a body politic, the majority of which are inspired by the highest motives of doing good to themselves and their fellow-men. That is American and that is the Ohio idea. (Great applause.)

It gives me great pleasure, my fellow-citizens, to be present on an occasion like this, because it gives me an opportunity of meeting face to face so many of our people, so many of my fellow-citizens whom it has not been my pleasure to see and know; to join with you in the celebration of this great event.

I join with you in the bright hopes of your future here in Ross County, and I join with you in the feeling that this great function has been and will be productive of good everywhere. It is good to have these conferences, these heart to heart talks, this dissemination of facts which is appreciated by all, the opportunity to know more than we would have known in regard to our state affairs and our growth and development.

From the standpoint of her commercial and industrial interests, if I know anything, I know that Ohio stands, and deservedly so, in the front rank, and if our opportunities for the future are no less — aye, but they are greater than a hundred years ago, because there is no teacher like experience — there is no better proof of what can be done than to judge the future

by the past as to what has been done; therefore, on every hand there is every reason why this should be made an opportunity for rejoicing, and here's hoping that we may all live to enjoy another one. (Loud and long continued applause.)



CAMPUS MARTIUS, MARIETTA.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF OHIO.

LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

NO MINOR INSTITUTION.

The history of the public schools of Ohio and the statement of the present condition of public education in our commonwealth can not be condensed into a few words or be covered by a few fragmentary sentences. The institution commonly called the free public school system: is too large an institution; its history covers too much detail; its glorious achievements are too many, and its benefits are too far-reaching, to condense them into a few words or adequately to recount them in small compass. The wisest statesmen of one hundred years ago could hardly have foreseen the wonderful development destined to come from the free school system in the ten decades covered by the first century of our statehood. The thoughtful and far-seeing might have hoped for larger usefulness, for extension and improvement, but the present glorious heritage of free universal opportunity for culture and learning at the expense of the state could hardly have been dreamed of even by the wisest of the period. The public schools are no minor institution.



LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

In a retrospect of the conditions as they existed a little more than a hundred years ago in America there is much of interest and profit. The closing years of the eighteenth century witnessed both in Europe and America, a remarkable outburst of the spirit of democracy. In the public meetings and the political discussions of the period the words "people," "demos," "citizen," "voter," "commons," "inalienable rights," and other similar expressions were in constant use. The teachings of Rousseau and his associates, and the declarations and doctrines of the French Revolution, were widely scattered and very much in evidence in the political assemblies. It was only five years prior to the time the bells tolled out the old century and their merry chimes welcomed in the new, that a young Corsican officer had with consummate skill planted his cannon in the streets before the Tuilleries, and by use of grapeshot and ball ended the great French Revolution. This act made Napoleon a prominent figure; and at once he began his remarkable career of twenty years in unsettling Europe, overthrowing hereditary thrones, and dispelling forever the ancient fiction of the divine rights of kings. The eighteenth century closed with him as First Consul of France; but the people felt somehow that he was of them and that his cause was theirs. England, Austria, Italy, the German States, and all Europe recognized his power. The French Revolution had passed beyond the political boundaries of France. There was a great awakening; in some way the people had learned that ability and talent, rather than kingly birth, counted in human affairs. A new day had come to Europe.

In America great events had transpired just prior to the close of the eighteenth century. Thirteen feeble colonies, wronged by unjust taxation, goaded by the calamitous inflictions of evil-minded ministers and a foolish stubborn king, had at last sought independence, and achieved the same after a long and distressing conflict. Their Declaration made in 1776, and their Constitution made operative in 1789, bear every evidence of their sturdy faith in the people to rule themselves. Their yearnings for self-government were everywhere apparent; and their faith was clearly

and distinctly a faith in the power of majorities. In America at least there was a distinctive tendency to trust the people with larger power.

In a word, without effort at elaborate portrayal, it is safe to say that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the larger world-tendency among governments was to trust the people themselves with larger civic powers, and to grant to each member of society a wider range of liberties. The individual members of society were assuming, each man for himself and all in their collective capacity, a larger work of managing governmental affairs, where in former times such matters were intrusted to the few. It was clearly the growth of democracy.

PUBLIC EDUCATION A NECESSITY.

But a democracy to be successful and efficient must be made intelligent and resourceful. To grant large civic rights to the people without providing the means for their proper education; to permit the exercise of the franchise and the control of the affairs of the state itself, without providing culture for all and a general spread of intelligence, in the end would lead to anarchy, strife and tyranny. These matters were foreseen even prior to the inauguration of the Republic. The literature of the later colonial and revolutionary period abounds in references to the necessity of education. The New England free school, like the New England town meeting, was the outgrowth of the spirit of democracy; and the spirit of democracy was much in evidence in the early colonies.

In President Washington's farewell address among other excellent recommendations he wrote the following: "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

OHIO SYSTEM PART OF NATIONAL POLICY.

The truth of the matter is, the public free school system of Ohio must be linked in history to the public school system of New England and the East. It is not perhaps wise to refer at

length to the history of the early attempts at education in the colonies. Perhaps the free school system itself in the beginning was not definitely planned. The public school was a necessity that children should not grow up in ignorance. It was not the gift of any man, any prince, or any public benefactor. It was a growth, a development, an evolution. It simply grew — at first a makeshift and a community necessity, later a definitely recognized institution, recognized as fundamentally worthy of public approval. From the very beginning spontaneity has been its keynote. Recognized in the town meeting, in colonial assemblies, then later in the surveys of public lands, in state constitutions and state legislation, the free public school system of the United States has taken on many forms. Each state and territory has done about as seemed wise and expedient according to local conditions. There is lack of symmetry and lack of definite form. Local preferences in all the states have made the systems dissimilar. Ohio is no exception to the rule.

CONGRESSIONAL ENACTMENTS.

ACTS OF 1785 AND 1787.

As suggested already the public school system of Ohio must be connected with the system in vogue in the colonies at the time of the revolution. Very properly our school system must be recognized as a part of the growth of that system which had from the earliest settlement and occupancy of the East been growing and developing in the colonies and the original states.

As early as May 20, 1785, by act of the Congress then operating under the old Articles of Confederation, the public lands of the government were ordered to be surveyed in townships six miles square, section sixteen of each township being reserved for common school purposes. The famous "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" was enacted on July 13, 1787. Said ordinance contained a strong declaration in Article III relating to education, which reads in part:

Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

On July 23, 1787, just ten days after congress had passed said ordinance, whose strong words are here noted as related to education, and with equally significant utterances on religious freedom, the habeas corpus, trial by jury, slavery, inviolability of contracts and the like, a very important act often lost sight of was also passed. It was supplementary to the act of May 20, 1785, relating to the survey and sale of the public lands. This act, in addition to setting aside every sixteenth section of each township for common school purposes, also ordered that two whole townships were "to be given perpetually for the purposes of a seminary of learning, to be applied to the intended object by the legislature of the state." In this way congress prepared the way for our irreducible school fund, by means of section sixteen, and also began the work of higher education at state expense, the Ohio University at Athens being the beneficiary of the two townships referred to. The names of Manasseh Cutler, Rufus Putnam, Nathan Dane, and Rufus King will live long in this chapter of our educational history.

In this connection perhaps it would be interesting to note that the general government has during its history set apart over eighty-six million acres of land for the endowment of education — a territory as large as all of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware all added together; a territory as large as the whole of the kingdom of Prussia; as large as seven-tenths of all France. Said territory thus given by the government and supplemental moneys have a value of about or nearly \$300,000,000 — surely a princely gift to education.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF 1802.

In compliance with the enactment of congress, "the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio," adopted a state constitution in 1802, and formed themselves into a free and independent state by the name of the state of Ohio. In the third section of their bill of rights—Article VIII of their constitution—they reaffirmed with slightly

changed phraseology the utterances of the third article of the Ordinance of 1787. Said section 3 reads as follows:

SECTION 3. But religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

To guard against possible injustice and discrimination, and to make even more emphatic the high ground taken for equal rights to poor and rich alike the following section number 25 was also added to the bill of rights:

SECTION 25. No law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities within this state, which are endowed in whole or in part from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of said schools, academies and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which said donations were made.

For the benefit of new institutions likely to apply for organization and recognition the following section was also incorporated in the constitution:

SECTION 27. Every association of persons, when regularly formed, within the state, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation, to enable them to hold estates, real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and for other purposes.

Much discussion has been indulged in by those interested in divining the intent of these three original sections as related to the development of a state system of education. In one way and another the landed gifts to Ohio for educational purposes have exceeded twelve hundred square miles of land. It is possible that at the time of the adoption of the constitution of 1802, the expectation was that the several gifts would in time support the entire school system of "schools, academies, colleges and universities." If so, their foresight was not good. They were soon shown to be entirely inadequate, for as early as in 1821 the general

assembly enacted a law authorizing a school tax. Perhaps as a whole these three simple utterances on education were as good as could be expected at the time they were written. At all events the school system was organized under them and they were the fundamental law of the state for the first half-century of our statehood.

CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

The present state constitution, that of 1851, superseded the constitution of 1802. The words of the new constitution relating to religion, morality and knowledge were kept substantially as in the old constitution. They are at present as follows:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 7. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

As the new constitution was in a way an attempt to get away from special legislation and certain abuses possible under the old constitution there was placed in section 26 of Article II the following significant language:

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 26. All laws, of a general nature, shall have a uniform operation throughout the state; nor, shall any act, except such as relates to public schools, be passed, to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the general assembly, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

The really significant part of the above quoted section is that part which permits elasticity and the referendum in school matters, while all general laws, including school laws, are to have uniform operation throughout the state. In Article VI, which is entirely devoted to education, there are two sections historically and practically very important. The first provides for the faithful custody of all funds arising from the sale, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or intrusted to the state for educational and religious purposes; and the faithful application

of the income to the specific objects of the original grant or appropriations. The second, however, is regarded as a remarkably fine statement of the doctrine of the duty of the state in educational affairs.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The principal of all funds, arising from the sale, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or entrusted to this state for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate, and undiminished; and, the income arising therefrom, shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants, or appropriations.

SECTION 2. The general assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation, or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state; but no religious or other sect, or sects, shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this state.

In Article XII there is also to be found section 2 which reads as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but, all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

Now it has seemed to me that these important utterances of the Ordinance of 1787, the three sections of the constitution of 1802, and the five sections of the constitution of 1851, should be recounted for our correct understanding of the fundamental law in relation to public education in Ohio. The first represents that which preceded the time of our state organization; the second represents the fundamental law under which we projected and developed our school system during the first fifty years of our separate existence as a state; the last represents the past fifty

years, and our present. In a way each is important; each is necessary to understand our educational history.

SCHOOL REVENUES.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The state of Ohio has within its history as a state raised and spent fully a half a billion of dollars in the public schools. The present cost of the public schools is about sixteen and a half million a year — a sum about equal to thirty-five per cent. of all revenues raised by every style of taxation in the state. It becomes therefore a matter of interest to know the sources of its revenues.

In general they are not numerous or difficult of understanding, as they come from state and local taxation on the one hand and from certain miscellaneous sources on the other. More definitely stated the sources are, first, the general state tax of .95, of one mill collected on the grand duplicate of the state and distributed to every district in the state at the rate of \$1.50 for each enumerated child between the ages of six and twenty-one; second, the annual distribution from the state sinking fund of six per cent. on all the irreducible state debt, the money going to those districts whence the fund is derived; third, the local levies made by the various boards of education in the various school districts for the several funds of the districts, all such funds being collected by the county treasurers and apportioned back to the school treasuries of the districts from which they were derived for application to the needs of the districts; fourth, certain fines and penalties provided by law; and, fifth, the miscellaneous receipts of the boards of education for such items as outside tuition, sale of old materials, rentals and the like.

Under the statutes now in force it is possible for village, township and special districts to levy ten mills; and, with certain exceptions, all city districts can levy eight mills. Besides these levies it is possible by special vote of the people to increase these levies through authorized bond issues; and such a policy seems absolutely necessary at times. For the year ending August 31, 1902, out of a total of \$16,463,216.02 spent

in the public schools of the state there was paid to teachers, \$9,267,638.94; for supervision, \$444,361.54; for sites and buildings, \$1,549,523.06; for interest and redemption of bonds, \$1,594,217.04; and for the contingent expenses, \$3,607,475.44. The sources of the funds were, from the state tax, \$1,817,767.58; from the school lands, \$249,159.87; and the remainder from local sources including the miscellaneous receipts.

THE IRREDUCIBLE STATE DEBT.

The so-called irreducible state debt of Ohio is in reality a great trust fund. Ohio, instead of creating a large permanent fund to be loaned on mortgage security, as was done in Massachusetts, Kansas, and many states east and west of us, provided early in our history that the proceeds of the sale of section sixteen and other school lands should be used by the state and be constituted into a great irreducible debt, held forever by the state with a fixed annual interest of six per cent. to be paid thereon to the districts from which the moneys originally were derived. Without entering into an analysis of the several items making this fund, which in a general way are named after the several surveys, or in any way attempting to be too definite, it is sufficient to say that said fund now aggregates a little over \$4,000,000.00. In addition thereto the state holds in trust certain university funds, now aggregating something like a half a million of dollars on which it also pays six per cent. per annum.

The advantages of managing these funds in the manner prescribed by law are very apparent. Our early law-makers were wise in planning as they did in this matter. Other states, through bad loans, the fluctuation of interest rates, and the expenses of supervision and control, are not able to give to the beneficiaries of the funds either so large or so constant returns. In most respects the Ohio plan is without criticism. In this connection perhaps it is well to note that many districts still retain the control of their school lands, not always with advantage to the districts.

DISBURSEMENT OF MONEY.

Under the laws of the state all moneys having once passed into the hands of the school treasurers are disbursed only upon order of the boards of education. Each voucher is supposed to be drawn by the clerk and countersigned by the president of the board of education before being paid by the treasurer. Teachers must have legal certificates covering the time and branches of study taught and file with the clerk all statistical items required by the state commissioner of common schools. In general, the boards of education are to represent the people, and are clothed with ample power within reasonable limits. The last general assembly, through the bureau of public accounting, has made provision for checking up and auditing all school accounts; besides there are the checks and safeguards given to the board of education itself, and the authorization of inspection at the hands of an accountant sent from the office of the commissioner of schools. It is safe to say in the main that school moneys are administered with a fair degree of honesty and fidelity.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOL SYSTEM.

STYLE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1902 there were 2,437 different school districts in the state. Of these 66 were city districts; 1,036 village and special; and 1,335 were township districts. Each year sees by change of boundaries these numbers slightly altered. In general the law gives sanction to four styles of districts — city, village, township and special. On account of recent decisions made by the supreme court some changes may be necessary during the next session of the general assembly. The boards of education in city districts consist of several sorts. In some the board are elected by all the people at large, in some by wards, and in some partly at large and partly by wards. In number they range at present from three in Delaware and Wooster, and five at Toledo, to thirty-one in Cincinnati. As the matter, however, will need to be adjusted in the next general assembly, perhaps it need not be discussed. The village boards of educa-

tion consist usually of six persons, elected at large, though by special legislation some consist of five and three. Township boards consist of one person from each sub-district, except in specially centralized districts where they consist of five elected at large in the township. In each sub-district there is also a sub-district board, consisting of the member of the township board and two sub-directors; their duties are limited to the nomination of teachers for their sub-district schools. The boards of special districts consist of three or six members elected at large. Under the law each board must choose its own president, and usually its clerk and treasurer, except in township districts and where city treasurers act *ex-officio*.

ENUMERATION AND ATTENDANCE OF YOUTH.

Under the laws of the state the schools are to be free to all youth between six and twenty-one who are children or wards of residents of the district. No discrimination exists as to color, all are admitted free.

During each summer boards of education are required to cause an annual enumeration of all youth in their respective districts to be taken. The returns thereof are filed with the county auditors and then in turn their abstracts are filed with the commissioner of schools, who in turn files a certified copy with the auditor of state. Upon this final return the auditor makes his semi-annual distributions of the state common school fund to each county.

Under the compulsory education laws of the state all children between eight and fourteen must attend some recognized school for the full time the public schools of the district are in session; and all youth between fourteen and sixteen not regularly engaged in some useful labor, or who can not read and write must also attend some recognized school. Boards of education are by law required to appoint truant officers and carry out the provisions relating to attendance. At present the law is fairly well executed, the law itself being one of the best compulsory education laws in the United States.

No school can be run for a shorter time than twenty-four weeks nor longer than forty weeks in a year. By law boards:

of education are authorized to make suitable and appropriate rules for the governing of the pupils in the schools. The safeguards, in general, put about attendance, length of term, and the making of an efficient school are most excellent, and when rightly executed are calculated to provide good schools.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

In order to insure teachers of worth and merit there have been from a very early day certain boards for the examining and licensing of teachers. By far the most useful board of this character is what is known as the board of county examiners. From 1825 to the present time there has been some style of examining teachers. At present the probate judge in each county appoints a board of three persons to examine and license teachers. Ten examinations are held each year, not to speak of two examinations for those who seek high school admission from townships and special districts. Under the law county examiners can issue certificates, good in the county, for one year, two years, three years, five years and eight years from the date of the examination. The subjects in which the applicant must be examined are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, including composition, the history of the United States, including civil government, physiology and hygiene, including scientific temperance, and the board must also certify to his moral character and that he possesses an adequate knowledge of theory and practice. In case the applicant is required to teach other subjects than those above enumerated he must pass in such subjects. Besides the county boards of examiners there are also city and village boards appointed by the boards of education in districts eligible for such purposes, whose duties correspond for their districts to the duties prescribed for counties. There is also a state board of school examiners appointed by the state commissioner of common schools, which issues life certificates good anywhere in the state. Said board issues three grades of certificates, all good for life, the common school life certificate good only for the branches named therein; the high school life certificate, good in any part of the

state and unlimited; and the special life certificate, good for the special subject covered by the certificate, as drawing or music.

In 1864 the state commissioner of common schools was authorized to appoint a state board of school examiners consisting of three members. In 1883 this number was increased to five. The following have served on the board since its creation: Marcellus F. Cowdery, Thomas W. Harvey, Eli T. Tappan, Israel W. Andrews, William Mitchell, Theodore Sterling, John Hancock, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Andrew J. Rickoff, Alston Ellis, Henry B. Furness, John B. Peaslee, William W. Ross, Charles R. Shreve, Chas. L. Loos, A. B. Johnson, Henry M. Parker, William G. Williams, Elmer S. Cox, Chas. C. Davidson, Marcellus Manley, Chas. E. McVay, Thomas A. Pollock, E. E. White, W. J. White, E. A. Jones, R. W. Stevenson, Edward T. Nelson, Jas. W. Knott, J. C. Hartzler, L. D. Bonebrake, J. P. Sharkey, Charles Hauptert, C. W. Bennett, J. D. Simkins, W. W. Boyd, W. H. Meck, M. E. Hard, W. H. Mitchell, C. C. Miller and Arthur Powell. The last five named are the present members of the board.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

All boards of education are by law authorized to employ suitable persons to act as superintendents of the schools under their charge. In some of the larger cities the superintendents thus chosen are clothed with fairly comprehensive powers, even to the extent of nominating or appointing teachers. Not all districts have supervision, but in round numbers about a thousand have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the law. The greatest need is in the rural districts of the state. All the cities without exception, practically all of the villages, some of the special districts and some of the townships have thus availed themselves. Undoubtedly much good comes from such supervision; indeed, it is difficult to understand why all districts do not thus avail themselves of the opportunity. Much of the imperfect work of the rural schools is directly attributable to the fact that the teachers try to do their work without guide or compass or kindly criticism. Under the law two or more dis-

tricts may unite and employ the same person as superintendent. Frequently it happens in the smaller districts that the superintendent also teaches a part or all of the branches offered in the high school, and at the same time by visits to his schools, through teachers' meetings and examinations he keeps himself in touch with all the work of his district. In the largest districts of the state not infrequently the superintendent has a corps of assistants and supervisors who look after part of the work. Principals of buildings and special teachers also are to be accounted a part of the supervising force.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

In connection with the work of supervision it is well also to note something of the duties and powers of the state commissioner of common schools. Under the law he is the chief school officer of the state. He is elected by the people of the state at the regular November election, along with other state officers, for a term of three years from the succeeding second Monday of July. He is charged with numerous duties. He prepares and distributes blanks and compiles and prints the statistics relating to education. He exercises a general supervision over the school funds; appoints persons to examine into the condition of the funds when necessary; appoints the members of the state board of examiners; prepares examination questions for those seeking high school admission through examinations before the county examiners; grades and classifies the high schools of the state and issues their commissions; visits the schools, counsels boards of education, addresses institutes and other educational gatherings, compiles and causes to be printed that portion of the general laws which relates to education, passes upon school law, and as secretary of the school book commission files text books and, prices being fixed, notifies boards of education of the names of publishers who thus have agreed to furnish their books. Many duties come to him from the nature of his position not enumerated in the law, and not easy of explanation. The office is a serviceable one, and has been in continuous existence for the past fifty years.

It is a statutory and not a constitutional office. The act of March 12, 1836, practically rewrote the Ohio school laws. By this act there was created the office of superintendent of common schools, the provision being that such an officer was to be elected by joint resolution of the general assembly. The term was fixed at one year and the salary at \$500. On April 1, 1837, Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was duly elected. When the general assembly convened in January following Mr. Lewis filed his annual report and that body, on January 16, 1838, ordered 10,500 copies of it printed. On March 7, 1838, another general school law was passed and under section 8 thereof the term of the state superintendent was fixed at five years unless the incumbent was removed by joint resolution. The salary was increased to \$1,200. Two days later Mr. Lewis was elected for the term of five years. On March 23, 1840, politics evidently had an inning, for an act was passed abolishing the office of state superintendent and devolving its duties upon the secretary of state. He was authorized to employ a clerk to perform these extra duties and to pay him \$400 per year. This arrangement existed until after the adoption of the new constitution and on March 14, 1853, the office of state commissioner of common schools was created. It has existed ever since and during the half century many additional duties have been added.

The law of 1853 provided that the commissioner should be elected at the general election, the term was fixed at three years and the salary placed at \$1,500. During fifty years' time this salary has only been increased to \$2,000. The law of 1853 was also a complete reorganization of the Ohio school system and in addition to providing for the present classification of township districts and cities and villages, contained provisions for separate schools for colored youth, county boards of examiners for teachers and for school libraries. Our subsequent legislation has followed in the main this law, which for fifty years has been the sub-structure of our free public school system.

To Hon. Samuel Lewis belongs the honor of being Ohio's only state superintendent of schools. All officers since have been styled state commissioners of common schools. These in their

order are as follows: Hiram H. Barney, served 1854 to 1857; Anson Smythe, 1857 to 1863; C. W. H. Cathcart, served a few months by appointment in 1863; Emerson E. White, 1863 to 1866; John A. Norris, 1866 to 1869, when he resigned and William D. Henkle was appointed and later elected, serving to 1871; Thomas W. Harvey, 1871 to 1875; Charles C. Smart, 1875 to 1878; John J. Burns, 1878 to 1881; Daniel F. DeWolf, 1881 to 1884; Leroy D. Brown, 1884 to 1887; Eli T. Tappan, 1887 to 1889, when he died and was succeeded by John Hancock, who was appointed and later elected, serving to 1891, when he died while sitting at his desk at work in the office; Charles C. Miller, served by appointment until he resigned in 1892; Oscar T. Corson, 1892 to 1898; Lewis D. Bonebrake, 1898, term will expire on the second Monday in July, 1904.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The teachers' institutes of Ohio became effective in 1864, since which time they have done a great work for the teachers of the state. At present about twenty thousand teachers a year meet in their annual institutes, which are held in each county of the state. The institutes are usually held in the latter part of July and during the month of August. Their management is by law placed in the hands of an executive committee consisting of the president and secretary of the institute and three other persons, one elected each year for a term of three years. All these are chosen by the institute. The funds for the conduct of the institutes are the product of the fifty-cent fee charged applicants for certificates to teach. The instructors are chosen by the executive committee, no legal requirements being provided for their undertaking the work. Each committee must file reports of the disbursement of money and of the institute. In the earlier days the instruction and lectures given in the institute had to do with the academic work of the schools, now they partake of a larger range and are much more professional in character.

In addition to the regular annual institutes thus conducted it is the custom of teachers to hold monthly or quarterly county

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association meetings for the purpose of discussing education; and there are many teachers' meetings not enumerated. The states teachers' association is now over fifty years old; and there are great district associations, as the Northeastern, Northwestern, Eastern Central, etc., which meet once or oftener each year. To these may also be added the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle, now over twenty years old. This circle is a voluntary organization, having had the past year over seven thousand paid members, and doing a great amount of good in the state. Usually four lines of reading are offered, viz., pedagogy, literature, history and science. As an outgrowth from this circle there is also a pupils' reading circle doing a great work among the pupils of the schools.

In general the teachers of Ohio are very loyal to all the voluntary agencies in their midst for their professional uplift.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The school curriculum is always a subject of perennial interest. It is not less so on this occasion. In the earlier days the "three R's"—Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic—comprised the chief studies offered by the elementary schools; and they are to-day the very heart and core of the elementary work. In the act of 1825 the preamble and first section read as is here given:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the constitution of this state, that schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That a fund shall hereafter be annually raised among the several counties of this state, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of the common schools, for the instruction of youth of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other necessary branches of a common education.

The words in the last line or two of the above quotation are really significant—"in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other necessary branches of a common education." These are a manifest attempt to indicate the work of the schools, and

need to be pondered well and long. Over against them put section 4007-1 as passed April 9, 1902, seventy-seven years later, the last enactment of the law-making department in trying to indicate the character of the work to be done in the elementary schools of the state:

SECTION 4007-1. An elementary school is hereby defined as a school in which instruction and training are given in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history of the United States including civil government, and physiology; but nothing herein shall be construed as abridging the power of boards of education to cause instruction and training to be given in vocal music, drawing, and other branches which they may deem advisable for the best interests of the schools under their charge.

Both contain at least one element in common — they have the element of elasticity. Each leaves to the school authorities some choice in the curriculum. Each names “reading, writing, and arithmetic,” but does not stop there. Each assumes that there are “other necessary branches.”

Of course it was to be expected that the curriculum of the elementary schools would change in the years between the two enactments. The wonder is that the change was not greater. The pioneer lads of the earlier day could hardly be expected to do the work of the modern elementary school. It was the day of the log cabin and the tallow dip. The day of urban life with its crowded tenements and congested population was not dreamed of. To-day, at the end of a century of statehood, we are already discussing the industrial and social conditions fast coming upon us. The simplicity of the olden days is fast giving way to complexity. Legislation is proverbially tardy. Already such subjects as manual training, the cooking schools and sewing, industrial arts, drawing, paper-cutting, clay-modeling, typewriting, phonography, book-keeping, commercial geography, commercial law, scientific agriculture and kindred matters have made some headway in our schools. Already some schools are far in advance of the most recent legislation on the subject of our elementary school curriculum.

In general the elementary schools are the most important part of our whole school system. Of 832,044 different pupils

enrolled in the schools of Ohio for the year ending August 31, 1902, the elementary schools enrolled 773,533, and the high schools 58,511; while at the same time the value of the school property used for the elementary schools was \$41,903,353, as against \$6,354,608 used for high school purposes.

The time spent in the elementary school for a fair and reasonable completion of the work offered is usually designated as about eight years, and in the child's life from six to fourteen. It would be too much to claim that each district has an organized course of study, with regular advancement from grade to grade. It is not too much to claim, however, that the tendency is without doubt in the direction of a closer gradation, of better inspection, and more definite and purposeful endeavor. The manifest tendency is to enrich the course of study, and touch the child in more ways and on all sides.

As against narrowness and restriction, the trend of affairs is in the opposite direction—toward liberalization and the multiplication of studies, particularly is this true in cities.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

The development of the public high schools of the state from the academies and seminaries to be a very important part of the work offered by the public schools, is at once interesting and suggestive. In the earlier days of the state there were many small private academies, some of them incorporated institutions. All the larger centers of population, such as Dayton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Sandusky enjoyed the benefits of the old-time academy long before the formation of public high schools; the same thing is true of many smaller places. At times during the earlier half of our first century of statehood there seemed to have been those who advocated the public high schools in place of the old-time academies. Governor Worthington, as early as in 1817, recommended that a high school be established at the seat of government, at public expense, for the thorough education of poor boys for the work of teaching. This recommendation he renewed during the next session of the general assembly. The law of 1825 cited under

the discussion of elementary schools, it will be noted, does not anywhere deny other branches of study besides the common school subjects. Indeed, it was often the practice during the 'twenties, 'thirties, and 'forties to employ teachers who were capable of instructing in Latin, algebra, natural philosophy, engineering and other advanced studies. The people were thus made ready for the advent of the public high school. As usually happens, legislation was tardy. The larger places had already begun the work before definite enactments legalized their endeavors. The first general high school law dates from 1853, now just fifty years ago. During these fifty years great progress has been made. In 1860 in all the United States there were less than two hundred public high schools, now there are over seven thousand. In 1853 we began our public high school work, and now we have, according to the reports filed with the state commissioner of common schools, an aggregate of 941, an average of about ten and a half to the county.

In the new high school legislation passed by the legislative session of 1902 there are many matters worthy of note. In the first place the high school is defined. Section 4007-2 is an attempt to define the work each high school is supposed to offer. It reads as follows:

SECTION 4007-2. A high school is hereby defined as a school of higher grade than an elementary school, in which instruction and training are given in approved courses in the history of the United States and other countries; composition, rhetoric, English and American literature; algebra and geometry; natural science, political or mental science; ancient or modern foreign languages, or both; commercial and industrial branches, or such of the above named branches as the length of its curriculum make possible, and such other branches of higher grade than those to be taught in the elementary schools and such advanced studies and advanced reviews of the common branches as the board of education may direct.

Under this law there are three grades of high schools—the first grade being about equivalent to a four-year high school; the second being about equivalent to a three-year high school; and the third a two-year high school. All schools of a lesser rank are denominated elementary schools. By law the state

commissioner is authorized to classify all high schools and issue commissions under the seal of his office.

In a circular issued on March 10, 1903, to all boards of education, the following items of interest appear as explaining the present requirements of high schools in Ohio:

HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST GRADE.

Measured by the requirements of section 4007-4, a high school of the first grade will require an aggregate of not less than 512 recitations per year, and 2,048 in four years, for graduation. Each school must provide four years of not less than thirty-two weeks a year of approved work and offer the equivalent of four courses a year of not less than four recitations a week in each course, or a total of sixteen courses for graduation, a course being defined as not less than four recitations a week continued throughout a school year. When section 4007-2, which defines the high school, is analyzed and made to apply to the daily practices and nomenclature in vogue in the schools, it will be found to cover about seven groups of studies. In practice these are styled — (1) Ancient and Modern Foreign Languages; (2) English (including Composition, Rhetoric, English and American Literature); (3) History (including U. S. History, Civil Government, General History, etc.); (4) Mathematics (including advanced Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc.); (5) Science (including the various divisions of Natural Political and Mental Science); (6) Commercial and Industrial Branches, and (7) Advanced Reviews of the Common Branches.

To give boards of education some freedom and choice in making their curriculums, and at the same time to represent all the essential lines of work enumerated in the law, it is thought best to exercise the power granted to the state commissioner of common schools in approving the courses and to indicate a minimum of work for twelve of the sixteen courses required to be offered, as follows: In Latin or other foreign language not less than four years of work; in English not less than two years of work; in History not less than one year of work; in Algebra not less than one and a half years, and Geometry not less than one year of work; and in Science not less than two and a half years of work, one year of which must be in Physics. The remaining four courses may be selected at will from other approved courses, or be given to those named above, or if thought best be apportioned to both.

In offering electives boards will be governed by the statement of approved courses given elsewhere in this circular.

All schools of this grade — the highest recognized by law — will be required to possess standard equipment, employ not less than two high school teachers, and otherwise meet all reasonable requirements and offer all the facilities necessary for standard high school instruction.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE SECOND GRADE.

Measured by the requirements for second grade high schools such schools will require an aggregate of not less than 512 recitations per year, and 1,536 in three years, for graduation. Each such school must continue not less than thirty-two weeks a year and offer an equivalent of not less than four courses a year of not less than four recitations a week in each course. I have not deemed it important to outline definitely as to what will be required in second grade high schools in each course, preferring for the time being to examine each curriculum by itself. In general it is recommended that the Foreign Languages, English, History, Mathematics, and Science be given proportionate representation in the curriculum. Schools of this grade will be required to possess a fair equipment, and have teaching force sufficient to do the twelve courses of work in a satisfactory manner.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE THIRD GRADE.

Measured by the requirements for third grade high schools such schools will require an aggregate of not less than 448 recitations per year, and 896 in two years, for graduation. Each such school must continue not less than twenty-eight weeks a year, and offer an equivalent of not less than four courses a year of not less than four recitations a week in each course. Considerable choice will be allowed in selecting the eight approved courses offered.

STATEMENT OF APPROVED COURSES.

1. *Ancient and Modern Foreign Languages.*

a. Latin. The importance of this branch is acknowledged. No high school has been recognized thus far as belonging to the first grade which does not offer four years of work in this branch. The aim of those intrusted to teach this study should be to secure not only ability to read and pronounce Latin, to construe and to render into idiomatic English, but also to make pupils acquainted with Roman antiquities, ancient history and geography. To these should be added a study of our own English speech, as influenced by the Latin language. The ordinary requirements and order of presentation are as here given:

First Year — Beginner's Latin, and Grammar.

Second Year — Cæsar's Gallic War (four books) or selections from miscellaneous sources.

Third Year — Cicero's Orations (six orations).

Fourth Year — Virgil's Aeneid (six books).

b. Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Certain high schools give in Greek the Beginner's Book, Xenophon's Anabasis, and Homer's Iliad; others offer the Elementary Book in German, French, or Spanish, and follow the same with selected classics. In high schools of the first grade, if any courses are offered in these languages, it is urged that not less than

two years be devoted to the language chosen, otherwise college recognition of such work is likely to be denied.

2. English.

a. Composition and Rhetoric. There are so many phases of the study of English that it is difficult to express the matter in short compass. Each pupil should be taught to write clear and correct English. His daily and weekly practice in preparing written exercises and making paragraphs, abstracts, outlines and developing themes and giving reproductions; his study of the English sentence; his choice of words and growth in vocabulary; his acquiring a working knowledge of the rules and principles of rhetoric and the development of correct habits of thought and expression — these, it seems to me, are a very important part of high school work.

b. The History of Literature. The historical development of our literature; the biography of the great writers; the periods of special literary activity, and the development of our English language, are matters for proper study in well-conducted high schools. While important, perhaps it is well to say they are not of supreme importance, but no person should be allowed to graduate from a first grade high school without some idea of the history of our great literature.

c. English and American Classics. It is the practice of many of the better high schools of the state to read critically the books outlined by the association of eastern colleges. The study of characters, plots, purpose, style, and the memorizing of choice quotations of standard classics are to be encouraged. The figures of speech should be understood; and outside reading should be looked upon with favor.

For convenience the college requirements are here given. For careful study, 1903 and 1904; Shakespeare's *Macbeth*; Milton's *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, *Lycidas*; Burke's *Conciliation with America*; Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*. For general reading, 1903 and 1904: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, and *Julius Cæsar*; The *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*; Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *Ivanhoe*; Carlyle's *Essays on Burns*; Tennyson's *Princess*; Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal*; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

3. History.

a. U. S. History (advanced). The advanced intensive study of the history of the United States must not be confounded with the study of the elementary text in the seventh and eighth years of the elementary schools. If taken in the high school as a separate branch it should be assigned a place toward the end of the curriculum and be given not less than one-half of a year. All pupils should have ready access to a library of not less than fifty or seventy-five specially selected volumes on American history and biography. The investigation of special topics and periods, to-

gether with their causes and effects, and the liberal use of note books and participation in discussions are recommended. The correlation of this branch with civil government is in a way possible.

b. Civil Government. The high school text book study of civil government is not to be confounded with the incidental study of the subject as a part of the United States history course required in elementary schools. It must be a study of the whole subject as presented in some standard text, and continue not less than a half-year. Such documents as the Ordinance of 1787, the constitution of the state of Ohio, and of the United States, should be given special attention.

c. General History. Many schools, especially in the smaller districts, use but one text on Ancient and Modern History, giving a year to the branch; others use separate texts on English History, Greek and Roman History, and American History, giving in effect a year and a half or more to the whole matter. It seems to me that a year to this important branch is as short a period as should be accepted in any school. In every instance the school library should contain some of the large standard general treatises, a number of the most important biographies, and provide a ready access to encyclopedias. Not only should pupils become acquainted in the high school with the general outline of history, but they should be taught to study individual epoch-making events, and learn something of the institutions, daily life and ideals of various peoples ancient and modern.

4. *Mathematics.*

a. Arithmetic (advanced). The assignment of this branch as a recognized high school study is not looked upon with favor except as made supplementary to algebra and other subjects, or as used for advanced review work toward the end of the high school curriculum, or as one of the commercial courses offered in schools otherwise attaining the standard. As a rule arithmetic should be fairly completed in the elementary schools. However, after pupils have had algebra and geometry, a review of this branch will often be found of service.

b. Algebra. This branch is so important in giving a new view to mathematics already learned and making possible subsequent investigations, it is thought best to recognize no school which does not give the equivalent of one and a half years to the branch. Whether geometry is introduced before algebra is completed or afterward is not so important as that the work be thoroughly done.

c. Geometry. In schools offering both plane and solid geometry, a year is ordinarily given to plane geometry, and a half a year to solid geometry. Some schools do not teach solid geometry, substituting trigonometry therefor. The benefits derived by pupils from the accurate and definite process of mathematics, whether arithmetic, algebra, geometry, or trigonometry, are greatly increased by assigning to such branches teachers who thoroughly understand their work.

d. Trigonometry. If this branch is taken in the high school at all, not less than a half year should be devoted to its consideration. A few schools require it, others offer it as an elective.

5. Science.

a. Physiology (advanced). The instruction given in this branch is not to be confounded with the ordinary work required in the elementary schools. Its character should be such as to merit recognition as advanced study, and a half-year to be given to it. Some laboratory study certainly is desirable. The microscope can be used to give a fair idea of the various tissues. Chemistry will assist in making tests in the composition of various substances, and in the study of foods.

b. Botany. The subject of botany is given about a half-year of study in most higher grade schools. A laboratory is desirable with either simple or compound microscopes or both, and the usual equipment of water, gas, and tables. The collection of specimens, their analysis and classification, and the making of the herbarium are conducive to the scientific spirit and training.

c. Physics. The great importance of this branch is acknowledged. Thus far no high school of the first grade has been recognized as such where less than one year is devoted to this branch. It must not be pursued simply as a text-book study. Experiments performed by the pupils themselves in laboratories properly supplied with apparatus and work tables, are indispensable to the correct study of the text. Two hours in the laboratory work to three in text book study is a fair division of time. A fair supply of apparatus for this work, outside of the construction of tables, and arrangements for heat, light, and water, can be bought or made at a cost of from \$100 to \$300, and a good supply can be had for \$500 to \$700.

d. Chemistry. Quite a number of the better high schools offer a course of one year in chemistry. If such work is attempted a chemical laboratory with modern up-to-date equipment and opportunities for individual work is indispensable. Ordinarily speaking, the chemical and physical laboratories should be separate, but should be of easy access to each other.

e. Physical Geography. The text books on physical geography differ materially, some being intended for the first years of the high school curriculum, the others for the latter part of the curriculum. Despite technical distinctions it is safe to say that the teaching of the subject of physical geography is attended with good results. A half-year devoted to this study is time well spent. It answers a demand. In connection with the text book study it presents an excellent opportunity to teach or review descriptive geography, geology, and other branches.

f. Biology, Geology, Astronomy, Etc. A number of schools offer courses in other sciences such as biology (zoology), geology, astronomy,

political economy, and psychology. These courses are usually elective, and ordinarily run for a half-year each. It is not deemed important to speak of these in detail.

6. *"Commercial and Industrial Branches."*

There has been a growing tendency for some years past to offer in the larger schools courses in such commercial subjects as bookkeeping, phonography, typewriting, commercial law, and commercial geography, side by side with the college entrance courses. There is also a recognition of mechanical drawing, manual training, agriculture and other matters industrial in character. I have not thought it best to speak of them in detail, preferring that each case be considered on its merits. The same thing is true of vocal music, elocution, and other advanced studies offered.

7. *"Advanced Reviews of the Common Branches."*

The law recognizes advanced reviews of the common branches as a part of the high school work. It is important that no misunderstandings arise as to the meaning of the law. To give unity of arrangement in the courses and definiteness of meaning to this language it is hereby insisted that such "reviews" be made either incidental to other recognized high school studies or that they be placed well toward the end of the curriculum. It will be insisted that seven of the eight courses offered in third grade high schools consist of approved high school courses other than "reviews"; that eleven of the twelve courses offered in second grade high schools consist of such approved courses; and that fifteen of the sixteen in the first grade schools consist of such approved courses. The intention is to recognize, when rightly planned and properly placed, not more than one course for a year, or its equivalent, in "advanced reviews of the common branches." Some choice as to the character of these reviews and the sequence of subjects presented will be given. The one real insistence is that the expression "advanced reviews" means in effect a new and larger view of branches of study once fairly completed, not merely a continuation of elementary school subjects in the first year of the high school.

GRADUATION.

Section 4007-5 reads in part: "A diploma shall be granted by the board of education to any one completing the curriculum in any high school, which diploma shall state the grade of the high school issuing the said diploma as certified by the state commissioner of common schools, and shall be signed by the president and clerk of the board of education, the superintendent and principal of the high school, if such there be, and shall bear the date of its issue. A certificate shall also be issued to the holder of each diploma in which shall be stated the grade of the high school, the names and extent of the studies pursued and the length of time

given to each said study to be certified in the same manner as set forth for a diploma."

TOWNSHIP GRADUATION.

For the past dozen years or more the state has had on the statute books certain sections of law relating to the graduation from the elementary schools of the township districts. Recent legislation has so much improved the original draft of these laws as to give to each boy and girl attending the rural schools the opportunity to graduate from the elementary schools of his district, and gain free admission to some recognized public high school. The law in its original draft was made optional in its application as to the payment of tuition, but the growth of sentiment favorable to the law was so great as to force the general assembly to enlarge its scope and make the payment of high school tuition mandatory, or the maintenance by the district or public high schools where pupils can attend free of tuition. At present there is no legal obstacle preventing any young person from attending a public high school. The prime object of the law now in force is to encourage the establishment of township high schools. If a graduate from the district school is not provided with a township high school at home his board of education is compelled to pay his tuition elsewhere. The diploma given the graduate admits the holder thereof to the high school wherever his residence is located. No board of education is entitled under this law to collect tuition unless the board is maintaining a regularly organized and recognized high school with a curriculum extending over not less than two years of high school work. This is a great step towards advancing the cause of popular education, and taken together with the high school law already discussed, it means much for the youth of our state who do not have urban educational advantages.

CITY AND RURAL SCHOOLS.

It is often claimed by those who have given much study to our Ohio public school system that we have in effect two distinct school systems— one for the cities and one for the townships. In law as well as in practice there is some foundation

in fact for the contention. Cities with their graded courses of study, with the liberal transfer of children from building to building, with supervision; and their rights relating to the examination of teachers and the like, do, in reality, present units of management and control not always found in the townships. Their historic independence from many of the elements of weak organization found in rural schools has occasioned this belief not without some reason. But more recent legislation is removing much of the criticism. The townships are gradually assuming a stronger organization. Courses of study more or less definitely outlined, high schools, supervision, and the consolidation of schools are working toward better conditions in rural communities. There is in them at present a marked tendency toward the adoption of many of the best things found in the cities. The spirit of progress is at work.

In a former day we always spoke of the general school problem as though there were in reality only two classes of schools—city and rural. As a matter of fact the interurban car lines are fast making at least five classes—city, suburban, those on interurban lines, village, and ungraded. The city schools have a perfection of grading and equipment that is ideal as a mechanism. Its dangers are of a class by themselves. The suburban schools are adequately graded and possess a freedom that entitles them to rank as among the most satisfactory of any class. Their retention of the spirit of freedom and educational experimentation, together with their equipment and professional ideals, clearly emphasize their thorough effectiveness. The development of rural street car lines in this state is fast making new opportunities and new conditions in many rural communities. By these lines children are often able to attend the best high schools along the lines and have their tuition and sometimes their traveling expenses paid by the district. By this means it is often easier for the child to go to school eight or ten miles than to walk across the country two miles. It is a new condition only recently made possible, but is rapidly becoming a factor to be reckoned with.

In this connection, too, it is well to remember that the improvement of roads, the delivery of mail at the farmer's door

every day, the cheap telephone, and such matters are **changing** conditions on the farm. Of course there are many **ungraded** country schools taught in school buildings having but one **room** each and the one teacher. These ungraded schools are in **reality** much in evidence and a problem to be remembered; the **tendency**, however, at present is toward consolidation and **centralization** of the various schools of each township.

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS.

This leads to a discussion of certain laws now in force in Ohio relating to the transportation of pupils at public expense and the suspension of separate small rural schools. Ohio has the honor of being the first state in the Middle West to adopt and put in active operation the centralization of schools and provide for transporting pupils from one district to another. We now have two excellent laws in operation in over twenty counties of the state. Centralization means the closing of the small separate country schools and the gathering of the children of a township into commodious structures usually located near the center of the township. Sometimes two or more schools are provided. The term centralization also means the free public transportation of the pupils to the schools thus provided by means of comfortable conveyances. The first law on centralization was passed in 1894 and was a local measure for Kingsville Township, Ashtabula County. The board of education was simply authorized to expend money at its disposal in transporting pupils of sub-districts from their homes to the high school of the township. The experiment proved a success and after a ten years' trial the people are thoroughly satisfied.

Two years later another special law was passed applying to the counties of Stark, Ashtabula and Portage. This law took an advanced step and permitted special as well as township districts to provide for the conveyance of pupils out of the contingent funds at their disposal. Meanwhile different agricultural associations took up the discussion of centralization and two years later the legislature amended section 3921 so as to give to any township board the right to suspend any school

where it was deemed necessary and provide transportation for the pupils. This very important law provided for giving township boards of education largely increased powers and making the special centralization law general in its application. An impetus was given to the movement and twenty townships were shown to have adopted the plan wholly or in part within the year. In 1900 another general law bearing on centralization was passed permitting a different plan of action. These two laws have since been amended so as to make them more clear and they are now as complete as possible and in full operation. The first provides a method by which a township board of education may centralize a portion or all of the territory under its control by suspending the schools in one or more of the sub-districts and transporting the pupils to another school or schools in the township district. The cost of the same is paid out of the funds under its control.

The second general centralization law provides for an entirely new organization of the board in the township by the election of a board of education at large consisting of five members, the full term of members being three years, a portion being elected annually. A vote upon centralization can be ordered by the township board of education or must be held upon the petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors residing therein. At the same election the question of issuing bonds for a school house is to be submitted if necessary. A majority vote carries the proposition. Under this method all the sub-districts are abolished and transportation of pupils to one or not to exceed two central schools is required. A graded course of study is necessary and permission for a township high school given. This general law is popular and it will result in great good to the schools.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Despite the earnest recommendation of Governor Worthington in 1817, and the numerous resolutions of teachers' associations, and the recommendations of every state commissioner of schools for fifty years, it was not till March 12, 1902, that Ohio finally committed itself to the work of training its teachers at

public expense for the service of the public schools. The law is so important that it is here given in full:

SECTION 1. That there be and are hereby created and established two state normal schools to be located as follows: One in connection with the Ohio university, at Athens, and one in connection with the Miami university, at Oxford.

SECTION 2. The boards of trustees of said universities shall, not later than September, 1903, organize at their respective institutions a normal school which shall be coordinate with existing courses of instruction, and shall be maintained in such a state of efficiency as to provide proper theoretical and practical training for all students desiring to prepare themselves for the work of teaching; said normal schools, in each case, being under the general charge and management of the respective boards of trustees of said universities.

SECTION 3. To enable the Ohio university and the Miami university to organize and support said normal schools there shall be levied annually a tax on the grand list of the taxable property of the state of Ohio, which shall be collected in the same manner as other state taxes and the proceeds of which shall be made a part of the "Ohio and Miami university fund," as already provided for (O. L., Vol. 92, pp. 40-41). The rate of such levy shall be designated by the general assembly at least once in two years, and if the general assembly shall fail to designate the rate for any year, the same shall be for the said "Ohio and Miami university fund," one-thirtieth (1-30) of one mill upon each dollar of the valuation of such taxable property.

SECTION 4. The said "Ohio and Miami university fund," as herein described, shall be distributed and paid annually, seven-twelfths (7-12) thereof to the treasurer of the Ohio university upon the order of the president of the board of trustees of the said Ohio university and five-twelfths (5-12) thereof to the treasurer of the Miami university upon the order of the president of the board of trustees of said Miami university.

SECTION 5. The governor is hereby authorized and required, within ninety days after the passage of this act, to appoint a board, to be known as the state normal school commission, consisting of four judicious citizens of the state, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall serve without compensation, and whose duty it shall be to make investigation upon the need and advisability of the future establishment by the state of one or more additional normal schools, and to consider in what manner and to what extent existing educational institutions other than those now supported by the state can be made more active and effective in the better training of persons for service in the public schools.

SECTION 6. The state normal school commission shall, prior to the meeting of the seventy-sixth general assembly, make full report of its

findings and investigations to the governor, who shall upon the organization of the general assembly transmit to it said report with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

It is very gratifying to note that the schools at Athens and Oxford promptly arranged to open their doors for the reception of students at the beginning of the academic year September last. Faculties were chosen, the curriculums were planned, and everything was made ready. During the year the normal school at Athens has had 117 different students in the regular classes, and a summer school of 491 different persons. Oxford had 128 different students in the normal school during the year, and 490 different persons in the summer school. It will be thus seen that during the very first year these two schools have directly touched and influenced about twelve hundred different persons. Surely this is a record of which to be very proud.

In time it is predicted the state normal schools will grow to be exceedingly serviceable and strengthen our whole educational system.

What the normal school commission may do for the state remains to be seen, as no report has been made.

TEXT BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

It has never been any part of the educational policy of Ohio to prepare, print, or distribute the text books needed by the children in the schools. From time to time the general assembly has by law authorized boards of education to adopt text books, thereby indicating the books to be used in the schools under their charge. The state has never seriously favored the matter of going into the book-publishing business. On the other hand, it has been its policy to encourage the largest freedom possible to the districts and the fullest exercise of the right to purchase where the best books could be bought and at the lowest market figure. The present law on this subject authorizes the governor, the secretary of state and the state commissioner of common schools to act as a state school book commission, with power to fix the prices on all text books offered by the various publishing houses at not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the

published wholesale prices, and to transmit to boards of education the names of the publishers agreeing to the prices thus fixed. In this way boards of education are able to purchase from a relatively free market and at a greatly reduced price. At present there are over one hundred firms which have agreed to sell books at the prices thus fixed. Under the law boards adopt books for five years, but upon the vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the boards, the books may be changed within the five-year period. Boards are authorized to purchase books and supply them free to the schools under their control if thought best, but the more common practice is to permit the public to purchase the books needed and retain the same; not infrequently such books are used by several children in the same family. The Ohio statute has been used as a model in a number of the states of the Union.

The usual apparatus for class room purposes, the furniture, seatings, heating apparatus, supplies and appliances of the schools have from the beginning been purchased by each district as seemed best. No effort at any state control has ever been made. In a general way it should be stated that all such necessary items are improving greatly each year; and for aught of that so are text books, and boards are using constantly a greater degree of good judgment in their selection and purchase.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There were in the state on August 31, 1902, a total of 13,135 different school buildings, with 23,545 different rooms. Their construction ranges from the small one-room structure to the elaborate many-roomed modern city school building. Their architecture would be difficult to give. The earlier single-roomed country school houses were very simple affairs—simply small one-story buildings with one single room, the windows on the sides and stove in the middle of the room, often no alcove or wrap room. The earlier two-room or four or eight-room structures were very plain box-like affairs. Such buildings were built in the 'forties, 'fifties and 'sixties. In the 'seventies many structures having mansard roofs were erected; in the 'eighties and early nineties there was a marked tendency toward towers, cupolas and

over-ornamentation. Now the tendency is in the direction of less pretentious structures, of a plainer and more substantial construction. In the larger buildings the basements are often very neatly provided with heating apparatus, coal bunkers, water closets, workshops and laboratories. Indeed, the modern tendency is to treat the school building as an educational workshop, rather than a place having simply so many school rooms.

In this connection it is well to note that libraries, laboratories, provisions for physical exercises and gymnastics, are hardly ever overlooked in the newer structures.

The school grounds also are often beautifully arranged for their respective purposes, in the rear of the buildings for play, in front with green sward, shrubbery and flowers. Shade trees are also being planted with some regard to the needs of the public, by sidewalks and along the school grounds. The physical appearance of the school property is much better in Ohio to-day than a quarter of a century ago.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

From time to time there has been definite recognition of the library as an important part of the school system. A half a century ago the state undertook the work of encouraging the growth of libraries in all the school districts of the state. The state commissioner of schools was authorized to make selections and distribute the books provided by the general assembly. The plan worked well for a time, but finally went into disuse. Later, boards of education were authorized to make purchases and build up libraries. Then still later a series of special acts were passed for certain districts while some general law existed on the subject. In the extraordinary session of 1902 a very important general law was passed authorizing the board of education of any city, village, or special district to provide for the establishment, control and maintenance, in each school district, of a public library, free to all the inhabitants of such district. This advanced piece of legislation will do a great deal of good, and very materially tend to encourage many boards and quasi-public associations to offer even more facilities for free libraries for the public schools than heretofore possible. In general, there has

been a great deal of spasmodic and occasional help for the growth of free public school libraries, but now it is thought the plans will be better perfected and efforts better directed. The library while a factor in the past will be more of a factor in the future.

The first century of our statehood closes with the public school thoroughly entrenched, and deeply rooted in the hearts and affections of the people of Ohio. Their approval of it is more marked to-day than ever before. Its tap-root has reached down to the lowest order of things; its growth has been steady and substantial; its beneficent results are for all, rich and poor alike. Side by side, the boy in jeans and the boy in broadcloth, learn the same lessons and receive the same discipline from the same teacher, often studying out of the same book. Side by side, the sons and daughters of the native-born and the foreign-born, of the white and the black, of the children of the employer and the employe, of the capitalist and the laboring man, are seated in primary school, in grammar school and high school, all learning the same lessons and drinking from the common fountain. There is no aristocracy in the public school except the aristocracy of ability, labor, truth-loving and endeavor. It is for all; it belongs to all. It discovers, it helps, it stimulates, it disciplines, it exalts all who come to it in the spirit of education. It is the institution of democracy, the institution of all the people.

During the first century of our statehood our Ohio public school system has, to a greater or less degree, educated millions of children. During the century the system has been projected, developed and strengthened. Its history is an important part of the history of Ohio. Its growth has been in many directions. The curriculum has broadened; the discipline of the children has become steadily more humane; the teaching is infinitely improved over the days when school masters set "sums," made goose-quill pens, taught the "ab, abs," and meantime flogged unmercifully. The text books are vastly improved when put in comparison with the old "blue-backed speller," and the "grammar of grammars."

The heating and ventilation and the architecture of the school buildings are superior to any former day. The terms of school are longer, the attendance is steadier and more punctual; the school is a more effective institution. To-day there is not a community in any section of the state which does not have its public schools. In the dawn of the century, the community having anything of the kind was almost an exception. The rule was the other way. In the century great changes have come in the ideals and methods and purposes of the school. From simplicity to complexity of organization has been the line of growth. From teaching the three R's we have progressed to kindergartens, primary schools, grammar schools, and high schools. From the days of the log-cabin school house with the wide fire-place, the puncheon floors, the slab seats, and greased paper windows, we have step by step journeyed to the complex organization, the skilled instruction, and the beautiful architecture of the present. The elementary schools of to-day are much better than the elementary schools of the olden day; the high schools are a marked gain. Indeed, the high schools in a way take the place of the old-time colleges and academies, for they are the people's colleges.

In the struggle of the years past as we have journeyed from simplicity to complexity of organization and equipment, the conservatives and the aggressives have had their battles, and the victory has not always been with the men of progress. Undoubtedly, much remains to be done. The school system is not perfect. Its benign influences are not everywhere or always accepted. At the very heart and core the system is truly American. It is for all. It is adjustable. Its keynote is spontaneity. The people in the beginning were its responsible authors; they are now responsible, they ever will be. As a great social power the public schools of Ohio stand unrivalled and unequalled; so, am I persuaded, will they ever continue to stand so long as the Ordinance is remembered and the plain commands of the Constitution are respected and obeyed. My earnest hope is that in the years to come the system may, in a larger and broader way, become even more efficient and purposeful, the teachers become more skillful, and the children be better taught.

UNIVERSITIES OF OHIO.

W. O. THOMPSON.

The history of Ohio's colleges and universities is a record of sacrifice, of devotion and of achievement. The results of this work are known only in part but to a much less degree even are



W. O. THOMPSON.

we acquainted with the trials and sacrifices that mark the early history of nearly every college in the state. It is possible that mistakes were made in those pioneer days; the judgment given was not always unerring but we must recognize now that there was a lofty patriotism in those early founders and that their motives were as pure as their deeds were unselfish.

These colleges reflect the spirit of the state in its development. They have always lacked uniformity and have been the outgrowth of an attempt to meet local needs. Accord-

ingly the spirit of individualism and of self-government is everywhere manifest. Ohio has furnished a sample of nearly every variety of college known to the American people. As her citizenship has been of the greatest variety yet withal sturdy, patriotic and genuinely American, so her colleges have kept the Ohio idea in a state of vigorous activity.

The space allotted will permit but brief mention of the most characteristic features of these institutions. In order that we may discover their foundation and mode of government the following classification is made:—1. Colleges founded on Congressional reservations. 2. Colleges incorporated by private individuals with power to elect their own successors and control the

property and funds. 3. The denominational college. 4. The City University. 5. The State University founded on the Morrill act in Congress and the statutes of Ohio.

I. COLLEGES FOUNDED ON CONGRESSIONAL RESERVATIONS. OF THESE THERE ARE TWO: THE OHIO UNIVERSITY AT ATHENS AND MIAMI UNIVERSITY AT OXFORD.

I. OHIO UNIVERSITY, ATHENS, ATHENS COUNTY, FOUNDED IN 1804.

To Ohio University belongs the double distinction of being the oldest college in the state and of being the first institution west of the Alleghany mountains supported by a public land endowment. In 1787 Dr. Manasseh Cutler with the approval and authority of the Ohio Company proceeded to New York where Congress was in session and largely through his influence an ordinance providing for the purchase of public lands was passed. He succeeded in having Congress insert, among other provisions, that two townships should be reserved for the support of a literary institution. Although this idea of reserving a portion of the public domain for the support of higher education had been made public prior to this time, it is due to the efforts of Dr. Cutler that it became a part of public law and policy.

In 1795 the two townships of Athens and Alexander in Athens County were selected and in 1799 the territorial legislature took steps toward locating the proposed institution. This work was approved by the legislature in 1800. The first charter proposed to create a corporation to be known as "The Board of Trustees of the American University." In 1802 the legislature passed an act chartering "The American Western University" and locating it in Athens. In 1804 after the admission of Ohio into the Union the legislature passed an act superseding the above and gave the institution the name it now has, viz: Ohio University.

After some delay the erection of the first building was begun in 1808 and in June of the following year the University was opened with one professor—Rev. Jacob Lindley—and three students. The first class was graduated in 1815 and contained as

bright a star as ever graduated from an Ohio college, viz., Thomas Ewing—whose public career forms an inspiring chapter in the history of Ohio's sons.

From 1815 the life and work of the University was on the usual plan of colleges of that day. The classical and literary predominated and was the standard of excellence. Occasionally something was said or done concerning a scientific course or a normal course but these were regarded as inferior and were so treated. The science course in all colleges a generation ago represented less discipline, less work, less culture and was inferior in contents. Men of high ideals took the best offered. Ohio University like other colleges in those days made its reputation upon its classical and literary work. The progress of the institution was limited by two factors, the demand for higher education and the lack of funds. In the first particular it grew with the country. In the second it was hindered by unfortunate legislation. The two townships held in trust were leased at a rental of six per centum on a valuation of one dollar and seventy-five cents an acre. The original plan provided for a revaluation of the lands at periods of thirty-five, sixty and ninety years. At the first opportunity the lessees contested the revaluation and after troublesome litigation that took the University into the courts, the legislature repealed the provision for revaluation and thereby forever limited the income possible from the lands. It is not the province of this paper to discuss the motives that led to this action but attention may well be called to the disastrous results flowing from such a failure to foresee the future in dealing with trust funds.

For a considerable period the University lived under this limitation and after repeated presentations the legislature took action to relieve the embarrassment by providing annual appropriations to meet the needs and later placed the University on a permanent basis by providing an annual levy for its support. In 1902 the legislature made additional provision by establishing one of the Normal Schools at Athens under the control of the trustees of the University and levying an additional tax amounting to substantially thirty-five thousand dollars. This doubled the revenue from state sources so that from all sources the University has a

regular income of approximately seventy-five thousand dollars. State support of the University was begun in 1881. The Faculty has embraced many scholarly and distinguished men and the alumni roll has furnished some of the most prominent and useful men in the history of Ohio. The government is by a board of nineteen trustees appointed for life by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. In addition the governor of Ohio and the president of the University are members *ex-officio*.

2. MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, BUTLER COUNTY, FOUNDED
IN 1809.

Ten days after the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 Congress adopted the report of a committee which provided that the board of treasury should be authorized and empowered to contract with any person or persons for a grant of certain land lying to the north of the river Ohio. Pursuant to this John Cleves Symmes made a petition for a grant of land between the two Miami rivers. The grant originally for one million acres was modified to as much as Symmes and his associates could pay for. In this grant one township was reserved for the support of an institution of learning. In the disposal of these lands it happened that the terms of the contract could not be literally fulfilled and it was agreed to by Congress in a report submitted by Hon. John Randolph that a substitute township in the Cincinnati district might be used as meeting the conditions of the grant. Lebanon, Warren County, was first selected by a committee and the report signed by Alexander Campbell and James Kilbourne. The fact that the third member had not met with the committee gave rise to a debate in the legislature and the location was finally fixed in Oxford Township, Butler County. When the title had been made secure the legislature in 1809 passed an act creating a body politic and corporate to be known as, "The president and trustees of Miami University." A board of trustees was appointed and subsequent legislation looking toward complete organization was passed. The legislature in 1809 provided for leasing the lands with a revaluation every fifteen years. The next year the provision for revaluation was repealed and entailed a result similar

to that narrated in the sketch of Ohio University. In 1818, Rev. James R. Hughes under the direction of the trustees opened a grammar school. It has been usually stated that this school was opened in 1816 but the records of the trustees do not warrant the statement. In 1820 a contract was made for the central portion of the present main building. In 1824 the University was opened and the first class, consisting of twelve men, was graduated in 1826.

The first president, Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D., was a sturdy Scotchman whose strong personality dominated the ideals of the new college. Associated with him were men equally attached to the classical education. The early curriculum shows the superiority of the men and it is doubtful whether any modern college represents a classical course superior to that offered at Miami seventy-five years ago. The college became noted for its public spirit and the record of its men brought it a national reputation. From time to time some enlargement was proposed but did not succeed. A law school at one time and a medical school at another were proposed but failed. A normal course was sustained for some time but gradually fell into disuse. The school had been built upon the classical pattern and the alumni regarded lightly any other conception. For seventy-five years it was a consistent and high grade small college of the classical type.

The institution had suffered from lack of revenues and became so involved that the trustees closed the doors in 1873. In 1885 the University was reopened. During this time the buildings were leased for a private school and the funds were allowed to increase. In 1885 the state made the first appropriation to repair the buildings and continued small appropriations from year to year until 1896 when a levy was provided for the permanent support of the University. In 1902 the legislature established a state normal school at Oxford under the control of the trustees of Miami University and made provision for its support by doubling the levy for the University. The annual income now is approximately sixty-five thousand dollars. The institution is governed by a board of twenty-seven trustees appointed for the term of nine years in three classes. They are appointed by the governor of Ohio subject to confirmation by the Senate. The in-

stitution adopted coeducation in 1896 when the state levy was provided for its support. Prior to that time a limited number of young women had enrolled but the policy of coeducation was not formally adopted. This with the establishing of the normal school marks a new era in which the older customs and traditions will gradually be displaced by the more modern ideas of education.

II. COLLEGES FOUNDED AS CLOSE CORPORATIONS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

A second class of colleges may be described as institutions under private or personal control. Under the constitution of Ohio the statutes provide for the incorporation of colleges and universities. It has been the custom so far to relieve property devoted to education from taxation and thus encourage such institutions by a free opportunity to carry on the work of education as the wisdom of a select body of men may desire. These institutions are what is known as close corporations in that the trustees elect their own successors and thus definitely and permanently fix the policy and character of the college. They are free from any ecclesiastical control although usually controlled by trustees unwilling to separate the interests of religion from those of education. In the popular mind these colleges were at first regarded as denominational colleges but as the idea of denominational control and support was developed they were less closely related to the church and depended upon individuals for endowment. In some regards these colleges are superior to all others especially in that the management being self-perpetuating may also perpetuate the policies approved by the boards and in that they are less liable to interference by any outside influences. In the East this type of college is common. In the West sentiment has turned to the denominational and state institutions. Some of the institutions of this class have prospered, notably Oberlin and Western Reserve, while others have languished. Christian people have gradually attached themselves to the denominational colleges and thus withdrawn both support and patronage. Those favorably located or having a large and wealthy alumni have usually been able to command the funds necessary to meet the demands of

modern education. Other colleges of this class have suffered in patronage and funds owing to the fact that their natural and original constituency has been steadily drawn to colleges of another type. Their close though not formal relation to the church has made them highly useful to the denominations but their future growth is nevertheless threatened except in cases where the natural alliance is with denominations whose form of government does not in any formal and authoritative way assume the direction and control of educational agencies. In this group of colleges under private control there are eight.

I. FRANKLIN COLLEGE, NEW ATHENS, HARRISON COUNTY,
FOUNDED IN 1825.

Prior to 1825 there had been for some time a school known as Alma Academy. In 1825 the name was changed to Alma College and in 1826 to Franklin College. The founders of this college were chiefly of the Scotch-Irish stock that settled in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Many of the early trustees were of the Calvinistic faith and belonged to the several branches of the Presbyterian communion. The college became involved in the slavery agitation and finally divided so that New Athens had the distinction of two colleges — one proslavery and the other antislavery. Providence College which was proslavery soon languished and its property was bought by the other. These stirring days with their slavery debates produced some vigorous men. Able and learned men were in the faculty. We are not surprised therefore to see in the alumni roll such names as George W. McCook, John A. Bingham, William Kennon, member of Congress, friend and adviser of Jackson, John Welch of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Joseph Ray, author of the arithmetics so long in popular use in Ohio and adjoining states, and many others of equally worthy character. The war, as in many other colleges, practically emptied the class rooms so that during one year of that period as few as twelve students were enrolled. In recent years the college has lacked funds to expand in response to the demands upon higher education. This has resulted in a limited attendance and the relative decline of the college as compared to earlier days.

The alumni have been useful citizens and many of them have risen to distinction. Its location is not liable to bring to it in the future more than a local patronage.

2. WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, FOUNDED 1826.

Western Reserve University at present embraces six organizations, all under the general management and control of the Board of Trustees. It will serve our purpose best to give separate accounts of these.

Adelbert College.

This college, which in earlier days was Western Reserve College, located at Hudson, was of New England origin and type. As early as 1801 a petition by certain residents of the Reserve was presented to the Territorial Legislature asking for a charter for a college to be located in that region. This for reasons known only to the dead, was not granted. In 1803, after the admission of Ohio into the Union, the petition was renewed, and the "Erie Literary Society," with full college powers, was organized. Accordingly a building was erected and an academy opened in 1805 at Burton. During the early years of this academy the Presbyteries of Grand River and Portage had organized an Educational Society for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry. They made proposals to the Erie Literary Society to establish a theological department. After a brief trial it was believed that Burton was not a suitable location in which to develop plans for education, and a request for a change of location was made.

On account of property limitations the request was not granted. The managers of the educational fund withdrew in 1824 and began their efforts for a new location. The Presbytery of Huron became interested in the movement. The outcome was that twelve men representing the three Presbyteries named above became a board of trustees, held their first meeting February 15, 1825, drew up a charter, and were incorporated as Western Reserve College, February 7, 1826. Hudson had been selected as the location. The corner stone of the first

building was laid April 26, 1826, and the building occupied in 1827, when the preparatory department was opened. The organization was that of a close corporation. The trustees had full power to elect their own successors, and no restrictions whatever were made in respect to manner of election, qualifications of members, term of service, religious creed or residence. The control of the state was limited to amending the charter with the provision that no fund or property of the college should ever by law be appropriated to any other purpose. As a matter of fact, the original trustees were either ministers or members of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches then co-operating under what was known as the "Plan of Union." At that time there was no such thing known as a denominational college or state university as we now know them. These men followed the New England model of organizing a college under Christian auspices, as has been done in so many instances. The objects of the founders were "to educate pious young men as pastors for our destitute churches," "to preserve the present literary and religious character of the state and redeem it from future decline," and "to prepare competent men to fill the cabinet, the bench, the bar and the pulpit." The charter provided that the plan should include instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, and at the discretion of the trustees additional departments should be organized for the study of any or all the liberal professions. The early founders were men who had been educated in New England — chiefly at Yale — and were guided in their work by their own education. In 1828 Rev. Charles Backus Storrs was appointed professor of Christian Theology, and became president in 1830. The Theological department was continued until 1852. In 1876 discussion became earnest with reference to removal to Cleveland. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two locations were freely discussed in all quarters. President Carroll Cutler became strongly in favor of removal. In 1880 the late Amasa Stone offered the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in case of removal, and the change of name to that of "Adelbert College of Western Reserve University," the location to be upon a suitable campus to be provided by the citizens of Cleveland. The trustees decided to accept the proposition of

Mr. Stone, and in September, 1882, Adelbert College, so named in memory of an only son drowned while a student at Yale, was opened in Cleveland. The property at Hudson is now used as Western Reserve Academy. Since the removal the gift of Mr. Stone has been supplemented by many others, and the college has entered upon a new and vigorous life.

The Medical College.

In 1843 the Cleveland Medical College was organized, and on February 23, 1844, the charter of Western Reserve College was so amended as to allow the establishment of the medical department in Cleveland. The relation was nominal for a long time, but in 1884 the medical school became an organic part of the university, and the graduates in medicine now receive their degrees from the university. This college has graduated more than two thousand physicians, and in recent years has been greatly strengthened in equipment and endowment. Its entrance requirements and course of instruction give it rank as one of the highest grade in the country. The course covers four years.

The College for Women.

Western Reserve College without formal action one way or the other, had become coeducational. This was not the original intention or practice. Coeducation had become a fact through popular demand and the consent of the president. On December 7, 1887, the Honorable Samuel E. Williamson introduced a resolution which the trustees adopted providing that thereafter Adelbert College should educate men only. The resolution also suggested the propriety of provision by the university for the founding of a college of equal grade for women. On that same day the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The trustees of the university are strongly impressed with the necessity of providing for young women facilities for higher education equal to those now furnished to young men, and the abandonment of co-education by Adelbert College makes this especially an opportune time for establishing here a college for women which shall offer advantages equal to those afforded by similar institutions of the first grade elsewhere; and

WHEREAS, The president has received encouragement that, both as to instruction and funds, for the preliminary work, interested friends are ready to come to the front and generously assume responsibilities if there be hope of success in so laudable an undertaking;

Resolved, That the president be requested to take such steps as shall seem to him expedient to establish such a college for young women, to be known for the present as The Cleveland College for Young Women, with the express understanding, however, that none of the funds of any existing department of the university shall be applied to its establishment or support.

Out of these resolutions grew the movement that resulted in the organization of what is now known as "The College for Women of the Western Reserve University." In September, 1888, the college opened in rented quarters, and for the first three years depended almost exclusively on the services of the faculty of Adelbert College gratuitously offered as a contribution to the establishment of the new movement. The college now has a separate faculty; has received a number of gifts; is provided with adequate buildings in a beautiful location, and has become one of the important factors for the education of women in Ohio. The degrees are granted by the university of which the College for Women forms an integral part.

The Franklin T. Backus Law School.

The department of law here, as in most universities, has been a growth in response to a demand for better legal training. In 1892 a school was opened in rented quarters, and in 1893, in recognition of an endowment provided by Mrs. Backus, of Cleveland, and in honor of her husband, the name was changed to "The Franklin T. Backus Law School of Western Reserve University."

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws are required to have sufficient education to enter college. This rule has been in force since 1900. As in other colleges of the University the degrees are granted by the University.

The Dental College.

This department was organized in 1892, and as a college is an integral part of the university, under full and direct control

of the trustees. The work in the College is associated with the Medical College in that the students in dentistry are given instruction in several branches of medicine. The course covers four years, and the requirements for entrance and graduation are those established by the National Association of Dental Faculties.

The Graduate School.

When the organization of the University had been substantially completed after the removal to Cleveland, the graduate department of instruction was organized in 1892 by the co-operation of the two faculties of Adelbert College and the College for Women. This is open to both sexes, and aims to furnish to graduates of any college of good standing opportunity to pursue graduate work looking especially to the Master's degree in Arts and the Doctorate in Philosophy.

3. OBERLIN COLLEGE, OBERLIN, LORAIN COUNTY, FOUNDED 1833.

Oberlin was the fruit of the missionary spirit. It was not the interest of the Church nor yet of the State, but the broader conception of humanity and its needs that led Rev. John J. Shipherd, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Elyria, and his friend, Philo P. Stewart, a returned missionary whose health had failed while working among the Choctaws in Mississippi, to devote themselves to the enterprise of establishing Oberlin Colony and the school. These men had talked and prayed together over the needs of the increasing population in the great Mississippi Valley, and like many other pioneers, felt the pressure of duty to do something to meet the situation. This is none other than the genuine Home Missionary enthusiasm of which we have seen so much in the past generation. In 1832, while on their knees in prayer, there came to the mind of Mr. Shipherd the outline of a plan to secure a large tract of land on which a Christian community could be realized. A Christian school was to be the center, and by a solemn covenant the people were to pledge themselves to the spread of the kingdom of God. This covenant enforced plain living and a community of interest, while preserving the rights of private property. The school was expected to train

teachers, Christian citizens and a ministry for the destitute fields of the great Mississippi Valley.

The name of Oberlin was selected in view of the devoted labors of a German pastor, John Frederick Oberlin, whose life had been spent in redeeming an ignorant and degraded population in his parish in Eastern France. This was in 1832. A journey to the east was undertaken by Mr. Shipherd in the interest of the enterprise. A gift of five hundred acres for a manual training school was secured from Messrs. Street and Hughes, of New Haven, Connecticut, and an arrangement to buy five thousand acres at one dollar and a half an acre, which was to be sold to the colonists at an advance of one dollar an acre, thus providing a fund of five thousand dollars for the school. The Oberlin covenant was drawn and served the purpose of limiting the settlers to a desired class of people. Later it fell into disuse. Mr. Shipherd continued his efforts by soliciting for colonists and for money and for students. When he returned to Ohio in September, 1833. Mr. Shipherd had secured a number of families, students, teachers and a fund of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. If anyone doubts the enthusiasm and moral earnestness at Oberlin he should read the detailed account of John J. Shipherd. Meantime Philo P. Stewart had been giving general oversight to the enterprise in Ohio. Peter P. Pease, the first settler and a member of the first board of trust, had gone to the present site and cleared away the forest and made preparation for the coming of the colonists and the erection of a building for the school. This was in the heart of the forest. However great the undertaking was, the fact stands that the school was opened December 3, 1833, at which time there were eleven families in the center of the woods, and forty-four students—twenty-nine young men and fifteen young women—at the school. No other such foundation has ever been laid in the West. It was inevitable that such a spirit should bear fruit.

In February, 1834, the legislature chartered the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, and in 1850 the name was changed to Oberlin College. The first circular was issued in March, 1834. This circular and the charter set forth clearly the conceptions of the men of those days as to the mission of the "Institute," and in a

large measure the spirit of Oberlin has remained to this day. She is still inspired with an enthusiasm for humanity and places her scholarship on the altar of service. We read, "The grand objects of the Oberlin Institute are, to give the most useful education at the least expense of health, of time, and money; and to extend the benefit of such education to both sexes and to all classes of the community, as far as its means will allow. Its system embraces thorough instruction in every department from the infant school up through a collegiate and theological course. While care will be taken not to lower the standard of intellectual culture, no pains will be spared to combine with it the best physical and moral education. Prominent objects of this seminary are, the thorough qualification of Christian teachers, both for the pulpit and for schools; and the elevation of female character, by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructive privileges which have hitherto unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs."

This declaration of principles definitely committed Oberlin to co-education. In this she was the pioneer. The question was not even discussed. The work began and common sense did the rest. The history of Oberlin in this respect will bear the most careful investigation. The men have not been robbed of their glory nor the young women of their charms. Scandal has not invaded the campus, and the hosts of alumni and alumnae living for scholarship and good citizenship afford an evidence that cannot be set aside by modern objections.

Oberlin began with the feature of manual labor. This was no doubt done from the best motives, but experience has always proved that student labor is expensive in two directions: First, the institution pays a high price for everything produced by such labor; and second, the student either sacrifices his education or the time of his employer. The result is the same in either case, and Oberlin soon saw that she could not afford the experiment. For this same reason among others, all technical education becomes expensive to the institution and demands larger incomes in order to maintain it. Oberlin was also committed to the Christian conception of education. To this she has steadily adhered. The graduates have supported the ideal, and the faculty has been

foremost in promoting it. The work of President Finney will long remain. However, it is only true to say that his ideals have inspired the college, and at this date there is no college in Ohio where the religious and the spiritual are more cherished or where a sane and rational religious life is better exemplified.

The admission of colored students was another feature that brought Oberlin into discussion. At the outset Mr. Shipherd stood for it on the broad ground of humanity that moved him to found the college; on the ground that the education of the negro was essential to his progress; and on the ground that Christian people, and especially a Christian school, could not deny the colored man an opportunity. There was some feeling in his day as his correspondence will show, but the cause triumphed. In the days of the slavery agitation Oberlin was brought prominently into the discussions. It brought trouble, made some enemies and some friends. Oberlin was on the right side, and the right prevailed. In the end the reward came, and the country now honors the college for the position. The colored students have not been a large factor, and in the future will probably be fewer in number. The position of Oberlin has been approved, and the colored student is now recognized in all the northern schools. In addition to this, there are ample provisions for his higher education in nearly every state. Oberlin fought his battle and the country approved the position.

In many other progressive movements and reforms Oberlin has been active and borne her full share. Truth and righteousness with full liberty to the individual have always been held sacred. The college has been widely influential in the mission field abroad and at home. In this she has realized the hope of the founders. Her scholarship has been alert to duty. There is, perhaps, no better example of the advantage of a close corporation in managing a great educational enterprise. The college has been free from any interference by church, state or factions outside. The management has been true to the ideals of the college, and the friends are coming to her support with increasing endowments. In this work the school of theology has been of great importance. The Oberlin men have stood for a free and progressive scholarship, always strongly attached to evangelical

theology. Her preachers have been useful and honorable men, the larger number being in the Congregational church.

Mention should be made of the work in music. The Oberlin conservatory has long enjoyed an enviable reputation. This department was formally organized in 1865, and now occupies a building costing not far from \$200,000, well appointed for the uses of a conservatory. No better single building is to be found in the country for such purposes. The musical library contains about 14,000 volumes.

Oberlin stands to-day as closely approximating the ideal Christian college. In community, in environment for the student, in equipment, in ideals, in historic college spirit, in wholesome ideas as to scholarship and religion, there are few to surpass. Her constituency is in every land, and her scholars are at work in every field.

4. MARIETTA COLLEGE, MARIETTA, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1835.

Marietta College is in many respects a typical small college of the New England pattern. Her founders, many of her trustees, the first faculty, and a number who have served in that capacity in later years have been men of New England birth and education. An hour in Marietta will reveal to any intelligent person the fact that New England has put its mark upon the town, the citizenship, the churches and the educational ideals. In this respect Marietta has many points in common with Oberlin and Western Reserve, while lacking the precise aim prominent in their establishment. Marietta in a sense was not created or organized. The college grew as a result of the sentiment in the vicinity. The college and the town were closely linked from the beginning. In matters of finance non-residents have been generous and liberal, but to the citizens of Marietta must be given first place for both devotion and generosity.

The educational history in Marietta goes back to the earliest days. On April 29, 1797, a meeting of the citizens interested in higher education was held, when it was decided to erect a building in which Muskingum Academy was conducted until 1832. The house was used for worship until the Congregational church

was erected in 1808, and is believed to be the first building used for higher education in the Northwest Territory.

In 1830 Rev. Luther G. Bingham established the "Institute of Education," and the following year associated with him as proprietor Mr. Mansfield French. In 1832 there appeared public notice in the *American Friend* of September 8, that "It is the intention of all concerned to take early measures to make the Marietta Collegiate Institute an entirely public institution, so as to perpetuate its advantages on a permanent basis." The enterprise was proprietary, and in that sense private. On November 22, 1832, a public meeting was held in the interest of higher education, and steps taken to incorporate "The Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teachers' Seminary." The charter was obtained December 17. On January 16th following the organization was completed by the election of John Cotton, M. D., as president, and Douglas Putnam as secretary. Negotiations were then begun which resulted in the transfer of the property of Messrs. Bingham and French to the board just organized. Steps were then taken to secure additional teachers, and in September, 1833, Henry Smith, D. Howe Allen, Milo P. Jewett and Samuel Maxwell appeared as a corps of teachers for the new enterprise. This was the beginning of a chartered institution in the interest of public education. The charter conferred no powers to grant degrees, and was subject to repeal by the legislature. In February, 1835, amendments were secured providing against repeal, granting power to confer degrees and changing the name to Marietta College. Thus the college was legally and formally begun. It is interesting to note that the men interested in organizing the college were also interested in the other schools, so that it may be truthfully said that the lineage of Marietta goes back through them to 1797.

The organization was, and still remains, that of a close corporation, with full power to perpetuate itself and carry forward its work in harmony with the ideals of its founders.

The purposes and aims of the college are clearly set forth in the early published statements. August, 1833, they say: "The board wish it to be distinctly understood that the essential doctrines and duties of the Christian religion will be assiduously

inculcated, but no sectarian peculiarities of belief will be taught." In the report of September, 1835, they say: "The honor of originating Marietta College is not claimed by the board of trust; its existence can not properly be ascribed to them or to any combination of individuals, but to the leadings of Divine Providence." It is evident that this college inherited from New England its most important principles, viz.: to be thoroughly Christian while non-sectarian; to be a close corporation and to perpetuate its character and ideals by selecting for the board of trustees from several denominations representative men known to be in sympathy with the college; to maintain strictly the college or non-professional idea and to educate men only. For sixty-two years these ideals were maintained, when a single departure was made, and the college became coeducational. This year marked the close of the history of the college for men and marked the new era of education alike for both sexes.

The progress of Marietta has been substantial and steady. The college has never been large in numbers, but has always been characterized by thoroughness of work and strict adherence to the college idea — chiefly in the classical form. In the recent years some expansion of the course of study has been made and the elective principle adopted in moderation, but no disposition is revealed to depart from the college idea and college methods of instruction. The library of the college is large compared with the libraries of Ohio colleges, and contains more than sixty thousand volumes. The library has received a number of gifts of great historical value, and is probably the best library in Ohio from the historical point of view.

The financial growth has been steady. The college was a beneficiary of the Fayerweather estate, and in 1899 secured funds amounting to nearly \$125,000. While Marietta, like every good college, is in need of money, and would make good use of it, she is not in debt or distress, and prospects are as bright now as they ever were.

5. LAKE ERIE COLLEGE AND SEMINARY, PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, FOUNDED 1847.

Lake Erie College and Seminary is the successor to Lake Erie Female Seminary, and this in turn is successor to Willoughby Female Seminary, founded at Willoughby, in 1847.

For nine years a seminary for young ladies, was conducted at Willoughby on the plan of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, as suggested by Miss Mary Lyon, who had founded Mt. Holyoke in 1837. The success of her movement drew to it the attention of people in the West interested in the education of young women. These seminaries were without endowment, and by introducing the plan of self-help in the form of domestic service were able to give the education then thought desirable for young women at moderate expense and under satisfactory government and discipline.

Willoughby Seminary was under the direction of Mt. Holyoke graduates and prospered greatly during its life. Unfortunately its buildings were destroyed by fire in 1856. At this juncture the plans for enlargement, previously discussed, were taken up anew, and the question of location became involved. After full discussion, the trustees, by a majority of one, decided to locate at Painesville upon a slightly different basis. Accordingly the Lake Erie Seminary was incorporated in 1856 and located at Painesville, where they had secured fourteen acres of ground one half mile west of the town. A building one hundred and eighty feet by sixty feet, four stories high, was erected, and the school opened on the residence plan. The organization is a close corporation with full power to perpetuate itself. The main features of the seminary were taken from the Mt. Holyoke plan, which in Miss Lyon's words embrace the following features: "Buildings for the accommodation of the school and boarders, together with furniture and all things necessary for the outfit, to be furnished by voluntary contributions, and placed free from encumbrance, in the hands of trustees, who should be men of enlarged views and Christian benevolence." "Teachers to be secured possessing so much of a missionary spirit that they would labor faithfully and cheerfully, receiving only a moderate

salary compared with what they would command in other situations." "Style of living neat, but plain and simple." "Domestic work of the family to be performed by members of the school." "Board and tuition to be placed at cost, or as low as may be, and still cover the common expenses of the family, instruction, etc." "The whole plan to be conducted on the principles of our missionary operations; no surplus income to go to the teachers, to the domestic superintendents, or to any other person, but all to be cast into the treasury for the still further reduction of expenses the ensuing year."

Upon this plan, substantially, the seminary was operated, giving the usual courses of instruction in those days in which Bible study was prominent. Steadily the scheme of education was enlarged, and in 1898 the seminary changed its name to correspond to the work then offered, and became a college with power to grant the usual collegiate degrees. The change in name indicates a wide departure from the earlier days in the content of the curriculum, but does not indicate any essential change from the principles that have been cherished through the history of the movement. The aim of such colleges is to furnish separate education for women of a grade equal to that offered in standard colleges. Nearly four thousand students have enrolled at this college in its life at Painesville. Its faculty numbers twenty-six, including the six teachers in the Conservatory of Music.

6. ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1852.

This college owes its origin to an action taken by the Christian denomination in a convention at Marion, Wayne County, New York, October 2, 1850. The name — Antioch — has a scriptural origin since there the disciples were first called Christians. It is evident therefore that a Christian college was anticipated and the history as well as the practice proves that while professedly non-sectarian it was substantially another Christian college to be administered on a liberal policy. The first expectation was that the college would be located in New York but the outcome of the canvass for funds showed the Ohio agents to be far in the lead and accordingly the location was finally made at Yellow

Springs. The chief reason in determining this was the pledge from Yellow Springs for twenty acres of land and thirty thousand dollars in money. Hon. William Mills donated the land and finally paid twenty thousand dollars of the pledge. The college was incorporated May 14, 1852. The aim of the founders was to establish a college of high rank open to both sexes. The authorities proceeded to the erection of the main building, two dormitories and a president's residence. Horace Mann was invited to be the first president and entered upon his work with enthusiasm.

Financial embarrassment soon beset the young college and the property was sold for debt April 19, 1859. Reorganization then took place and the property was transferred to the new corporation, "Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio." A plan of cooperation was then devised between the Christian denomination and the Unitarian denomination. This did not entirely relieve the situation. Debates and strifes ensued. Through the reorganization the college was made free of debt and by charter provision must remain so. The college is possessed of some funds and maintains a creditable curriculum although the number of students does not equal that of earlier days. The history of the college shows three features worthy of mention:—

1. Freedom from sectarianism.
2. Coeducation.
3. The lack of anything of the nature of prizes, honors or anything designed to arouse rivalry among students.

In the earlier course of study recognition was given to the elective system, stress was laid upon historical and scientific studies and the art of teaching was a required part of the course. The introduction of these features was due to the first president, Horace Mann.

The faculty at present consists of fourteen members.

7. THE WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, OXFORD, BUTLER COUNTY, FOUNDED 1853.

This institution began its history as The Western Female Seminary and continued under the original plan until 1894 when

the trustees decided to change the name as work of a college grade was then offered. Later the name was changed again to The Western College for Women to indicate that emphasis should hereafter be given to the college course. The institution owes its origin chiefly to a body of what was then New School Presbyterians. That branch of the divided Presbyterian church did not establish formally institutions of learning but its members proceeded upon the non-sectarian or close corporation plan. The Mt. Holyoke principles were the governing ones and in later years the college has been conducted in harmony with the practices prevailing at Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley.

The object as set forth in the charter was:

1. To give a liberal education.
2. To give this education at moderate cost.
3. To give it under distinctively Christian influences.

The patronage has been chiefly from the Presbyterian church until in recent years when the roll has included a considerable percentage from other denominations. The college has a campus of sixty acres, two buildings and a third one in process of construction. The resources approximate a quarter of a million of dollars. The institution has never had an indebtedness except when erecting buildings. The faculty has grown to twenty-five in number. The graduates number 657. This college and Lake Erie College represent a definite idea in the education of women and more closely than any others in the state follow the methods of the colleges for women in the East.

8. THE NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LEBANON, WARREN COUNTY, FOUNDED 1855.

The National Normal University is third in the series of attempts to establish an institution at Lebanon. The Lebanon Academy was chartered March 7, 1843. After some years of history a movement among public school men was started in favor of normal schools. In the summer of 1855 a summer institute was held for three weeks in the buildings of Miami University at Oxford. During this session of the institute an organization was effected under the name of the "Southwestern State Normal School Asso-

ciation." The object was to maintain a school until state aid could be secured. The first trustees were A. J. Rickoff of Cincinnati, Charles Rogers of Dayton and E. C. Ellis of Georgetown. They selected Lebanon as the location and the trustees of Lebanon Academy turned over their property to them with an agreement to furnish eighty pupils for five years to assist in maintaining the school. Alfred Holbrook was elected principal. The school under his management opened November 24, 1855, with ninety-five pupils. At the end of the first year the management retired and the school passed into the control of Mr. Holbrook. The second year saw an enrollment of two hundred and fifty-seven. As the school grew the curriculum was enlarged and in 1870 the students were enrolled from so wide a territory that the name was changed to the National Normal School. In 1883 the National Normal University was established. During the life and vigor of Professor Holbrook the school was continued as a private enterprise so far as the financial features were involved. It was on a proprietary basis. After he retired from the school the management was somewhat disorganized and the future stability of the school threatened. In May, 1893, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars divided into twelve hundred shares of twenty-five dollars each, the National Normal University Company was incorporated. Under this company the National Normal is operated by a board of six managers and in form remains a proprietary school. The work is carried on chiefly along the lines projected by Professor Holbrook. The organization comprises colleges of Business, Teachers, Science, Liberal Arts, Law, Oratory, Music, English and Classics.

9. CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, CLEVELAND, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, FOUNDED 1880.

In a deed of trust executed February 24, 1877, Mr. Leonard Case gave the following directions to the trustees:—"To cause to be formed and to be regularly incorporated under the laws of Ohio an institution of learning to be called Case School of Applied Science and located in said city of Cleveland, in which shall be taught, by competent professors and teachers, Mathematics, Physics, Engineering—Mechanical and Civil, Chemistry, Eco-

conomic Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, Natural History, Drawing and Modern Languages, * * * and such other kindred branches of learning as the trustees of said institution may deem advisable. * * * And, without intending to make it a condition or limitation of this conveyance, or any binding restriction upon the power of such trustees, the said grantor does hereby recommend to them to hold said property without alienation, and apply the rents, issues and profits thereof to the uses and purposes above, and that the expenditures for such institution be not permitted to exceed the annual income derived from said property."

After the death of Mr. Case, January 6, 1880, steps were taken to incorporate and articles filed.

Instruction began in 1881 in the Case homestead and continued until 1885 when the transfer was made to the new building ready for occupancy. Since that date several new laboratories have been erected. A large faculty is employed. The students number nearly five hundred. The school is one of the best of its class in the country. They confer the usual scientific and technical degrees.

III. DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

I. KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER, KNOX COUNTY, FOUNDED 1825.

Kenyon was not only among the first colleges in Ohio, but is the pioneer among what we term denominational colleges. The founder was the Right Reverend Philander Chase, first Bishop of Ohio in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first articles of incorporation were dated December 29, 1824, under the name of "The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Diocese of Ohio." On January 24, 1826, the charter was amended so that the president and professors should constitute a faculty with the usual collegiate powers. On March 10, 1839, the charter was amended so as to provide for the establishment of a college, a preparatory department and the power to confer collegiate degrees was given to the college faculty and the degrees in theology to the theological faculty.

In August, 1891, another change was effected by which the corporate name was changed to "Kenyon College." The three heretofore independent institutions were consolidated into one of which the president of Kenyon College is the head. Kenyon College now includes three departments, viz: A Theological School, Bexley Hall; A Collegiate School, Kenyon College; and a Preparatory School, Kenyon Military Academy. In 1898 another amendment was made providing that the bishop and bishop coadjutor of any diocese outside of the state of Ohio may become members of the board by filing with the secretary a written acceptance of an offer by the board of such membership. And upon such acceptance by its bishop, one additional trustee may be appointed for the term of three years, by the diocesan convention of such diocese. Under these provisions the government of Kenyon College is vested in a group of bishops together with additional trustees elected by the several affiliated dioceses. A college could not be more completely or cordially united to its denomination.

In the development of his plans Bishop Chase went to England with letters of introduction from Henry Clay to Lord Gambier, whom Mr. Clay had met as commissioner of the Treaty of Ghent in 1815. Among the distinguished persons met on this trip were Lords Gambier, Kenyon and Bexley, Sir Thomas Ackland, the Right Honorable Dowager Countess of Rosse, the Rev. George Gaskin, D. D., Henry Hoare, George W. Marriott and Mrs. Hannah More. Thirty thousand dollars was realized from this trip. He returned to Ohio in the autumn of 1824. The preparatory school was opened on the bishop's estate at Worthington a few miles north of Columbus.

The choice of location was made by the purchase of a tract of eight thousand acres of land in Knox County at two dollars and twenty-five cents an acre. Here with much hard labor, many trials, some disappointments and some controversy, the new college was started. The village was named Gambier and the chief building, Kenyon College thus recognizing Bishop Chase's most ardent friends. The corner stone of Kenyon College was laid with appropriate ceremonies June 9, 1827. The college now has ten buildings: Old Kenyon built in 1827 used as a dormitory;

Ascension Hall, recitation and laboratory purposes; Rosse Hall, gymnasium and assembly room; Hubbard Hall, the library; the Church of the Holy Spirit, the College Chapel; Bexley Hall, The Theological Seminary; Milnor and Delano Halls for the preparatory school; "Kokosing," the stone mansion of Bishop Bedell and last in 1901 Hanna Hall now in process of erection for a dormitory the gift of the Honorable Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio.

The college has considerable endowment, a number of scholarships and is completely organized for the work of education along the lines suggested in the annual catalogue. The attendance has never been large but the alumni roll is one of unusual distinction. The institution is not coeducational but Harcourt Seminary of Gambier offers facilities for the education of young women. The college department, the theological department and the Military Academy are organized with separate faculties for education but all are under the management of one board of trustees.

2. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, HAMILTON COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1831.

This college grew up in proximity to St. Xavier's church, Sycamore street, Cincinnati, and was established by the Right Reverend Edward D. Fenwick, D. D., first Bishop of Cincinnati, October 17, 1831. The school was conducted under the name of the *Athenaeum*. It was the subject of varying fortunes for several years and in 1840 was transferred to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus by Archbishop Purcell. In 1842 it was incorporated by the legislature of Ohio under the name of St. Xavier's College. In 1869 the legislature passed an act under the general law of 1852 which provides for a perpetual charter with all the usual collegiate and university powers.

The Faculty serves without compensation and maintains well organized literary, commercial and preparatory courses. The college enrolls about four hundred students and is for boys only. There is no endowment and the management depends upon tuition for ordinary expenses.

3. DENISON UNIVERSITY, GRANVILLE, LICKING COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1831.

The Granville Literary and Theological Institution was opened in Granville, December 13, 1831, and incorporated in January, 1832, the official signatures being affixed February 3, 1832. In 1845 the name was changed to "Granville College" and on June 25, 1856, the name was changed to Denison University. This was in recognition of the generosity of William Denison of Adamsville, Ohio. In 1867 the university was re-incorporated under the general law of 1852.

The agitation for an institution was begun in the Ohio Baptist Education Society and at a meeting held in Lebanon in May, 1830, it was decided to proceed to the establishment of a college. The original thought was to prepare an educated ministry for the church and to provide a college of literary character. At the meeting of the society in Lancaster, May, 1831, a report was submitted naming certain trustees. Applications were received at this meeting for the location of the college. Granville offered a farm valued at \$3,400 and the offer was accepted. Among the early provisions was one that required each student to work at agriculture or some mechanic art four hours a day for five days in the week. The proceeds of this labor were to go to the maintenance of the school, the student's board, washing, etc. Here, as at Oberlin, the manual labor feature failed and was abandoned. It was the intention to establish a theological department and the names of two men appeared in the early catalogues as professors of theology. The department has had no consideration since 1870. In 1852 a resolution favoring an agricultural department was passed, but bore no fruit. The university now includes five departments:—

1. Granville College.
2. Shepardson College.
3. Doane Academy.
4. The Conservatory of Music.
5. The School of Art.

Shepardson College for women had been in operation for a number of years and was presented to the Baptists of Ohio in 1887 by Dr. Daniel Shepardson. In June, 1900, an arrangement was made by unanimous consent of the boards by which the work of Denison covers the work of both colleges. Shepardson maintains its legal existence, but the membership of its board is identical with that of Denison and thus a complete co-operation is secured. Co-education came to this institution by a new route, not co-ordination, not affiliation, but by co-operation. The unity of management secured by this means to Denison University can not fail to make the cause stronger and the work more efficient. The property and funds now exceed a million dollars in value. Few denominational colleges are as well equipped for the work they undertake.

The government is by a board of thirty-six trustees in three classes for terms of three years. Formerly the trustees were chosen by the education society but the self-perpetuating plan is now in operation. Members must be in good standing in some regular Baptist Church, residents of Ohio, and at least five must be resident freeholders in Licking County.

4. MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, NEW CONCORD, MUSKINGUM COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1837.

The origin of this college was due to local interests. The community about the village of New Concord was settled chiefly by Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. There were all varieties, the Associate, Associate-Reformed, afterwards the United Presbyterians, the Reformed Presbyterians and the Presbyterians of the Old School. These people believed in an educated ministry and in education alike for boys and girls. They began the agitation as early as 1836, while the first settlers were still active. At that time the public school system was undeveloped and college privileges were unusual. After some discussion in 1836 it was decided to proceed with measures for a college and on March 18, 1837, the college was incorporated with a board of nine trustees and power to increase the number to fifteen. At the beginning the school was on rented quarters until the community had raised the money and erected the building.

At the outset the management was purely local, as was also the patronage. It so continued until 1877, when the Board proposed to affiliate more closely with the United Presbyterian Church by putting the college under the control of Muskingum Presbytery, in which the college was located, and the adjacent presbytery of Mansfield. When this was agreed to a change of charter was secured to meet the new conditions. In 1883 the United Presbyterian Synod of Ohio took formal control. The board of trustees consists of twenty-one persons elected in three classes for three years. Thus the college became in the most direct way a denominational college. This simply widened its constituency. Its patronage has always been chiefly from the United Presbyterian Church and the money has come from the same source. At the outset the college was for men, but in 1854 the Board decided in favor of co-education and the first woman graduate was in the class of 1855. The college participated in the benefits of the quarto centennial fund and since the transfer of its government has entered upon an era of new usefulness.

5. OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE, DELAWARE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1844.

In 1840 Dr. Edward Thomson, principal of Norwalk Seminary, in a report to the North Ohio Conference said, "There is no Methodist college in Ohio. We blush to think that it contains no institution to which our youth can resort for collegiate instruction without imbibing ideas at variance with the religion of their fathers, and the church of their adoption. There is no state in the country in which the Methodist church is more in need of a college than Ohio." This is believed to be the first published utterance of the need of a Methodist college. From this point the discussion widened and finally took tangible form at Delaware. An attempt had been made to establish a watering place at the famous White Sulphur Spring, now on the university campus. This project had not been as successful as was hoped and the owner concluded to abandon. Rev. Adam Poe offered the suggestion of purchase and the establishment of a Methodist college at the place. The proposal

was received with favor and on September 1, 1841, a joint committee of the North Ohio and the Ohio Conferences met and accepted the proposed location. March 7, 1842, the legislature granted a charter. A preparatory school was opened in 1841 and in 1842 Dr. Edward Thomson was elected to the presidency, but was not expected to enter actively upon his duties for some time. Meantime plans were matured for opening the college and efforts made to procure necessary funds. In 1844 the board proceeded to organize a faculty and the school was opened November 13, 1844, with a president and four members of the faculty. The early days of the college were, as usual in the western country, surrounded with discouraging features, but inspired by the devotion and loyalty of the faculty and friends.

Ohio Wesleyan began on the old lines of separate education. At the beginning twenty-nine young men appeared and the college continued on these lines until the union with the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, in 1877. In those years co-education was not popular and the thought of a woman's education being on the same plane and of equal dignity with that of man, had not taken a deep hold upon the public. As early as 1850 a movement for the education of young women was started in Delaware by Rev. William Grissell and wife. This movement was abandoned two years later and in 1853 the property of Mr. Grissell was bought and "The Ohio Wesleyan Female College" was incorporated by twenty men, among whom was the late Prof. William G. Williams, so long identified with the university. The discussion of co-education continued throughout the country and sentiment steadily changed until the Church in the West has almost unanimously declared for the policy. It was inevitable that the union should come and in 1877 the Female College which had acquired a fine property known as Monnett Hall with a body of more than four hundred *alumnæ*, was united with the Ohio Wesleyan University, and then began the most vigorous and progressive life in the history of the two movements.

The government of the university is vested in a board of thirty-one trustees, the president of the university being *ex-officio* a member. The election of members is by five an-

nual conferences and the Association of Alumni and the term of office is fixed at five years. This keeps the management of the university entirely within the control of the church.

In equipment the university ranks among the best in the Central West. The buildings are modern and adequate; the funds have increased liberally; the student roll steadily increases and the faculty is able and progressive. Few denominational colleges have had a more intimate relation to the church and of none perhaps could it be said that the helpful influence upon the church is equal to that of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Her alumni are found in all lands and the vigorous Christian activity maintained has commended the university to all people interested in higher Christian education. Her service to the state has been conspicuous and patriotic.

6. BALDWIN UNIVERSITY AND GERMAN WALLACE COLLEGE, BEREA, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, FOUNDED 1845.

Baldwin University owes its existence to the generosity of Hon. John Baldwin, who gave to the North Ohio Annual Conference lands, buildings and endowments. Mr. Baldwin had come to Berea a young man without property and located upon lands that proved to be exceedingly valuable owing to the stone quarries, among which were stone suitable for grindstones. The proceeds from the sale of grindstones were used for the erection of buildings.

A seminary had been in operation at Norwalk. Mr. Baldwin proposed removal and offered fifty acres of land, including most of the grindstone quarries, and promised to erect a building 72x36, to be finished by September, 1845. In June, 1845, he offered fifty lots to be sold at a fair valuation and the proceeds used as an endowment. This offer was accepted. Baldwin Institute was chartered in 1845. Ten years later, acting upon the advice of the Conference, the name was changed to Baldwin University. The quarries have made it possible to erect the buildings of stone, and in this regard the university has been fortunate. Its buildings are superior. The institution was begun as a coeducational institution and so remains. Its

history is like other Ohio Colleges as to curriculum and general purposes. In 1858 a German department was organized with a view of meeting the needs of the German Methodists. In 1863 it was organized as a separate institution and named German Wallace College, in honor of Hon. James Wallace, who gave the first building.

By a cordial co-operation of the trustees of the two institutions no professorships are duplicated and the professors teach in both institutions. Tuition in one gives full rights in the other. The university furnishes instruction in Latin, mathematics and science, while the college furnishes instruction in German, Greek and French.

Efforts have been made at different times to widen the scope of the university by organizing other departments, such as pharmacy and latest a school of law. These efforts have not met with sufficient success to make them form an important part of the history of the institution. The fact that Baldwin is one of the several Methodist colleges in the state makes its progress and growth more difficult than otherwise.

7. WITTENBERG COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, CLARKE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1845.

The charter of Wittenberg College was granted March 11, 1845, to a company of Lutheran gentlemen representing that branch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church known as the General Synod of the United States. The board of directors received appointment from the several sustaining synods. It is required that two members be from Clarke County and provision has been made that the alumni shall have two members. Five synods, East Ohio, Miami, Wittenberg, Northern Indiana and Olive Branch Synod elect members. There are forty-two members reported in the current catalogue. The college organization includes the collegiate department, the theological department, the Wittenberg Academy, the School of Expression and the Conservatory of Music. The college has a beautiful campus of about forty acres within easy reach of the center of Springfield and has in recent years made substantial growth

in funds and equipment. The original purpose of the founders was to provide education for the sons and daughters of the church and to educate the ministry. The work of the college has been broader than the first conception without losing emphasis upon the distinctive principles of the founders. The students come chiefly from Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio where Lutheran churches are found. The faculty numbers twelve with about an equal number of instructors not ranking as professors.

8. MT. UNION COLLEGE, ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, FOUNDED 1846.

Mt. Union College, like so many other Ohio colleges, was a growth. Rev. O. N. Hartshorn started in humble quarters with a school of six in 1846. The members increased until it was believed that a college should be organized. A charter was granted March 11, 1853. The purpose of the college, as set forth in the charter and published statements, doubtless expressed the views of Dr. Hartshorn and met with general approval.

Among other statements are these: "To found for the people a cosmic college, where any person may economically obtain a thorough, illustrative, integral instruction in any needed studies. To enable any persons of either sex to take any general course, or a special or elective course, or such study or studies in any department or course and for such time as their choice and life-character may need. To make the college a voluntary, representative, patriotic, philanthropic, Christian and progressive institution — not compulsory, sectarian, antiquated, arbitrary or partial."

Among the leading provisions were that the property should be held in trust; contributors were allowed to vote for trustees; the college was to be conducted according to the principles of the Christian religion as revealed in the Bible; the college was not to be a close corporation, but trustees were to be elected for terms of three years, and the college was to rely upon voluntary support for its needs.

Under these principles the school began its history. Thousands of students have been in attendance, the majority, how-

ever, not continuing until graduation. As will be readily seen, the college aimed to be a public institution from the start, but free from the methods of the close corporation and the strictly organized denominational college. The work continued until 1864, when the Methodist Episcopal Church came into a measure of control by the appointment of committees of supervision and committees of visitation. This has been developed, and now the Pittsburgh, the East Ohio, the Erie, the West Virginia and North Ohio Conferences unite in supervision and visitation. From the beginning the men interested in organization and promotion have been predominately Methodist. The names of Lewis Miller, of Akron; his brother, Jacob Miller, of Canton; William McKinley, Bishops Gilbert Haven, Simpson, Warren and Vincent sufficiently indicate the quality of men who have had supervision in recent years.

As early as 1850 the college organized a normal department. The organization at present includes the collegiate department, the academic department, the normal department, the department of oratory and physical culture, the commercial department, the department of music, and the department of fine arts. The patronage has come from many states, but chiefly from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

9. OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY, WESTERVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1847.

This institution, located at Westerville, Franklin County, twelve miles north of Columbus, was the outgrowth of the conviction that the denomination should educate its children. The official date of its founding is April 26, 1847, and, as proclaimed in its publications, the institution is owned and controlled by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The name was taken from Phillip William Otterbein, the founder of the church. In 1845 the General Conference resolved, (1) that proper measures be adopted to establish an institution of learning; and (2) that it be recommended to the attention of the annual conferences. The Miami Conference was the first to act, March 3, 1846. Subsequently other annual conferences acted favorably. In October

26, 1846, the Scioto Conference decided upon the establishment of an institution, purchased the Blendon Young Men's Seminary, then operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church, invited other conferences to co-operate, and on April 26, 1847, the trustees appointed by the Scioto and Sandusky Conferences met and founded the "Otterbein University of Ohio." The following September the school was opened as an academy. In 1849 the charter was granted by the state of Ohio. The work done was that of an academy until 1854, when the first college class was formed. In 1857 the first class, consisting of two ladies — Sarah Jane Miller and Mary Kate Winter — was graduated, since which time no year has passed without a graduating class.

In many ways Otterbein is a typical denominational college. Its origin was in the church; its declared purposes was to further the interests of the church through the education of her children; co-education from the founding was heartily approved, and the influence of the college upon the denomination has been most beneficial. Its origin was at a time when the denomination was not well organized, and the sentiment in the church was in many instances hostile to the cause of learning. Nevertheless the early founders saw that "regular communicants when they left their homes for the theatre of literary training were in a large majority of instances carried away by the force of surrounding influences, and either fell into the ranks of other denominations, or else made shipwreck of their faith, and were thus lost to the church." It is significant, also, that the founding of the college was followed by the more complete organization of the church in its enterprises for missions, Sabbath Schools, theological education, church extension and other agencies for the promotion of the interests of the denominations. The direct and indirect benefits of the college to the denomination have been many times the value of its property and endowment, a fact not clearly appreciated either by the church or the public. Like all other schools its influence has not been confined to the church. A creditable proportion of the alumni have entered the ministry, but with the growth of the college increasing numbers have gone into the various callings of life and have influenced their surroundings for better things.

The university has survived the early struggles against poverty and indifference; has suffered from loss by fire in 1870; has defeated the project of removal from the present location, and meantime has kept its roll of students quite in advance of the growth of the denomination. Its buildings are in good condition; its faculty and trustees are active, and prospects for future growth as bright as ever in its history. Like all other colleges in Ohio its needs are always in advance of its supply, but a wise use of limited funds has produced such results as to commend it most heartily to the church and to benevolently disposed citizens.

IO. HIRAM COLLEGE, HIRAM, PORTAGE COUNTY, FOUNDED 1850.

In 1840 Alexander Campbell, of wide repute among the people known as the Disciples, had founded Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia. At that time this was the only college of that denomination in the country. In the Western Reserve a considerable proportion of the population were of the Disciple faith. In 1849 at a yearly meeting held at Russell, Geauga County, Mr. A. L. Soule, a leading member of the church, invited those interested to meet at his home on June 12th. A number of gentlemen met, and after discussion, agreed to take steps toward founding a school.

Mr. A. S. Hayden, the secretary, was instructed to prepare an address to the churches and invite them to send delegates to a later meeting. This was done, and a meeting held at North Bloomfield, August, 1849. The enthusiasm increased, and at a third meeting at Ravenna, October 3d, the question was regarded as practically settled, save the two items of location and the character of the school. It was decided in favor of an institute as against a college, although a strong feeling existed for a college. Rival locations competed for the school. While the delegation was visiting Hiram, and attention was being called to the springs, the healthfulness and other attractions, the township physician, lean and lank, rode by. It happened that his horse was leaner and lanker. Someone said, "A township that can't afford sickness enough to keep a doctor better than that is just the place for the school." Tradition does not say that this decided the issue, but

the fact is that on the thirteenth ballot Hiram won the decision, and the institute was located. At the last meeting of the delegates, December 20, 1849, the name of "Western Reserve Eclectic Institute" was chosen, and the articles of incorporation drawn. The charter was approved by the legislature March 1, 1850. The first meeting of the board under the charter was held May 7, 1850. The first building was erected during 1850, and the first session of the school began November 27, 1850. From the charter we learn the object to be "instruction of youth of both sexes in the various branches of literature and science, especially of moral science as based on the facts and precepts of the Holy Scriptures." The late Dr. B. A. Hinsdale has stated the objects of the college more specifically as —

1. To provide a sound scientific and literary education.
2. To temper and sweeten such education with moral and Scriptural knowledge.
3. To educate young men for the ministry.

One peculiar belief of the Disciples was that the Bible had been obscured through theological speculations and debates and their movement was a revolt from the formalism of the creeds to a simpler life based on the Scriptures. This added to their desire to emphasize its importance in education.

The institute opened with eighty-four students, and grew in favor until in a short time there were as many as three hundred in attendance in a single term. On February 20, 1867, the name was changed to Hiram College, and the work of the college dates from August 31, 1867. In 1872 the charter was amended so as to increase the number of trustees to twenty-four. By provision of the charter the trustees are elected by stockholders for a term of three years. In this respect Hiram is not exactly paralleled by any other Ohio college. The system has worked well. The college maintains a collegiate department, a preparatory department and a conservatory of music. In recent years substantial development has been made in buildings, equipment and funds. The college is on a firm footing. A most satisfactory history is found in the semi-centennial volume — *Hiram College* — prepared by F. M. Green, of Kent, and published in 1901.

II. URBANA UNIVERSITY, URBANA, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1850.

This institution was founded by the members and friends of the New Church, commonly known as the Swedenborgian. The charter by the legislature bears the date of March 7, 1850. It was "designated to encourage and promote the diffusion of knowledge in the branches of academic, scientific and exegetic instruction, and to combine therewith instruction in the productive arts and the practice of rural economy; which shall be under the management and direction of persons known and recognized as belonging to the New Church and attached to the principles thereof." The purpose is further declared to be that the university "shall be forever under the management and direction of the New Church, with the purpose that it may not only cultivate the liberal arts and sciences, but that it may also perform a use to the New Church in cultivating and developing the philosophy and theology of the New Jerusalem." This object, it is affirmed, has been kept steadily in view during the existence of the university. Students are thoroughly instructed in the doctrines of the New Church. The university maintains a collegiate department, a preparatory department and a primary and grammar department.

The university has some scholarship funds for needy students and some valuable property. The constituency is not large in Ohio, and the attendance has been correspondingly small. Eight persons are engaged in the faculty.

12. HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, TIFFIN, SENECA COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1850.

Heidelberg University owes its name and origin to the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. Its government is by a board of twenty-four regents elected in four classes for the term of four years by the Ohio Synod. The school was opened in rented rooms November, 1850, and the charter granted to Heidelberg College February 13, 1851. The first building was begun in 1850 and completed in 1853. In March, 1890, the articles of incorporation were amended changing the

name to Heidelberg University, and the title of the trustees to that of "Board of Regents." The amended articles were filed with the secretary of state March 28, 1890.

Many Ohio colleges have grown out of local needs. Heidelberg grew out of a conviction that the denomination should have an educational center where the churches might send their young people, and where under church direction the needed education could be furnished. In developing the plan a theological seminary was also established as early as 1850. The charter was granted in 1836, and the seminary was moved from place to place until in 1850 it was permanently located at Tiffin. The interests of the college and the seminary are one; the constituency is largely the same. It is but natural that the relations should be close, cordial and mutually helpful.

The present organization of the university provides for the college of liberal arts, the academy, the conservatory of music, the art department, the commercial department, the department of pedagogy and the department of oratory and art of expression.

The university at the beginning had a comprehensive plan, looking toward classical, scientific, teachers' and farmers' courses, but gradually changed to meet the conditions as they arose. The idea of manual training and education for farmers did not long continue in any of the colleges where they were undertaken, chiefly because they were expensive and not in popular demand. The university has rendered valuable service to the church and stands as the exponent of the best ideals in the Reformed Church in Ohio.

13. CAPITAL UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, FOUNDED 1850.

This university is the lineal descendant of the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary founded in 1830 by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, and incorporated January 30, 1834. Prior to this time but two other seminaries had been organized, the Hartwick Seminary, in Otsego County, New York, and the Gettysburg Seminary, in Pennsylvania. The rapid flow of settlement to the West led to the conviction that a start should be made toward the education of a ministry for the German people. In:

1828 Rev. William Schmidt, a graduate of Halle, Germany, began in his own house in Canton, Ohio, the instruction of six students. In the following year a board of management was elected. In 1831 in accordance with a resolution adopted by the synod, the seminary was removed to Columbus, where fourteen acres in the south end of the city had been secured. In January, 1833, the building was so far completed as to be occupied. Here the seminary lived until in 1850, when a new location on the north side of the city near Goodale Park was secured for Capital University. Capital University was incorporated March 2, 1850. This act also provided that the Seminary should become a part of the university, with the provisions that the funds should not be diverted from theological education, and that the act of 1834 incorporating the seminary, was not by this act repealed. Capital University thus began in 1850 as a literary and theological institution, and was under the patronage of the same church as the seminary had been.

On March 30, 1857, an act was passed by the legislature which changed the quorum of the board from twelve to seven members and repealed section 4. This section related to the constitution of the board of trustees and the act of 1857 provided—"that the trustees of said seminary, mentioned in the preamble of the said act, together with three citizens of Columbus, to be stately chosen by said trustees, shall from and after the passage of this act constitute the board of trustees of said Capital University; provided that until the further action of the trustees of said seminary the said three citizens of Columbus in said board shall be Lincoln Goodale, Robert Neil and William Dennison, Jr. This gave the university a board of fifteen trustees, three of whom were to be residents of Columbus. These are now chosen from among the Lutherans of the city, so that the control is completely in the hands of the synod through its chosen representatives.

In 1853 the new building near Goodale Park was dedicated. Here the university continued until in 1876 when it was removed to the present location about three miles east of the state capitol, just south of Main Street. The university now main-

tains preparatory, classical, scientific and theological courses. In the announcement we read—"While the chief purpose has been and still is to serve as a feeder to the theological seminary, the institution seeks also to prepare men for other professions by offering them a truly liberal education on the basis of the principles of God's Word. Instruction in this Word accordingly constitutes a regular part of the curriculum, but it is not obligatory for those whose parents or guardians desire to have them excused. For practical reasons special attention is paid to German, the majority of the congregations of the synod for whom the institution aims to prepare pastors being entirely or partly German."

14. WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE, GREENE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1856.

The earliest effort toward higher education for the negro in Ohio was at Union Seminary, twelve miles west of Columbus in Franklin County. This movement began with the appointment of a committee September 21, 1844, by the Ohio Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. One hundred and seventy-two acres of land were purchased and the seminary opened. On September 28, 1853, the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church appointed a committee on the education of the negro and this committee reported in favor of the "establishment of a literary institution of high order for the education of the colored people generally." In May, 1856, "Tawawa Springs," a summer resort which had been improved at a cost of \$40,000, was bought and a location was fixed for Wilberforce University. By an agreement the M. E. and A. M. E. Conferences of Ohio entered into a cooperative management of the institution. It was incorporated August 30, 1856, and a board of trustees selected. In October, 1856, the school was opened. It continued with commendable progress under this management until March 10, 1863, when Bishop D. A. Payne purchased the property for \$10,000 and associated with him Rev. James A. Shorter and Professor John G. Mitchell, Bishop Payne becoming president. It was specifically stated in the transfer that these men were acting for the A. M. E. Church. The property of Union Seminary in Franklin County

was sold and efforts concentrated at Wilberforce. The university was then incorporated and a charter secured. This provided that two-thirds of the Board should always be members of the A. M. E. Church. The charter was granted in the name of the A. M. E. Church. July 3, 1863, the school was reopened under the new management. In 1865 through the work of incendiaries the building was utterly destroyed by fire. This was a calamity that brought distress to the friends and rejoicing to the enemies. The date will not soon be forgotten as it was the day of the assassination of President Lincoln. Efforts were renewed and the school sustained. In 1870 Congress appropriated \$25,000; Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase bequeathed \$10,000; the Charles Avery estate added \$10,000; The American Unitarian Association gave \$6,000, for lectures. The school steadily grew in numbers and property.

In 1866 the theological department was opened and on June 18, 1891, the reorganization took place which resulted in the Payne Theological Seminary of Wilberforce. The scientific department was opened in 1867 and the normal in 1872.

In 1887 the legislature of Ohio established a combined normal and industrial department and made appropriations for its support. This department is governed by a board of nine trustees, five of whom are appointed by the governor and four by the university board. In 1896 the legislature made the provision more permanent by placing the university on the state levy. Some new buildings have been erected and additional land bought for the purpose of providing instruction in scientific agriculture. The buildings and property are valued at \$200,000. There is an endowment of \$28,000. In 1900 there had been 6,756 negroes in attendance. Three hundred and fifty-eight had graduated from the literary course and 259 from the industrial department.

15. SCIO COLLEGE, SCIO, HARRISON COUNTY, FOUNDED 1857.

This college began as Rural Seminary in 1857 at Harlem Springs but was soon removed to New Market, now Scio, and incorporated as New Market College. After continuing on the old lines the school in 1875 changed its methods and name to correspond and was known as "The One Study University." This

novel plan attracted attention and had some advantages not as readily recognized in the days before electives as would be at the present day. On the whole, however, the plan did not satisfy. The college spirit as well as college traditions could not thrive and many disappointments were met. In 1877 the college was reorganized as Scio College and returned to former methods. At this reorganization the college passed under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The organization includes the collegiate department, the department of pharmacy, the department of music, the commercial department, the department of oratory, the art department, and the normal department. The aim of the college as set forth in its published statements and illustrated in its work is "to give such a thorough Christian training as will amply fit students to discharge creditably their duties in life, whether they intend to enter business or follow a profession. More than two hundred of the alumni have entered the ministry chiefly in the Methodist Church.

16. THE UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER, WOOSTER, WAYNE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1866.

The Presbyterian Church was the last among the larger denominations in Ohio to organize for higher Christian education. This was not in keeping with the historic position of the Presbyterian Church with respect to education. The reasons for the delay in Ohio are not easily discovered. It must be recognized that the division into Old and New School parties in 1837 did not help the cause. This division remained until 1870. Prior to this time the need of a denominational college was felt throughout the church. The war and the discussion looking to reunion were uppermost in the thought of the church. During these earlier years Presbyterians had affiliated and supported Western Reserve College in the North, Marietta and Miami in the South, and in other instances had local attachments. To this day these attachments are not entirely broken. However the discussion continued and immediately after the close of the war men became active in the cause. It is a happy coincidence that the year of the union of Old and New Schools should be the opening year of the

university that was in the future to be the strongest bond among all the churches.

In 1866 the synods of Ohio, Cincinnati and Sandusky united in an action founding the University of Wooster. The charter was dated December 18, 1866. When the reunion came in 1870 the then existing synods of both the Old and New Schools were consolidated into the four synods of Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo. These became the legal successors to their predecessors and the formal relation to Wooster was established. However the former attachments so far as individuals were concerned were continued. The reunion had the effect of uniting the Presbyterians of the state but the four synods left Wooster more to the care of the synod of Columbus in whose bounds the university was located. In 1882 the four synods were consolidated into the Synod of Ohio and at the first meeting held that year in Columbus the report of the trustees was received and the university unanimously endorsed. After the university had been chartered, work was begun to raise the funds necessary for the beginning. The corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1868 and by 1869 sufficient endowment had been secured to warrant the opening of the school. In September, 1870, the doors were opened and six persons graduated in the first class in 1871.

The organization at the outset was by a board of self-perpetuating trustees, but in 1901 a new charter was adopted which provides that the election of trustees shall be by the Synod of Ohio. The alumni are given the privilege each year of nominating two of their number to the synod. The board consists of thirty trustees in three classes elected for the term of three years. The president of the university is *ex-officio* a member of the board. The title to the property now vests in the synod, thus making the ownership and control completely in the ecclesiastical body having jurisdiction over the entire state.

The object of the university as set forth in the charter is: "the promotion of sound learning and education under religious influences." At the first meeting of the board of trustees the following resolutions showing their spirit were adopted:—

Resolved, That we enter upon the work of establishing the University of Wooster with the single purpose of glorifying God and pro-

moting sanctified education, and thus furthering the interests of the church and its extension over the whole earth.

Resolved, That we will in every way possible strive to imbue all our operations with the spirit of Christianity and bring religious influence and instruction to bear earnestly upon all who may be connected with the institution.

In October, 1870, a medical department was opened in Cleveland and continued until 1896. The preparatory department was opened in 1872. The graduate school was organized September 1881 but arrangements are now made to close it when present matriculates have completed their work. The musical department was organized in 1882 and the school of art in 1895.

The great trial came December 11, 1901, when the original main building was burned. This was regarded a great calamity but proved to be an unmeasured blessing as it made friends and affection not known before. In twelve months to a day the university had raised over four hundred thousand dollars and completed five buildings making one of the most modern and complete college plants, with the chapel and library that remained from the fire, to be found in the Central West. The university is now well organized in buildings, faculty and equipment to do the work assigned to it. But one thing remains—to furnish added endowment and grow up with the demands of the future as they come.

17. OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, ADA, HARDIN COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1871.

The founder of this institution was its first president, H. S. Lehr. In 1866 he came to Ada to teach in the village schools and made a provision by which he might have the use of the school buildings during the vacation period. If his venture in securing a constituency proved successful the vicinity was to aid in the erection of buildings suitable for normal school purposes. After four years he had 120 non-resident students. A movement was begun for a new building which was formally opened August 11, 1871, with an enrollment of 147 pupils. In 1875 the Northwestern Normal School then located at Fostoria was consolidated with the school at Ada under the name of the latter—the Northwestern Ohio Normal School. The institution.

being owned by the faculty continued as a proprietary school until 1885. On May 21st of that year it was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as an institution not for profit as the "Ohio Normal University." In 1898 at Sidney, Ohio, the board of trustees sold the real estate and personal property belonging to the university to the Central Ohio Conference, from which time it is to be classed among the denominational colleges. President H. S. Lehr retired from the active management at the close of the year 1901-02 after forty years of service as a teacher and leader in education.

The institution has grown up around the idea of President Lehr that a person should have an opportunity to begin improvement whenever he is ready. He sought to make the school an open opportunity to all classes at all times. He did not favor the rigidity of the public schools and colleges for all schools. He believed that some place every student should find a chance to go to work. The result was that many hundreds found the Ohio Normal University an open door when other schools were closed to them. The enrollment has gone beyond three thousand different students in a single year. The faculty has always worked in harmony with the prevailing ideas of the president and students have been enthusiastic in support. The school has always lived without endowment. Numerous departments are organized, the most important, however, being the normal. In addition to these may be mentioned the literary, the commercial, pharmacy, engineering and law. In July, 1903, the name was changed to Ohio Northern University.

18. BUCHEL COLLEGE, AKRON, SUMMIT COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1870.

The Ohio State Convention of Universalists in 1867 adopted a report looking to the founding of a seminary. In 1868 a report was unanimously adopted to establish an academy. In 1869 the action was reconsidered and a movement to organize a college authorized. The board of the convention and the committee on education in joint session in Columbus, February 16, 1870, fixed the location at Akron, provided the sum of \$60,000 was legally secured to the convention. May 31, 1870,

the report was made that the money had been secured. After the necessary preliminary steps had been taken, Buchtel College, named in honor of Hon. John R. Buchtel, whose generous gifts had made the college possible, was incorporated. The organization provided that the original incorporators should elect a board of eighteen trustees, five of whom should always be residents of Summit County, and that after the first election of trustees the Ohio State Convention of Universalists should annually nominate at least fifteen persons, from whom the acting trustees should fill vacancies. The board at present consists of eighteen members in three classes, elected for the term of three years.

Upon completing the organization steps were taken for the erection of a suitable building and the cornerstone was laid July 4, 1871, the principal address being delivered by Horace Greeley. On September 22, 1872, Rev. S. H. McCallister was inaugurated the first president and the college opened with an enrollment in all departments for the year of 217. From the beginning Buchtel has been a co-educational institution and experience has produced no substantial argument for abandoning the practice. The college maintains collegiate and academic departments with a school of music and a school of art.

Hon. John R. Buchtel repeatedly expressed his faith in the college by large gifts of money and real estate. Other friends have followed in his course generously. The college announces six endowed professorships, fifty-two perpetual scholarships and other memorial funds. In 1889 the college suffered severe loss by fire, but new and more modern buildings soon replaced the old ones. The college now has six buildings and is well equipped for collegiate instruction.

19. WILMINGTON COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, CLINTON COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1870.

Wilmington College was the outgrowth of a movement to establish a college at Tupper's Plains, Meigs County, to be known as Franklin College, which was afterward removed to Wilmington. The meeting to establish Franklin College in Meigs County was in January, 1863, where a constitution was

drafted. In 1863 Franklin College was incorporated under the auspices of gentlemen representing the Christian denomination. In 1865 a proposal to remove the college to Wilmington was received from certain citizens of that place in which a suitable building was promised. The offer was accepted. In February, 1866, the present site of Wilmington College was purchased for the sum of \$3,881.25. By the following December the building was so near completion that plans were made for opening the school. The Garvin brothers took charge, looking to receipts from tuition alone for compensation. The school continued with reasonable success until 1868, when the managers, unable to complete the building, were obliged to let it go to sale to meet the indebtedness.

At this point some friends of the Center Quarterly Meeting having been interested in the movement, proposed to purchase the property and establish a college under the management of the three quarterly meetings, constituting the Wilmington Yearly Meeting. This resulted in the purchase of the property, the repair of the buildings and the appointment of three trustees by each of the three quarterly meetings, viz.: Fairfield, Center and Miami, and a board of managers of six from each of the above quarterly meetings. The board of managers were to have charge under the direction of the quarterly meetings, and have power to employ teachers and have general oversight of the school. At the same time the name was changed to Wilmington College. Under this management the building was completed and the school opened April 11th, 1871, under the leadership of Lewis A. Estes. The first year 148 students were enrolled. The college was incorporated in 1875.

At present the college is under the government of the board of managers and the board of trustees as a joint board of control. Although Wilmington Yearly Meeting has no legal relation, nevertheless the reports of the college are read and the interests considered at the annual meeting, which gives its cordial support to the enterprise. The college is free from debt and has accumulated some endowment.

20. RIO GRANDE COLLEGE, RIO GRANDE, GALLIA COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1876.

This institution owes its existence to the benevolence of Mr. Nehemiah Atwood and his wife, Parmelia Atwood. These people married in 1819, spent their entire lives in the vicinity of the college which they established. After becoming identified with the Free Will Baptist Church and interested in the church enterprises the thought of giving their fortune to found a college for the church became increasingly attractive. Being without children, both felt that an opportunity was before them to perpetuate the usefulness of what they had accumulated. Mr. Atwood's death occurred in December, 1869, before the plans had been matured. Mrs. Atwood, however, did not desert the plan, but developed it. A campus was selected and the first building was erected at a cost of about \$17,000.00.

On November 1, 1875, a meeting was held at Gallipolis for the purpose of legal organization. In the articles adopted they declare their belief "that a sound education, based upon Christian principles and ethics, is necessary to the development and support of our religious institutions and the present and future welfare of our race," and resolve "to establish an institution of learning at Rio Grande, in Gallia County and State of Ohio, and having received pledges from Mrs. Parmelia Wood to the amount of over \$50,000 and the positive payment of over \$20,000 from the same party, do hereby adopt the following articles of association." Another article declared the college was founded "to promote Christian education" and to give under Christian influence a scientific, literary and classical education. The charter requires that two-thirds of the members of the board of trustees shall be members of the Free Will Baptist Church and forbids any change in the constitution that would alter its denominational control. The college has full denominational recognition and standing, having been endorsed by the Ohio River Yearly Meeting and by the Free Communion Baptist Association of Ohio. After the adoption of the articles referred to above the college was incorporated.

Finding that a dormitory was needed, Mrs. Wood (the widow had married Mr. Harrison Wood) provided a dormitory at an expense of \$13,000, and during her life pledged herself to pay the salaries of instructors as they were needed. In her will, dated August 15, 1876, she gave her entire estate to the college as an endowment fund. Her death occurred March 9, 1885, when the institution came into possession of the estate.

The college was opened September 13, 1876. The attendance has never been large, averaging something more than one hundred. The constituency in the denomination not being large, it is not to be expected that attendance will greatly increase. Here as elsewhere, however, the college has had a large and beneficent influence upon the vicinity. Students who have served in important places have been discovered through the work of the college, that otherwise might have lived without the help or stimulus of education.

21. ASHLAND UNIVERSITY, ASHLAND COUNTY, FOUNDED 1878.

The legal title of this institution is Ashland University, although for some years the catalogue has been issued as of Ashland College, doubtless for the purpose of more accurately setting forth the work in which the institution is engaged. The college was founded by a denomination known as the German Baptist or Dunkard Church. There was not general agreement in the church as to the need of higher education and in 1881 there was a division in the denomination as the outgrowth of a dispute in the annual conference of 1881. Ashland College had been chartered in February, 1878. After the division one branch of the church came to the relief of the school and chartered Ashland University in July, 1888. The government is by a board of twelve trustees, provision being made that Ashland County shall have three members and any supporting conference in a state entitles the state to a representation on the board much after the plan of Wittenberg College.

Collegiate, preparatory, normal, commercial and musical departments are provided. The college was hindered in the beginning by adverse sentiment, but is now overcoming that and

gives prospect of leading the church into increased activity. The attendance has reached about two hundred students. The faculty in all departments numbers fourteen.

22. FINDLAY COLLEGE, FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1882.

Findlay College was organized by the Church of God and incorporated January 28, 1882. Its aim was to furnish education that should not be sectarian, but under the influences of the church to all irrespective of sex, race or color. In the earlier years the financial struggle was trying, but since 1897 the college has lived within its income and added to its endowment until it has reached \$100,000, while the debt is merely nominal. The college has a faculty of sixteen members and maintains collegiate, preparatory, normal, musical, commercial, oratorical, art and theological departments. The ownership and control is in the church and exercised through a board of fifteen trustees. The location of the college is fortunate and it gives promise of large usefulness.

23. DEFIANCE COLLEGE, DEFIANCE COUNTY, FOUNDED 1884.

The legislature of Ohio chartered Defiance Female Seminary March 23, 1850. Articles of incorporation of Defiance College are filed in the office of the secretary of state under date of July 10, 1903. The catalogue of the College for 1901-02 is called the "Fourteenth Annual Announcement and Catalogue of Defiance College." It further states that it was chartered by the legislature of Ohio, March 23, 1850; that the buildings were erected in 1884; that reorganization took place in 1896. There is a board of five trustees. Fourteen persons constitute the faculty. The catalogue announces that the charter provides against anything of a sectarian character, but no announcement is made concerning the relation of the church to the college. It has been understood to be under the foster care of the denomination known as Christians. The organization includes classical, scientific, philosophical courses and schools of peda-

gogy, commerce, shorthand, music, oratory, art, and theology. The college announces twenty-five scholarships.

24. ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, CUYAHOGA COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1886.

St. Ignatius College, like St. Xavier's, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened for scholars on September 6, 1886. The incorporation was December 29, 1890. The institution at this time offers only a classical course and some preparatory studies looking to the classical course. It is the belief of the management as expressed in the catalogue of 1901-1902, that "It has been found by long experience that this is the *only course* which harmoniously and fully develops all the faculties of the mind, exercises the memory, cultivates a habit of reflecting, forms a correct taste and teaches the student the best use of his powers." The course as provided, comprises Christian doctrine, the Latin, Greek and English languages; rhetoric, poetry, elocution and English literature; mathematics, physics and chemistry; history and geography; bookkeeping and penmanship.

25. LIMA COLLEGE, LIMA, ALLEN COUNTY, FOUNDED 1893.

Lima College is an institution for the Christian education of young men and women. It was founded in 1893, when the cornerstone of the beautiful college building was laid, and has since been in successful operation. Its curriculum, besides the preparatory course of three years, offers a choice of four regular courses of study — the classical, the scientific, literary, and normal together with special courses in music, elocution and business. The college is under the control of "The Lima Lutheran Educational Association," formed and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1889. The membership of the association consists of pastors and laymen of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. The faculty consists of eleven members.

26. CEDARVILLE COLLEGE, CEDARVILLE, GREENE COUNTY,
FOUNDED 1894.

The late William Gibson, of Cincinnati, provided in his will that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars should be given for the endowment of a college at Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio. In May, 1885, during the sessions of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. David Steele, D. D., LL. D., offered a resolution to found a literary institution of learning at Cedarville. This resolution was adopted. In January, 1887, the college was chartered by the state of Ohio. An effort to raise funds was made, and about ten thousand dollars subscribed. Little more was done until May, 1894, when the General Synod elected Rev. David McKinney, D. D., of Cincinnati, the first president. In the following September the college was opened with its classes in the building formerly used by Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D. D., as an academy. It began with thirty-seven students. During 1895 a commodious building was erected and dedicated by the General Synod in May, 1896. The students now number over one hundred. The graduates have already found place in pursuing advanced work in universities and in useful citizenship. Cedarville has started out as a denominational college with the avowed purpose of confining itself to the work of a small college, and with the purpose of emphasizing the importance of Christianity in education. The denomination in the country is small but active, and the constituency of the college is largely from the church and the immediate vicinity. This is the only college of the denomination in America.

IV. THE CITY UNIVERSITY.

I. THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, HAMILTON
COUNTY, FOUNDED 1870.

The University of Cincinnati is unique among educational institutions in that it enjoys the distinction of being the only city university in the state. Although established by law as late as 1870, at least one of the colleges now incorporated by law with the university was organized as early as 1819. A char-

ter for a university in Cincinnati was granted in 1818. Later, organizations were effected, and now these local movements have, in the main, been in some form consolidated with the University of Cincinnati. The university thus gathers up tradition and history united with present comprehensive plans, and looks to the future for the realization of long cherished desires. In carrying these forward generously disposed citizens have contributed toward buildings and equipment, and the city, as authorized by law, levies an annual tax for the support of the university in the same way it provides for the expenses of the public schools.

The history of the organization is substantially as follows: The general assembly of Ohio passed an act entitled "An act to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education." This became a law April 16, 1870. On March 14, 1871, the common council of Cincinnati passed an ordinance to provide for the university. The first section, which refers to the transfer of control and management, is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the board of directors established by the ordinance passed December 12, A. D., 1859, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the devise of Charles McMicken to the city of Cincinnati," are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver over all the estate, property, funds and claims held or controlled by them, and all books and papers, relating to the same, to the board of directors established by said act, passed April 16, 1870, and elected by said common council, December, 1870, and the custody, management and entire administration and control thereof shall henceforth be entrusted to said last-mentioned board, subject to the provisions of the last will of the said Charles McMicken and of the act aforesaid.

Owing to some losses and shrinkage it became evident that the McMicken estate would not fully meet the conditions contemplated in the will. After a period of accumulation the city council appointed a committee to report as to the practicability of the union of the various educational trusts in Cincinnati — notably the Cincinnati College, the Mechanics' Institute and the McMicken University. This movement met with approval, and resulted in the passage of the act of April 16, 1870. Under the provisions of this act instruction was begun by the teachers of Woodward High School in September, 1873, and in 1874 the

academic department was opened. In 1872 the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, founded in 1842, surrendered its property to the city for the university. In June, 1895, steps were taken looking to a medical department, which resulted in bringing the Medical College of Ohio, founded in 1819, into organic relation to the university, and an act authorizing such relation was passed by the legislature of Ohio May 1, 1896. Next came the organization of the department of law, and on June 14, 1897, the final terms of the contract were agreed to by which the Cincinnati Law School became a part of the university. Two other schools are affiliated with the university — the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital in 1887, and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1888.

The appointment of trustees by the act of 1870 was vested in the city council with the provision that six should be appointed from persons nominated by the board of education. Some changes in the mode of appointment were made until in February 18, 1892, an act was passed that provided for the appointment "by the judge or judges of the Superior Court of such cities where the same have such a court; otherwise, by the judge or judges of the Common Pleas Court of the county in which such cities are located."

After twenty years of occupancy of the building on McMicken avenue, it was found unsuitable for university purposes. It became necessary to remove if the purpose of the McMicken will was to be fulfilled. A petition was presented to the council, and authority given to remove to Burnet woods. The authority for such removal was a matter of doubt, and a friendly suit was instituted to determine the question. This resulted in a decision of the Circuit Court affirming the right of removal. This was affirmed by the Supreme Court in March, 1893. Thus the most important question was forever settled. On September 22, 1894, the cornerstone of McMicken Hall was laid, and the building was ready for use September, 1895. In 1895 Henry Hanna gave \$50,000 for the erection of Hanna Hall for chemistry and civil engineering. In 1889 Mr. Briggs S. Cunningham erected Cunningham Hall for physics and biology at a cost of \$60,000. In 1898 Asa Van Wormer gave \$50,000 for the Van Wormer Li-

brary. In 1901, through Hon. M. E. Ingalls, an anonymous benefactor gave \$22,500 for the construction of a shop for the College of Engineering. Other benefactors have come forward with provision for needs. The endowment fund of \$100,000 given by David Sinton is an encouraging fund. The property and endowment now represent substantially a million dollars, exclusive of the annual income. The government is by a board of eighteen directors appointed by the Superior Court, in six classes, for the term of six years. The mayor of the city is *ex-officio* a member of the board.

V. THE FOUNDATION PROVIDED BY THE MORRILL ACT AND THE STATUTES OF OHIO.

I. THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, FOUNDED 1870.

This institution differs from all other educational institutions of the state in a number of particulars. In the first place, unlike all others, it is not a corporation. Its trustees, seven in number, are appointed by the governor, for the term of seven years, and confirmed by the Senate. Their powers and duties are all prescribed by law. Among other limitations they may not incur an indebtedness except by the consent of the legislature and as provided for by law. The ownership of the property is vested in the state of Ohio. There are advantages and disadvantages in this method. It insures a conservative management and expenditure of funds. This is important to state institutions of all kinds. Inasmuch as all appropriations must be provided by the Legislature the university is held to a careful regard for the intelligent public opinion of the state. There being no corporate rights to be forfeited the Legislature might, at any time, change the character, alter the methods or entirely abolish the institution. On the other hand, the limitations of the State University are such as to hinder it from meeting emergencies as they arise, or devising plans looking far into the future. There is a limit to the resources available from the state, and this limits as well what may be undertaken.

In origin the institution is unlike all others in the state, as will appear from the following sketch:

31 o. c.

What is now commonly known as the Morrill Act was a land grant made by the United States under an act approved by President Lincoln, July 2, 1862, which provided that there should be granted to each state an amount of public land equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative to which the state was entitled by the apportionment of the census of 1860. The proceeds under this act were to constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which was to remain forever undiminished, and the interest of the same was to be inviolably applied by each state which should take and claim the benefits of the act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one "college where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislature of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Under this law Ohio received in 1864 certificates of scrip for 630,000 acres after the legislature had formally accepted the conditions of the trust. The auditor of state, the treasurer of state and the secretary of state were made a commission to advertise for and receive proposals for the purchase of the scrip. The greater portion of the scrip sold at fifty-three cents an acre. The receipts amounted in all to \$340,906.80. By law this became a part of the irreducible debt of the state, on which six per cent. interest is paid. As the school was not opened until 1873, the interest was from time to time added to the principal. In 1871 Congress gave to the state of Ohio all unpatented surveys within the Virginia Military District, and in 1872 the state gave these lands to the university. These lands have been sold from time to time, and the proceeds turned into the state treasury as part of the irreducible debt of the state, constituting an endowment fund for the university. This fund now amounts to something more than \$550,000.

Governor Tod, in November, 1862, brought the subject of accepting the Morrill grant before the State Board of Agriculture, and later, to the attention of the legislature. In January, 1864,

Hon. Columbus Delano introduced a bill accepting it. This became a law February 9th, 1864, and pledged the faith of the state to the performance of all the conditions and provisions contained therein. In 1866 an act, introduced by Hon. J. T. Brooks, was passed, which provided for the establishment of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, but the provisions were not carried into effect, and a second act, introduced by Hon. R. P. Cameron, was passed in 1870, entitled "An act to establish and maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio." Under the provisions of this act the institution was located in Columbus, and the board proceeded to the organization of the college and the election of a faculty of instruction, and the institution was opened for the reception of students on the seventeenth day of September, 1873.

In 1878 the legislature passed "An act to reorganize and change the name of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned." The act provided that the institution should be thereafter designated as "The Ohio State University." Up to this time but one appropriation had been made by the state for the support of the institution. With the reorganization came the larger and broader view of the state's relation to public education, and since that time the Ohio State University has shared with other public educational institutions a more generous support by the state.

The Ohio State University comprises six colleges, as follows:

The College of Agriculture and Domestic Science consists of those departments represented in the course leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry, and Bachelor of Science in Domestic Economy, and in the course in Dairying, the short course in Agriculture, and the short course in Domestic Science.

The College of Arts, Philosophy and Science consists of those departments represented in the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science. After June, 1903, all courses in this college will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The College of Engineering consists of those departments represented in the courses leading to the degrees of Civil Engineer, Civil Engineer in Architecture, Engineer of Mines, Engineer of Mines in Ceramics, Mechanical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering, and Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts and Manual Training, Bachelor of Science in Chemistry or in Metallurgy; in the Short Course in Clay-working and Ceramics, and in the Short Course in Mining.

The College of Law consists of those departments represented in the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The College of Pharmacy consists of those departments represented in the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, and in the Short Course in Pharmacy.

The College of Veterinary Medicine consists of those departments represented in the course leading to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and to a certificate of Veterinary Surgeon.

The Graduate School has been organized with a board of management and is making steady progress.

Each college is under the direction of its own faculty, which has power to act in all matters pertaining to the work of students in that college.

The Growth of the University.

In 1873 the school was opened with 17 students; in 1883 the roll was 355; in 1893 the roll was 642; in 1903 the roll was 1717. The preparatory department was abolished in 1895.

The original building has been enlarged and the university now uses for instruction sixteen buildings. In 1873 the faculty comprised a president and seven professors. In 1903 more than one hundred and thirty persons are engaged in the work of instruction. There are thirty-eight distinct departments of instruction and the laboratories for instruction in the several sciences are not surpassed in the Central West.

The finances of the institution have not grown as rapidly as demands require. The sources of income are, first, the interest on the endowment; second, the annual grants from

United States Congress under the provision of the second Morrill act; third, receipts from the fees of students; fourth, miscellaneous receipts from rentals and incidental accounts; fifth, the proceeds from the state levy. This last item is one-tenth of a mill on the grand duplicate, amounting to about \$200,000 annually. For four years past the legislature has provided five one-hundredths of a mill additional, which has been used for the erection and equipment of needed buildings.

General Statement.

Passing now the question of origin, organization and classification, there are certain prominent features of the Ohio colleges that are worthy of attention. And first let it be remarked that the problem of co-education has had its solution in Ohio. The first attempt to face the opposition to equal education for woman was made at Oberlin and has never been abandoned. Oberlin wears the crown among American colleges for this innovation that could not now be put aside. As the denominational colleges were organized they met the problem. For awhile some of them avoided the issue, but Oberlin's experience proved that woman was not a foe to be feared and gradually all these institutions caught the pace of progress and now gladly welcome woman to her rightful opportunities. On the other hand some of the privately endowed institutions stood long and steadfastly to traditions. Co-education was not welcome to some; it was believed to be wrong in theory and unsatisfactory in practice. We find co-ordinate education at Western Reserve where the university faculty gives instruction to the college for women; we find separate education by faculties of women, as at The Western College for Women at Lake Erie College. At Kenyon we find separate education for men. The state institutions are liberally co-educational. While co-education has won its victories and established itself beyond any question, the Ohio Colleges in this regard represent every type of education and stand as a protest against intolerance of every kind.

Second: It is proper to speak of the spirit that has lived in the Ohio colleges. The prosperity and progress of Ohio is as

truly due to the aspirations of the people as to their labor. We have been laughed at for our many colleges, but it is well to remember that they represent the faith of the people. Over Ohio's hills and valleys our people have believed in their children; they have worked for them; they have built colleges at great sacrifice as a testimony to their own faith. We have not proceeded upon the theory that only ideal conditions should obtain, but upon the better theory of doing the best possible under the circumstances. The spirit made the Ohio alumnus a man of power and adaptability as well as a high-minded citizen. They have filled every important office from that of chief executive of the Nation down; they have been marked by high attainments in the pulpit, in the practice of law, in medicine, in business and in all the usual callings of life. They have been neither paupers nor beggars, neither failures nor visionaries, but clear-headed, warm-hearted, patriotic citizens conserving the best interests of the State and Church. When the Civil War broke out, the call was heard in every college, oftentimes taking both professor and student to the front. The war emptied the class rooms. The history of that period shows every college to have suffered in attendance as in support. They made this sacrifice willingly, as it was the practical demonstration of the spirit nurtured in the colleges.

Third: Again there has been a service to the locality not to be forgotten. Some of the Ohio colleges were founded before the day of railroads and many of them before railroads were at all common. This takes us back to the days when transportation was slow and burdensome and often expensive. The local college then set the standard for its community and drew from its immediate vicinity nearly all its students. The prosperity of the college meant a certain uplift to the community. Where some of these institutions have declined chiefly owing to the changed conditions of our day, there has often occurred a similar decline in the quality and character of the community. The public school has not yet served the same purpose as the small college of early days. This service to the community not only increased its own self-respect, but developed men and women who were destined to leave the locality

to serve in larger and wider spheres. These colleges cost some money and some of them have ceased to exist, but they paid for themselves again and again in character and manhood.

Fourth: Another feature of the Ohio colleges is their influence upon education and educational theory. Ohio has been singularly free from tradition and has shown great tolerance. Freedom of thought in education has been encouraged. Accordingly many experiments have been tried. As has been said by Dr. W. T. Harris, "It seems that wherever a body of educational reforms with similar ideals become moved with a strong impulse to put their principles into practice, they chose Ohio as the scene for their experiment." The colleges have been the battleground for many reforms, but on the whole they have represented a conservative progress and their alumni have given stability to education in the state. The Ohio colleges have educated a large number of men and women who have given themselves to teaching as a profession and a vastly larger number who have temporarily engaged in the work of education, and in this way have exercised an unconscious but effective leadership.

Fifth: Another characteristic feature of Ohio colleges has been their close co-operation with religion. In all the early colleges religion was given a distinct and permanent place, either in the charter or in the declaration of principles setting forth the reason for the organization. In some instances it is distinctly stated that the church has organized these colleges in order to train her children under religious influence and thus conserve them to the church. In other cases a general statement is made of the supreme importance of religion and of its necessity to a well-developed system of education. In harmony with this conception the church has undertaken to make a large and generous provision for education. The struggle to do this thing has been marked by great sacrifice and personal devotion. The leaders in education have not always been able in a young and growing commonwealth, where people were struggling for maintenance, to secure for the colleges a requisite amount of money. It is worth while, however, to observe that in the administration of funds at hand there has been singular ability

and wise economy in securing great returns upon the investment. It is to the lasting credit of the management of higher education in Ohio that it has been so free from scandal, corruption and fraud in the use of trust funds. It is probably true that in some instances men were not always wise enough to do what they really aimed to do, but it must be said that amid the perplexities of poverty surrounding these institutions in the early days, it is a matter of surprise and congratulation that so much has been accomplished. The high character of the men who have served the institutions and the persistent determination that they should be under the inspiration of religion, has doubtless done much to determine both the quality of the education and the character of the graduates. This wholesome encouragement of religion has sent the alumni back to the church with renewed enthusiasm for both religion and education. The contribution that the colleges have made to the permanent strength and prosperity of the church is worth far more than the colleges have cost. These beneficent results are oftentimes overlooked in our eagerness to promote the cause of education.

On the other hand, the attitude of the state has been most kindly to such enterprises. The deepest sentiment of the state has been favorable to religion and entire freedom in education. Even the state institutions have been much influenced by the presence of religion. There can be no reasonable doubt that the denominational and private colleges, by reason of their emphasis upon the importance of religion, have greatly influenced the atmosphere about state institutions. We find in Ohio a very happy condition in this regard. No college will make a declaration of sectarianism nor will a state institution stand for irreligion or immorality. Doubtless the great variety of institutions in Ohio has emphasized the importance of a charitable view toward others and has cultivated a very liberal spirit along with an intense loyalty to conviction. The sum total of influence therefore of both state and non-state institutions upon the population of our commonwealth has been decidedly helpful and stimulating. Our indebtedness to the colleges in this regard is greater than is commonly appreciated.

Concluding Remarks.

There has been some difficulty in determining what institutions should be listed in this article. There are some institutions known as colleges in Ohio not included in this list. In some cases they are not doing the work of a college grade; in others they are private institutions not incorporated in the state of Ohio, but incorporated under the laws of other states in order to avoid the double liability for stockholders.

Prior to 1851 there were 270 different educational institutions incorporated in the state of Ohio. Quite a number of the colleges mentioned above have been incorporated since 1851. It is a simple statement of fact that probably 300 institutions, more or less permanent in character, have organized for educational purposes in Ohio. Many of these have ceased to exist; others have continued as academies; others have merged into public schools and colleges, and still others have no history that is of public importance. There is no doubt that the growth of the public school system has rendered unnecessary many of these efforts between the years 1803 and 1851. In their day they served a purpose and did a commendable work. Many existing institutions are struggling with the problem of existence and others with the problem of a better existence as records above in this article will show. Quite a number of colleges have a permanent fund which is so small that they never can hope to do much beyond their present work and that in order to maintain themselves must depend largely upon the tuition of students who are doing work ordinarily done in the public high schools. The large freedom provided under the statutes of Ohio and the lack of any system of state supervision makes this condition possible and probably permanent. Meantime the better endowed institutions must continue to carry the greater portion of the work of higher education.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OHIO IN THE CARE OF HER UNFORTUNATE CLASSES.

R. BRINKERHOFF.

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

The law existing at the opening of the century, and which continued, with minor modifications until 1816, was enacted by the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory June 19, 1795, and went into operation October 1, 1795. It provided for the appointment by the Court of General Sessions, of two substantial inhabitants of each township to act as overseers of the poor.



R. BRINKERHOFF.

The law authorized the overseers to use their discretion in contracting in the maintenance of the poor, and to levy a tax on the estimated value of real and personal property in the township, of not more than two cents on a dollar, and a per capita tax of seventy-five cents.

In December, 1799, however, the law was amended so as to make it the "duty of the overseers of the poor, in each and every township, yearly, and every year, to cause all persons, who have or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out at public vendue, or out cry, to-wit: On the first Monday of May, yearly and every year, at some public place in each township in the several counties of this territory, respectively, to the person or persons who shall appear to be the lowest bidder or bidders, having given ten days' previous notice of such sale, in at least three of the most public places in their

respective townships; which notices shall set forth the name and age, as near as may be, of each person to be farmed out, as aforesaid."

This method of dealing with the poor continued without material change until February 26, 1816, when our present system had its initiation.

By a statute of that date it was provided, "That the commissioners of each county in the state be, and they are hereby authorized, to erect and establish poor houses, whenever in their opinion, such a measure shall be proper and advantageous."

To govern these poor houses the commissioners were directed to appoint seven judicious persons, inhabitants of their county, who shall form a board of directors to take charge of and manage the affairs of the said poor houses."

By act of March 8, 1831, the number of directors to be appointed by the county commissioners was reduced to three, to continue in office for one year.

By act of March 5, 1842, it was enacted "that the qualified electors for members of the General Assembly, in any county within this state, in which a poor house is completed, or may hereafter be completed, for the reception of the poor, shall elect at their annual election, three judicious persons, residents of such county, who shall form a board of directors for the poor; one of whom shall hold office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, so that one of said directors shall be elected each year."

By act of March 23, 1850, it was provided that the name of all institutions known and designated by the title of county poor houses erected by the several counties of the state under the provisions of the act passed March 8, 1816, should hereafter be known as county infirmaries.

So at last, by legislative evolution and the survival of the fittest, we arrived at the condition of development, with some changes and additions, which we now have.

The most important change in recent years was the codification of the poor laws by the General Assembly of 1898, which included the administration of out door relief by townships instead of counties.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

In the care of its dependent children Ohio has been especially noteworthy, and was among the first, and I am not sure but it was the very first state in the Union, to provide homes at public expense for all of these unfortunates. Of these institutions we now have fifty-five, known as county homes, in which over 3,000 children are received and cared for annually.

In addition the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home established and supported by the state at Xenia has a daily average of 900 inmates, and in efficiency of management, and beneficent results, has no equal anywhere.

The Ohio institution for the education of the blind, located at Columbus, was the fourth in the order of its establishment in the United States, and was founded in 1837, and its daily average of pupils now numbers over 300.

The Ohio institution for the education of the deaf and dumb is one of the finest in the world, and was founded at Columbus in 1827, and now has an average attendance of over 500 pupils.

FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

The Ohio institution for feeble-minded children was founded in 1857, and is located at Columbus. I am very sure it is no exaggeration to say that among institutions of its kind, "it has no equal upon this planet," at any rate, that was the declaration of the late Dr. I. N. Kerlin, for many years the superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Elwyn.

Dr. G. A. Doren has been the superintendent of our Ohio institution since 1859, and to him is due, very largely, its commanding position. During the past year the daily average of pupils has been over one thousand.

In connection with our Ohio institution, and under the same management a colony for adult idiots has been established on a farm of 1,574½ acres, ten miles from Columbus, and accommodations have already been nearly completed for three hundred inmates with a promise for five hundred more during

the present year. It is expected that in the near future a thousand patients will be cared for in this institution, and Dr. Doren is confident that they can be made self-supporting. In addition, buildings for three hundred females of this class are nearly completed at the home place in Columbus.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

In the care of the insane greater progress has been made throughout the civilized world during the past fifty years than in all previous history, and in this forward movement no state or country has been more conspicuous than Ohio.

In fact, Ohio was the first state or country in the world that deliberately took the position that any citizen bereft of reason, *ipso facto*, becomes the child of the state, and was entitled to the best possible care, absolutely free of cost to the recipient. This was done by the adoption of Sec. 1, in Article VII of the State Constitution of 1851, which provides that "Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the state, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly."

Under this provision of the constitution, all insane in public care are provided for in seven hospitals for the insane, in which the average daily attendance for 1902 was as follows:

Longview, established in	1821	.....	1,140
Columbus, "	1838	.....	1,381
Cleveland, "	1855	.....	1,163
Dayton, "	1855	.....	906
Athens, "	1864	.....	1,043
Toledo, "	1889	.....	1,601
Massillon, "	1899	.....	855
Gallipolis, "	1890	.....	844

8,933

In the vast forward movement in the care of the insane during the past century, by far the most important event was the abolition of mechanical restraints in the care of patients.

Thirty years ago such restraints were everywhere considered a necessity, and for excited patients strong rooms, straight jack-

ets, cribs, muffs, camisoles, airing courts and other mechanical appliances were everywhere in evidence. Only twenty-five years ago, when I came upon the Board of State Charities, and began to visit asylums, there were only four or five institutions in the United States where these appliances were abolished to any large extent, and of these, two were in Ohio, brought so through the initiation of that prince of alienists, Dr. Richard Gundry, first at Athens (1872-76), and then at Columbus. Even then and for several years later, patients were only allowed outdoor liberty and exercise in airing courts, surrounded by high walls or wooden stockades.

In this great forward movement, Ohio was in the front rank, and I am not sure but she was the very first to inaugurate the new era in all of her state institutions.

Another pioneer movement in Ohio in the care of the insane was the creation of the Toledo State Hospital upon what is known as the cottage system, and which has since been the model for all new asylums throughout the United States.

THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS.

In the care of epileptics, Ohio has the unchallenged credit of being the first state or country in the world to provide for this unfortunate class at public expense. The State Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis was authorized by the General Assembly in 1890, and was opened for the reception of patients November 30, 1893, and now cares for an average of over one thousand patients. This example of Ohio has been followed by several other states (notably New York) and similar action is under consideration in several other states.

OHIO METHODS IN DEALING WITH THE CRIMINAL CLASSES. PROGRESSIVE STEPS IN LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

That reformation, rather than punishment, should be the main object in dealing with the criminal classes was a conviction that found expression at the very threshold of Ohio history, and was embodied in the organic law of the state more than a hundred

years ago, and some knowledge of its evolution, as shown in legislation and administration is absolutely essential to a proper understanding of existing conditions, for prison reform, external and internal, in Ohio is an evolution from within rather than an importation from without.

For high intelligence, broad statesmanship, and moral worth, the pioneers of Ohio have had no superiors among the founders of states.

LEGISLATIVE BEGINNINGS.

The first English-speaking settlement within the present boundaries of the state of Ohio was established at Marietta July 13, 1787, under the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory.

The first legislation in regard to crime and criminals was formulated by the governor and judges, authorized by Congress, and was promulgated at Marietta September 6, 1788. This criminal code specified twenty offenses to which penalties were provided. The only offense punishable by death was murder. This is probably the first criminal code in the world in which the death penalty was limited to one offense. Six years later (1794) Pennsylvania followed this example, and since then nearly all of the states have adopted the same rule.

Manslaughter was punishable in accordance with the requirements of the common law of England; arson, by whipping not exceeding 39 stripes, the pillory not exceeding two hours, imprisonment in jail not exceeding three years, and full damages in money if the offender's estate would suffice; burglary and robbery, similar to arson; riots, fine not exceeding \$16 and surety for good behavior; for obstructing authority, whipping not exceeding 39 stripes and security for good behavior; perjury, fine, whipping, or pillory, and disfranchisement; larceny, restitution, whipping, or imprisonment not exceeding seven years; forgery, fine and pillory; usurpation, assault and battery, or fraudulent deeds, fines; disobedience of children and servants, jail and house of correction until subdued; drunkenness, fine 5 dimes for first offense, and \$1 for any succeeding offense.

The code closed with the following sections:

SECTION 21. Whereas idle, vain, and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, and more especially the irreverently mentioning, calling upon, or invoking the sacred and Supreme Being, by any of the Divine characters in which He hath graciously condescended to reveal His infinitely beneficent purposes to mankind, are repugnant to every moral sentiment, subversive of every civil obligation, inconsistent with the ornaments of polished life and abhorrent to the principles of the most benevolent religion, it is expected, therefore, if crimes of this kind should exist, they will not find encouragement, countenance, or approbation in this Territory. It is strictly enjoined upon all officers and ministers of justice, upon parents and others, heads of families, and upon others of every description, that they abstain from practices so vile and irrational; and that by example and precept, to the utmost of their power, they prevent the necessity of adopting and publishing laws, with penalties, upon this head. And it is hereby declared that government will consider as unworthy its confidence all those who may obstinately violate these injunctions.

SECTION 22. Whereas mankind in every stage of informed society have consecrated certain portions of time to the particular cultivation of the social virtues and the public adoration and worship of the common parent of the universe, and whereas a practice so rational in itself, and conformable to the divine precepts, is greatly conducive to civilization as well as morality and piety; and whereas for the advancement of such important and interesting purposes most of the Christian world have set apart the first day of the week as a day of rest from common labors and pursuits, it is therefore enjoined that all servile labor, works of necessity and charity only excepted, be wholly abstained from on said day.

Of course, this code was mainly prospective, for as yet there were no jails or pillories in the Territory, and it was not until August 1, 1792, that a law was enacted requiring each county to erect jails and "also a pillory, whipping post, and as many stocks as may be convenient for the punishment of offenders," and each jail was to have two apartments — one for debtors and one for criminals.

This criminal code remained in force without any material changes or additions until after the admission of Ohio as a state in 1802, and the organization of its first General Assembly in 1803.

REFORMATION TO THE FRONT.

The first constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1802, is a monumental document in many ways, but especially in its attitude

toward crime and criminals, for it anticipated by many years the central idea of modern penology that reformation rather than punishment should be the objective point in dealing with criminals, and that indiscriminate severity, instead of preventing, created crime. These declarations are contained in Article VIII, Section XIV, of this remarkable document, as follows :

All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislation will affix the same punishment to the crime of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. When the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offenses, the people are led to forget the real distinction in crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the slightest offenses. For the same reasons a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic, and unjust, the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.

The first penitentiary in Ohio was built in 1813, in the city of Columbus. It was a brick building 60x30 feet in size and three stories high, which included the basement, partly below ground. The basement contained the living rooms of the prisoners, and could only be entered from the prison yard. The second story was the keeper's residence. The third, or upper story contained the prisoners' cells, thirteen in number, nine of which were light and four dark cells. The prison yard, about 100 feet square, was enclosed by a stone wall from fifteen to eighteen feet high.

In 1818 a new brick building was erected and the prison yard enlarged to about 400x160 feet, enclosed by stone walls twenty feet high.

In 1832 a new penitentiary was authorized and the present location on the banks of the Scioto was secured, and in 1834 the new building was occupied, and there it has since remained. From time to time it has been enlarged, until at present it has a prison population of over 2,000.

It has always been operated upon the Auburn system, with associated labor by day and cellular separation at night.

Prior to 1834 the labor of the prisoners was employed upon state account in blacksmithing, cabinetmaking, coopering, weaving and tailoring, the manufactured articles being sold or exchanged for provisions or raw material. Prison labor was also largely employed in erecting the state house and new penitentiary. After 1834 and until 1885 the labor of prisoners in the main was employed under the contract system, and the Ohio Penitentiary in its discipline and industries did not differ materially from other prisons in other states, and on the average compared fairly well with such prisons.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The first long step forward in dealing with the delinquent classes was in 1857, under the administration of Governor Salmon P. Chase, and largely owing to his initiation.

By act of the General Assembly, passed April 16, 1857 (O. L., vol. 54, p. 175), section 7 provides:

There shall be established a reform school, to be called the Ohio State Reform Farm, for the reception of such youth therein as may be sent thither under section 9 of this act and as may be provided by law.

Section 2 of the act provided for a board of commissioners of three members, to be appointed by the governor, to carry out the provisions of the law.

Section 8 provided:

That said State Reform Farm shall be established by the board of commissioners, and under their control and supervision, upon a body of land containing, as near as may be, 1,000 acres of land.

Section 9 provided, that upon obtaining possession of such farm, accommodations for forty male youths should be provided, and that the commissioners should select from the House of Refuge at Cincinnati, the Ohio State Penitentiary, and the county jails of the state such boys as they should deem suitable for being received upon said State Reform Farm, "and said forty boys shall constitute the first family of said reform farm."

After that, in section 10, the law provided that —

Whenever any minor male under the age of 18 shall be found guilty of an offense or crime against the laws of the state, the court shall have power to sentence the defendant to be committed to the reform school.

Section 11 provided that —

In all cases when received, said minors shall be under the control of the authorities of the reform school until legal age, and said authorities shall at all times have power to apprentice them and said minors shall be discharged from any reform school only upon order of the authorities aforesaid or in due process of law.

This law was introduced and championed in the house by Hon. James Monroe, afterwards a member of Congress for three terms, and for many years a professor in Oberlin College.

THE AMERICAN METTRAY.

The first three commissioners of this institution, and its famous superintendent, Mr. George E. Howe, who for twenty years shaped its destinies, were remarkable men and are worthy of a memorial volume, but suffice it to say here that the special form impressed upon this institution, which has since been known as "the family system," was due largely to Commissioner Reemelin of Cincinnati. His associate commissioners were John A. Foote, of Cleveland, and James D. Ladd, of Jefferson County, both able and eminent citizens and admirably qualified for their work.

Mr. Reemelin was a German by birth and of high culture in German universities, who had come to America early in his career and obtained fame and fortune in the land of his adoption. He proposed to his associate commissioners, after they had visited various reformatories in America, that he should go to Europe at his own expense and see what he could find there. This was assented to, and after months of travel and observation in foreign lands he returned and reported a plan for the Ohio State Farm, based upon the methods of the juvenile reformatory at Mettray, France. His report was adopted in the main by his associates, and our American Mettray was established on a farm of 1,210

acres in Fairfield County, six miles south of the city of Lancaster, and the original cottage for "40 male youths" has since been transformed into a village now numbering a population of about 800.

The first family buildings were four in number and built of hewn logs two stories high, and the old farmhouse was used as an administration building.

From the beginning prison walls and grated doors were abolished, and each cottage under the charge of an "elder brother" and his wife was a family by itself, and now, as then, in every cottage its members attend school, work in shops or upon the farm, go to church, and play upon the open grounds the same as the boys of any other well-regulated village.

This institution became a model for juvenile reformatories all over the United States, and is now known as the Boys' Industrial School, and a large majority of its graduates have become honorable and self-supporting citizens.

Since the opening of this institution there have been various minor changes of legislation in regard to it, and for many years it has had a board of managers of five members instead of three, but in the main it has been conducted upon the lines laid down by its founders and its accommodations have kept pace with the increasing population of the state.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A reform and industrial school for girls, now known as the Girls' Industrial Home, was authorized by the act of the General Assembly passed May 5, 1869 (O. L. Vol. 66, p. 110) and was established in Delaware County, and is similar in character and administration to the Boys' Industrial School, and has an average population of over 400.

NEW ERA IN PENITENTIARY LEGISLATION.

The legislation of the General Assembly of 1884-85 marks a new era in Ohio methods in dealing with high-grade criminals, or felons, as they are known to the law, and was due, largely, to the initiation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections,

and the hearty co-operation of Governor George Hoadly, and Hon. Allen O. Myers, chairman of Committee on Prisons and Prison Reforms in the house.

As early as 1868, in its first annual report, the Board of State Charities had earnestly advocated the establishment of one new prison to be known as the intermediate penitentiary, exclusively for young men, and argued that "such a system would give us the foundation of a grand system of graded prisons; with the reform farm on one side of the new prison, for juvenile offenders, and the penitentiary on the other, for all the more hardened and incorrigible class; the discipline of each to be so adjusted as best to secure the results aimed at in each, and so connected and related that transfers could be made from one to the other, upon certain conditions, based upon the criminal's general character and conduct, to be determined by a careful system of marks, to be fully treated of hereafter."

These recommendations with various others in regard to prison administration were fully amplified, and from year to year were repeated, and pressed upon the attention of the Legislature, and the general public, until at last the seeds thus sown culminated into law in a series of legislative acts by the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of 1884 and 1885, in which all the leading ideas of the Elmira Reformatory system were embodied, together with some additions and improvements.

By these acts the contract system of employing convicts was abolished, the indeterminate sentence was authorized, the classification of prisoners provided for, the parole system established, and cumulative sentences for habitual criminals required. (O. L., vol. 82, pp. 60 and 236.)

In addition to these requirements, which only applied to the existing Ohio State Penitentiary, an act was passed "to establish an intermediate penitentiary and to provide for the appointment of a board of managers" to locate, construct, and to manage the same.

PRISON LABOR.

In abolishing contract labor in the penitentiary, it was evidently the intention of the General Assembly to employ the

prisoners upon state account (O. L., vol. 81, p. 74, sec. 4), but in the absence of an appropriation for machinery and capital, it was provided in a separate act (O. L., vol. 82, p. 60) that it should be competent for the managers to employ prisoners upon what is known as "the piece-price plan." By this plan, which still continues, with a majority of prisoners, employers furnish machinery and materials, and the state furnishes and supervises the men, and secures pay by the piece for the product. The advantage of this system over the contract system is that the prisoner is not the slave of the contractor, but the employee of the state, and the state can lighten his labor, change his occupation, or shorten his hours, as his capacity or improvement may require.

Intelligently administered, this system is a vast improvement upon the contract system for its opportunities for education and reformation are far superior, and these ought to be the main purpose in any well-regulated prison, whatever may be the immediate return in dollars and cents.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

By section 5 of the act above named (O. L., pages 74 and 168) it was declared that "every sentence to the penitentiary of a person hereafter committed for felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court having said case thinks it right and proper, a general sentence in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the board of managers, as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted."

CLASSIFICATION AND PAROLE.

By sections 6, 7 and 8 of this act, detailed requirements were made for the commitment, classification and parole of prisoners.

under the indeterminate sentence, similar to those in force, then and now, at the Elmira State Reformatory in New York.

At the next session of the General Assembly, May 4, 1885, these provisions were so amended as to apply to all prisoners, whether committed under the indeterminate sentence or otherwise, except those "sentenced to murder in the first or second degree." (O. L., Vol. 82, page 236.)

So far as ascertained this was the first application of the indeterminate sentence, or parole system, in any penitentiary, or state prison in America.

Since their adoption there has been no material change in these laws. The indeterminate sentence has not been utilized by the courts as largely as it should, but under the rules of progressive classification over twelve hundred prisoners have been paroled, and less than 10 per cent. have been returned, and it is known that a large majority thus paroled have been restored to honest and self-supporting citizenship.

The system has not always been administered as wisely as it should have been, but with all shortcomings it has been a vast improvement in our prison management, and has steadily gained in favor with the public.

CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

Still another notable enactment of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly was the second section of the act passed May 4, 1885, since known as the habitual-criminal act (O. L., Vol. 82, p. 237), by which it was decreed that "every person who, after having been twice convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in some penal institution for felony, whether committed heretofore or hereafter, and whether committed in this state or elsewhere within the limits of the United States of America, shall be convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary for felony hereafter committed shall be taken to be an habitual criminal, and on expiration of the term for which he shall be sentenced, he shall not be discharged from imprisonment in the penitentiary, but shall be detained therein for and during his natural life, unless pardoned by the governor, and the liability to be so detained shall be and constitute a part of every sentence to im-

prisonment in the penitentiary; provided, however, that after the expiration of the term for which he was so sentenced he may, in the discretion of the board of managers, be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to be while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution."

There was some question as to the constitutionality of an enactment of this kind and therefore it was very carefully drawn by Governor Hoadly himself, than whom there was no better lawyer in the state, and it has since been passed upon and approved by the Supreme Court of the state, with the single requirement that the fact of a second conviction for felony should be stated in the indictment and proven upon the trial.

The wisdom of this act has been fully established, but its enforcement has not been as frequent as it should have been, on account of the failure of prosecuting attorneys to conform their indictments to the requirements of the Supreme Court.

PRISONERS' EARNINGS.

In the series of enactments now under consideration there is still another provision worthy of consideration, viz., that contained in section 9 of the act passed March 24, 1884 (O. L., Vol. 31, p. 75) as follows:

The warden is hereby authorized to have placed to the credit of each prisoner (except those serving a life sentence) such amount of their earnings as the managers may deem equitable and just, taking into account the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment; provided, that such credit in no case exceeds 20 per cent of his earnings, and the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him or his family at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best; provided, that at least 25 per cent. of such earnings shall be kept for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship.

GOOD-TIME LAW.

As a part of the legislation under consideration, another important enactment was what is known as the good-time law

(Vol. 81, p. 187, sec. 7) by which prisoners by good conduct could reduce their term of imprisonment for the first year five days; for the second year, seven days for each month; for the third year, nine days each month, and for succeeding years, ten days each month.

This law has since been modified (May 4, 1891) so as to allow a prisoner sentenced for one year five days each month; for two years six days each month for the entire two years; for three years, eight days for each month; for four years, nine days for each month; for five years, ten days for each of the six months of his sentence; for six years or more, eleven days for each month of good conduct.

The principle of the original act, however, had not been changed, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness in maintaining better prison discipline.

INTERMEDIATE PENITENTIARY.

One of the most important of the series of acts now under consideration was that entitled "an act to establish an intermediate penitentiary," passed April 14, 1884 (O. L., Vol. 81, p. 206).

Section 1 provides:

That there be established an intermediate penitentiary for the incarceration of such persons convicted and sentenced under the laws of Ohio as have not previously been sentenced to a state penitentiary in this or any other state or country.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated for the year 1884 and 1885 ten per centum of all the moneys received under an act passed April 17, 1883, entitled "An act further providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

The act of 1883, known as the Scott law, produced a large revenue and 10 per centum of it would have been ample to complete promptly and carry on this institution, but unfortunately within a year it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the result was that the revenue of the state fell off to such an extent that the appropriations available from other sources were so limited that the completion of the institution

has lingered until the present time. However, a location was secured at Mansfield, Ohio, comprising 182 acres of land, and in November, 1886, the corner-stone of the new structure was laid, and the work went on from year to year until in September, 1896, it was sufficiently advanced to receive prisoners, and 150 short term men were selected from the Ohio State Penitentiary for a beginning, and since then these have been added to by sentences from the courts, so that the institution now accommodates about 400 men.

In the meantime the name of the institution was changed to that of "The Ohio State Reformatory," and the laws governing it have been made to conform to those governing the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, N. Y., the main features of which are the intermediate sentence, progressive classification, and parole. (O. L., Vol. 88, p. 382.)

With the appropriations already made it is expected that the institution will be completed within a year or two with a capacity for 800 prisoners, when all modern reformatory methods can be fully inaugurated; certainly its equipment will not be inferior to any other reformatory of its kind in America.

MISDEMEANORS.

In Ohio all criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment for less than one year, are known as misdemeanors, and are punishable by confinement in a county jail or city workhouse.

WORKHOUSES.

In Ohio there are now eight city workhouses, viz., at Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Xenia, and Zanesville. These receive prisoners, not only from their own locality, but from any other city or county with which satisfactory contracts for support have been made. The average term of sentence to these workhouses is about thirty days.

These workhouses in their character and conduct are similar to those in other states, and are as equally well administered, but in reformatory results they have never been satisfactory. A large majority of workhouse prisoners are chronic drunkards,

for whom a commitment of ten, to twenty, or thirty days has no terrors, but rather the reverse, for every commitment for another debauch is an opportunity for restoration to natural conditions, by medical care and hygienic treatment at public expense, and this accomplished he goes out to repeat his previous offense.

To reform prisoners of this kind time is an essential element, and hence in Ohio, by recent legislation, a new feature in workhouse sentences has been authorized, which is unknown elsewhere, and which promises to be of special value. This act, passed April 27, 1896 (O. L., Vol. 92, p. 359) provides :

That every person who, after having been convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in any workhouse for an offense committed heretofore or hereafter in this state in violation of an ordinance of a municipality or a law of this state, shall be convicted of a second misdemeanor, whether committed in violation of an ordinance of a municipality or a law of this state, punishable by imprisonment in any workhouse within this state, shall for such second offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than double the penalty imposed upon the first offense; and in case of two previous convictions for such misdemeanors, the penalty for a third misdemeanor shall not be less than double the penalty imposed for the last of such previous misdemeanors.

But no greater punishment shall be inflicted for the second or third misdemeanor than the maximum penalty provided for by law or ordinance for that particular offense committed. Every person who, after being three times convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in any workhouse or workhouses for offenses committed heretofore or hereafter in this state, whether in violation of law or ordinance, shall be convicted of a fourth misdemeanor, whether committed in violation of an ordinance of a municipality or a law of this state, punishable by imprisonment in any workhouse in this state, shall upon conviction for such offense be held and deemed an habitual offender, and shall be imprisoned in a workhouse for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years.

This law has not been in force long enough to furnish statistical results, but so far as tested it has fulfilled expectations, and is certainly a vast improvement on previous conditions.

COUNTY JAILS.

In each of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio there is a county jail which is near to or adjoining the county court-house,

in which prisoners awaiting trial are confined. After sentence prisoners committed for felony are transferred to the state penitentiary or to the state reformatory, and misdemeanants to a workhouse, although to a limited extent in counties where there are no workhouses misdemeanants for less than thirty days' sentence are detained.

Ohio jails, like all other American jails, are a survival of the English jail system of a century ago, but unfortunately they have not kept pace with the improvements in English jails, and the old vicious system which allows the promiscuous association of prisoners still remains in many counties, and contamination, rather than reformation, is the result.

This evil was early recognized, and the Board of State Charities in 1867, in its first report to the General Assembly, presented it very fully and recommended radical changes based upon the separation and classification of prisoners.

In its next report (1868) the board presented a carefully prepared plan of the jail construction by which classification could be secured, and also cellular separation in each floor could be maintained.

This plan has since been known as the "Ohio Plan" or "Central Corridor" jail, and has been adopted to some extent in other states.

In Ohio nearly all new jails have been constructed upon this plan, and fully one-third of our counties have it; and wherever its requirements have been carried out it has been found very beneficial, not only in reformatory results, but also in its efficiency in preventing escapes.

A law has been passed (Vol. 88, O. L., p. 150) declaring that wherever the construction of a county jail will admit of the separation of prisoners, that such separation shall be maintained; but for one reason or another the local authorities, to a considerable extent, evade the requirements of the law, and the old evil goes on. However, there is a growing public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the law, and it is likely that in the near future the administration of county jails will be taken away from the local authorities and centralized in the state, as they were in Great Britain in 1877.

Aside from the evils of associating prisoners together in common halls, Ohio jails, as a rule, are humanely administered, and their sanitary condition is good.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it can be justly claimed that reformatory legislation in Ohio has kept abreast and possibly in advance of any other American state, and in the main is in accord with the best in other civilized countries. Our shortcomings are largely due to a faulty administration, to which any system, however perfect, is liable; but this can be, and we have the faith to believe will be, corrected by an advancing public sentiment.



LAND OFFICE OF THE OHIO COMPANY, MARIETTA, OHIO.

THE OHIO PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

Five Presidents of the United States out of the twenty-five were born in Ohio. If President Garfield and President McKinley had been permitted to live out the terms for which they were elected, we should have had a period beginning with 1869, and embracing thirty-six years, within which but one man not an Ohioan by birth occupied the White House.



THOMAS EWING, JR.

The history of the country furnishes only one parallel for this eminence among the states. Within the borders of Virginia seven of the Presidents were born. The parallel is singularly close. From 1789 until 1825, a period likewise of exactly thirty-six years, there was but one President not a native of Virginia — John Adams, of Massachusetts. The count by birth gives Virginia the advantage by two; but, one of the Virginians, John Tyler, elected as Vice President, may fairly be excluded; and President William Henry Harrison, who was born in Virginia and was a citizen of Ohio by adoption, is claimed by both states.

Moreover, another splendid Ohioan, William Tecumseh Sherman, would have received the Republican nomination in 1884 and all but certainly have been elected, had he not announced that he would not permit his name to be brought before the convention, would not accept the nomination if tendered to him, and would not serve as President if elected. There have been notable instances of men who have felt constrained by considera-

tions of honor to decline a nomination. Major McKinley twice furnished such an example; Samuel L. Southard is said to have declined the vice-presidential nomination in 1840 (which, as the event proved, carried with it the presidency), because his failure to secure a solid delegation from New Jersey for Mr. Clay had been criticised. But General Sherman is the only man in our history to refuse what he believed to be an offer of the presidency, when free to accept.

There is an incident now quite forgotten, except as a family tradition, which I trust that I may be pardoned for mentioning. In the Whig Convention of 1848, after General Taylor had been nominated to the presidency, a member from Pennsylvania, seconded by a member from Tennessee, put in nomination to the vice-presidency Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. The nomination would have passed almost without opposition, had not an Ohio delegate, in the name of the Ohio delegation, withdrawn it, professing falsely that he did so with authorization from Mr. Ewing himself. But for this bit of trickery, Millard Filmore's place as thirteenth President would have been taken by an Ohio man.

The explanation of the supremacy of this State has been found in the fact that through it passed by far the larger part of that migration from the East which has shifted the center of population and the weight of political influence into the Ohio basin. It was not a mad rush like that of the argonauts across the plains in 1849. It was like the spreading of a forest, which takes root as it advances; it was like the maneuver of the Roman legion, when the younger and more lightly armed troopers passed through the line of veterans to engage in the battle.

In a speech delivered before the Ohio Society of New York (May, 1886), Benjamin Harrison said:

"After the feeble thirteen Colonies had struggled through years of bitter war, and had overcome the greatest empire in the world, that grand band of patriots who had made known in bleeding marks of footprints on the snow at Valley Forge their devotion to liberty and constitutional government—these men—poor in everything save honor, turned out of their old-time place by the vicissitudes of the long and wearying war—these men looked to some new field where they could repair the fortunes they had lost. And that high tide of intelligence and patriotism

was lifted above the crest of the Alleghenies and it poured into the valley of the Ohio. It was the first basin to receive the fresh crystal waters of the spring in their pristine purity, when they broke forth from the mountain-side where devotion, patriotism and courage had seen them born. Ohio stood at the gateway of the West, through which passed the tide that was to people and develop the mighty Northwest."

In 1796 there were 15,000 whites in the Northwest Territory. When General Harrison welcomed LaFayette to Cincinnati in 1825, the population of Ohio alone was seven hundred thousand; by 1840, with a million and a half, she had become the third state in the Union. This place she held until passed by Illinois in the decade ending with the year 1890.

Kentucky and Tennessee had been settled largely by Virginia and North Carolina, which had owned their territory; but the population of Ohio was formed by the mingling of the blood of all of the Colonial states. Immigrants came from the entire region which includes Maine on the north and the Carolinas on the south. Virginia had her military bounty lands; Connecticut her western reserve; New Jersey and Pennsylvania founded Cincinnati; New England, Marietta. Ohio was thus the first-born child, when the young republic grappled with the great problem of continental dominion. Her settlers, as their descendants, were native-born Americans, living under free and equal laws, owning their own homes, knowing neither wealth nor poverty, and inheriting in purest form the great ideals and traditions of the Revolution. Such a people sprang to the front instantly and inevitably when our national existence was in jeopardy; and after the terrible and tragic struggle of the Civil War was over, Ohio's sons, by natural selection, became party-leaders and heads of the nation.

My subject calls for a discussion of all six of our Presidents. It is manifestly impossible within the limits set to make more than a passing reference to so many and such great men. But I must, at least, call the honored roll.

Of William McKinley, whose splendid service and lovable character are known intimately to all, it is too soon to speak fully. His administration was generally so successful that it is

difficult to choose where to bestow special praise. If I may be permitted to hazard an opinion, the Chinese incident called out the finest exhibition of his statesmanship and diplomacy. But of one thing we may be sure: that he will be remembered as the President to whom, above all of the others, fell the great privilege, nobly exercised, of drawing together the sympathies and aspirations of north and south for effecting the policies of our re-united country. Deep down under the passions and bitterness which slavery and the Civil War aroused was a noble feeling of brotherhood, cherished most strongly by those who were actually engaged in the conflict. It found expression in General Grant's historic saying, "Let us have peace." It was dear to General Hayes and General Garfield. It was evidenced by the great number of northern soldiers who, from sympathy for the south, after the warfare was over changed their party affiliation. It found perhaps most lasting expression in the policy of reconciliation which was so notable a feature of Major McKinley's administration.

Benjamin Harrison, though a native of Ohio and a graduate of our Miami University, politically was a son of Indiana. Partisan ridicule represented him as hidden beneath his grandfather's hat. He far exceeded his grandfather in intellect and training; and in the years (all too few) to which his life was extended after his term as President, his splendid abilities and great labors in his profession won for him a career which has been equalled by no ex-Presidents of the United States other than Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams.

James Abram Garfield, intellectually supreme perhaps among them all, appealed with unrivalled force to the young men of the country. While a member of the House, where, had he remained, he would have been chosen Speaker, he was elected to the Senate and to the Presidency. His service as a Representative has seldom been excelled in length, and never in distinction. But he lived for so short a time after induction into the office of President, that, as Mr. Blaine in his eulogy said, "His reputation in history will rest largely upon his service in the House of Representatives."

Rutherford B. Hayes, simple christian gentleman and patriot that he was, suffered from the fiercest political antagonism since the impeachment-trial of Andrew Johnson. For this, however, he was not responsible. The democratic party controlled the House of Representatives, which joined in the agreement to submit the count to the Electoral Commission. President Hayes' administration was distinguished by its purity, and by the achievement of the resumption of specie payments which has become a part of the settled financial policy of the government. And, however we may differ as to the wisdom of this and other matters of policy, he will always be held by the entire country in grateful remembrance as the President under whom local self-government was restored in the southern states.

Back of these comes Ulysses S. Grant. He stands first among them all by reason of his transcendent military services. Great as a soldier and patriot, rather than as a statesman, his career, in its truly significant aspects, belongs to the history of Ohio's sons in the Civil War.

It is the first of the Ohio Presidents, General William Henry Harrison, "Old Tip," as his followers lovingly called him, to whose election and administration I chiefly invite your attention. My father's father was his Secretary of the Treasury. My mother's grandfather, General Reasin Beall, of Wooster, Ohio, was one of his companions-in-arms in an early campaign; he was also an elector-at-large, called a senatorial elector, in 1840, and was offered, but declined, the secretaryship of war. Harrison's character and career have, therefore, strongly appealed to me. But aside from personal interest, it has seemed to me that at this centennial celebration we should recall the things that have passed from popular memory, rather than discuss and enlarge upon what is known of all men.

William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia in the year 1774, a son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Receiving a military commission from President Washington in 1791, Harrison served under General Wayne in the campaign and battle of Miami Rapids, and attained the rank of captain.

In 1797 he was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory, which embraced Ohio. In 1799 and 1800 he was a delegate to Congress. Here he procured the passage of an act requiring that the public lands be surveyed and sold in small tracts. Therefore, no lands were sold in sections of less than three or four thousand acres, and it was impossible for the emigrants generally to acquire their own farms. When, years afterward, he was nominated for President, one of the reasons most strongly urged for his election was:

"He is the father of the present admirable system of disposing of the public lands, which has been so perfected that a poor man who can make up \$100 may become an independent freeholder."*

A note by Judge Burnet to the fifth of his famous letters contains a reference to General Harrison's political views at this time. It is interesting, also, for its reference to Mr. Jefferson, and I quote it in full, as follows:

"I can now recollect only four individuals in this place and neighborhood [Cincinnati] who then [1800] advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams. These were Major Zeigler, General Harrison, William McMillan and John Smith. There might have been one or two others not remembered. . . . [One man said,] 'When I am convinced that skill in describing the qualities and beauties of a flower or in discussing the wing of a butterfly qualifies a man for the duties of the presidential chair, I will vote for Mr. Jefferson.'"

Evidently, knowledge beyond the common in any but one's recognized field of activity was dangerous then, as it is to-day.

After his brief services in Congress, General Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana and superintendent of Indian affairs. He negotiated thirteen treaties with the Indians, one of which added to the public domain a territory twice as large as the state of Ohio. In an interview at North Bend with a correspondent of Horace Greeley's paper, "The Log Cabin," General Harrison spoke of his office as Governor and his services as follows:

* From the *Harrisonian*, Zanesville, January 22, 1840.

"Mr. Jefferson, by his commission as Governor of Indiana and Upper Louisiana invested me with an authority greater than a Roman proconsul. . . .

"I think I have personally obtained for the country from the Indians more millions of acres of land than the sword of a conqueror ever permanently won, and I trust, never dishonestly."

Besides his great services as Governor and negotiator with the Indians, he made an heroic defense of Fort Meigs (May, 1813), and fought two important battles, one upon a little stream called Tippecanoe (November 7, 1811), where he broke the charms and the influence of Tecumseh's great brother, the Prophet; the other on the river Thames (October 5, 1813), where Tecumseh was killed. In the latter campaign he had at one time as many as 10,000 volunteer militia in his command. The victory on the Thames and Commodore Oliver H. Perry's victory at Put-in-Bay together saved to this country the State of Michigan.

The difficulties of campaigning in the wilderness may be judged by the fact that every barrel of flour, by the time it reached the army, had cost one hundred dollars. Judge Burnet, in his speech in the Whig National Convention of 1839, said:

"A person who has not an accurate knowledge of the condition of the northwestern portion of Ohio at the time of the late war, when it was an unbroken wilderness, without inhabitants other than aborigines, without roads, bridges, ferries or improvements of any kind, cannot form any idea of the difficulties General Harrison encountered in feeding, sustaining and keeping together his army. The difficulties and perplexities which beset him during his campaigns are known to but few, and cannot be justly appreciated by any; yet by unceasing activity and by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them all. . . . It is not generally known that the fleet built at Erie by which the command of the lakes was obtained was a project recommended by General Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it."

Subsequently to these military services, General Harrison was a Representative in Congress from Ohio; served in the Senate of the United States from 1825 to 1828; was sent as minister to the Republic of Columbia; and, in the campaign of 1836, was the most prominent candidate of the Whigs for the presidency, but was defeated by VanBuren whom he in turn defeated in 1840.

During the later years of his life, the General was living in his famous old residence on the banks of the Ohio at North Bend, where he enjoyed the life and reputation incident to his true position, that of one of the great first-settlers in the Northwest Territory. In person he was lithe and wiry but not tall, simple in manner, plain of dress, with the keen eye and weather-beaten face of the woodsman, and the sturdy, kindly, comfortable countenance of the Virginia bottom-lands farmer.

He had received more than the usual education of his associates. Above all, he was a student of nature and of Indian life. In an interesting discourse on the Aborigines in the Valley of the Ohio, delivered before the Ohio Historical Society at Columbus in the year 1837, he displays an intimate knowledge of the Indians, of the great forests, and of the remains of ancient peoples found along the Ohio River. Arguing for the antiquity of these remains and basing his arguments upon the character of the forests overgrowing them, he has one passage which is notable for first-hand observation of nature and for genuine eloquence. It is as follows:

“The process by which nature restores the forest to its original state, after being once cleared, is extremely slow. In our rich lands, it is, indeed, soon covered again with timber, but the character of the growth is entirely different, and continues so, through many generations of men. In several places on the Ohio, particularly upon the farm which I occupy, clearings were made in the first settlement, abandoned, and suffered to grow up. Some of them, now to be seen, of nearly fifty years’ growth, have made so little progress toward attaining the appearance of the immediately contiguous forest, as to induce any man of reflection to determine that at least ten times fifty years would be necessary before its complete assimilation could be effected. The sites of the ancient works on the Ohio present precisely the same appearance as the circumjacent forest. You find on them all that beautiful variety of trees which gives such unrivaled richness to our forests. This is particularly the case on the fifteen acres included within the walls of the work, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and the relative proportions of the different kinds of timber are about the same. The first growth on the same kind of land, once cleared, and then abandoned to nature, on the contrary, is more homogeneous — often stunted to one, or two, or at most three kinds of timber. If the ground had been cultivated, yellow locust, in many places, will spring up as thick as garden peas. If it has not been cultivated, the black and white walnut will be the prevailing growth. The rapidity with which these trees grow for a time, smothers the attempt of other kinds

to vegetate and grow in their shade. The more thrifty individuals soon overtop the weaker of their own kind, which sicken and die. In this way, there is soon only as many left as the earth will well support to maturity. All this time the squirrels may plant the seed of those trees which serve them for food, and by neglect suffer them to remain,—it will be in vain; the birds may drop the kernels, the external pulp of which have contributed to their nourishment, and divested of which they are in the best state for germinating, still it will be of no avail; the winds of heaven may waft the winged seeds of the sycamore, cottonwood and maple, and a friendly shower may bury them to the necessary depth in the loose and fertile soil—but still without success. The roots below rob them of moisture, and the canopy of limbs and leaves above intercept the rays of the sun, and the dews of heaven; the young giants in possession, like another kind of aristocracy, absorb the whole means of subsistence, and leave the mass to perish at their feet. This state of things will not, however, always continue. If the process of nature is slow and circuitous, in putting down usurpation and establishing the equality which she loves, and which is the great characteristic of her principles, it is sure and effectual. The preference of the soil for the first growth ceases with its maturity. It admits of no succession, upon the principles of legitimacy. The long undisputed masters of the forest may be thinned by the lightning, the tempest, or by diseases peculiar to themselves; and whenever this is the case, one of the oft-rejected of another family will find between its decaying roots, shelter and appropriate food; and springing into vigorous growth, will soon push its green foliage to the skies, through the decayed and withering limbs of its blasted and dying adversary—the soil itself yielding it a more liberal support than to any scion from the former occupant. It will easily be conceived what a length of time it will require for a denuded tract of land, by a process so slow, again to clothe itself with the amazing variety of foliage which is the characteristic of the forests of this region. Of what immense age, then, must be those works, so often referred to, covered, as has been supposed by those who have the best opportunity of examining them, with the second growth *after the ancient forest state had been regained?*"

There can be no doubt that there existed a real and widespread enthusiasm for the hero of Tippecanoe. His nomination, like his election, was due to a tremendous popular upheaval. As William Creighton, Jr., of Chillicothe, wrote (Sept. 3, 1835):

"Old Ross will move this fall in all her strength. . . . We intend to call a great meeting for the last Saturday in this month to nominate Harrison for the Presidency. We cannot get along without heroism. We shall present in strong terms the hero of *three* wars, and will sweep the country. Our opponents will not see for the dust we raise."

An old newspaper says :

"A gentleman passing through the State of Indiana recently, says he stopped at a tavern in one of the principal towns, where a register of the names of travelers was kept, and each individual was desired to write opposite his name the name of the person he would prefer for President, and that nine out of ten were for Harrison, but few for Clay, and only one for Van Buren out of a list of several hundred."

The Ohio Convention, held at Columbus, February 22, 1836, where General Harrison was first put in nomination for President, is described in a letter from John M. Creed, of Lancaster (Feb. 23, 1836), as "the largest ever held in the western country, and perhaps in the Union." Everybody was for Harrison. In the resolutions Clay and Webster were lauded to the skies. They were eulogized as "god-like men;" but when it came to nominating a candidate Harrison got all of the votes.

In the great national Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg in December, 1839, to place their candidate for President in nomination, General Harrison was overwhelmingly the choice.

The campaign which followed will always be memorable. A few of the war-cries of the Whigs are well-known :

"Van, Van is a used-up man";

"She's went,

"Hell-bent,

"For Governor Kent";

"The Whigs, the Whigs, they come, they come";

and the like.

Van Buren was the "fox holed at Kinderhook;" or after the analogy of "Old Hickory" was dubbed "Slippery Elm."

The Loco-focos lacked the war cries, but were ready with attacks on General Harrison. These are fairly summarized by the Harrison Eagle (May 16, 1840) as follows :

"Among the serious, fatal and unanswerable objections which the Locos bring against General Harrison, we find the following, namely: He is poor, ignorant and a coward — drinks hard cider, eats crackers, and treats his company with the same, instead of champagne — is an old granny — the petticoat candidate — the imbecile — the Log-cabin and hard-

cider farmer — who works with his own hands — is under the supervision of a committee who receive and answer letters, questions, etc., — is entitled to no credit for any services, or bravery, during the last war, all his victories having been achieved by those under him."

In point of fact, Gen. Harrison was proud and tenacious of his opinions and quite ready to express them freely. The Committee of Correspondence was established largely to save him labor and postage. In a letter quoted in the *Boone's Lick (Mo.) Times*, he says: "I have actually from necessity been obliged to give up the correspondence of many of my best friends."

It was unwise to call attention to his poverty. Millions of the public money had passed through his hands, and they were empty and clean; and on his farm at North Bend were the families, not small, of three deceased sons, and an adopted child the orphan daughter of one of his military aides, all entirely dependent upon him. The *Loco-foco* sneers only gave zest to countercries such as the cry of "Gold-spoons," raised by the Whigs because President Van Buren had had gilded some of the spoons of the White-House furnishings.

As to his personal courage, it was vouched for, with one voice, by all of his old soldiers, including the *Loco-foco* Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, who "slew the great Tecumseh." Some of the stay-at-homes of 1812 tried to question it, but to no avail. The *Loco-foco* Governor of New Hampshire, who called Harrison a coward in 1840, had named a son for him during the war of 1812.

But the *Locos* committed their fatal blunder in ridiculing the General's log-cabin and his hard-cider hospitality. Thereby they gave the Whigs something popular to shout about, and a fine drink to wet their whistles with. For it was a time when in many sections of the country log-cabins were still the only dwellings known. There was not a section in which they were not numerous, and the "raisin" was an event for neighborly service and merry-making. Mr. Webster, at Saratoga (Aug. 19, 1840) said:

"It did not happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log-cabin, raised amid the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early as that when the smoke first rose from its crude chimney and curled over the frozen hills, there

was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode."

So it very naturally came about that log-cabins were raised in every hamlet, and the large cities like New York were dotted with them. Smaller cabins were mounted on wagons. A friend, born in 1840, told me recently that she remembers as a child having for a play-house one of these cabins, large enough for a number of children to play in, which had been hauled about over the whole of the northern part of the State of New York, and which her father bought at the close of the campaign.

Mr. Carl Schurz, in his admirable life of Clay, has described the campaign briefly and vividly as follows:

"There has probably never been a presidential campaign with more enthusiasm and less thought than the Whig campaign of 1840. As soon as it was fairly started, it resolved itself into a popular frolic. There was no end of monster mass meetings, with log-cabins, raccoons and hard cider. One-half of the American people seemed to have stopped work to march in processions behind brass bands or drum and fife, to attend large picnics, and to sing campaign doggerel about "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The array of speakers on the Whig side was most imposing: Clay, Webster, Corwin, Ewing, Clayton, Preston, Choate, Wise, Reverdy Johnson, Everett, Prentiss, Thompson of Indiana, and a host of lesser lights. But the immense multitudes gathered at the meetings came to be amused, not to be instructed. They met, not to think and deliberate, but to laugh and shout and sing."

But the songs were not all doggerel. It is true that we cannot defend more than a few lines of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," nor that song, a mere snatch of which has come down to me by tradition, about the Whig party, running:

"they cannot spile her,
While we have Tom the wagon-boy
And Tom the old salt-biler."

"Biler" was an important word in the Whig rhyming dictionary.

"Go it, Harrison,
Come it, Tyler,
And we'll bust
Van Buren's biler."

There were, however, some stirring songs. All the familiar airs — "Hail, Columbia," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Auld Lang Syne," "Hail to the Chief," "Bonnets of Blue," "Little Pig's Tail," "There's no Luck in the House," "Old Rosin the Beau," — were brought into requisition, to carry to the hearts of the people verses telling of "the battles, sieges, fortunes," which their old hero had passed, and of the good times he would bring in again. Take this song for the Tippecanoe battleground gathering as a sample :

"Come from the cabins, come!
Sons of the brave and free,
As your fathers came when the stirring drum
Beat loud for Liberty!
'Tis Freedom calls, as then
She called upon your sires.
Go forth like men, to the field again
Where burned their battle fires."

As Mr. Schurz says, the meetings were immense. I cite a few instances: Twelve thousand are reported at Springfield, Illinois; fifteen thousand at Greenville, Ohio; at Ft. Meigs, thirty thousand; and on the Tippecanoe battlefield forty thousand gathered; the meeting lasted for three days, and three thousand two hundred wagons were actually counted upon the grounds. At Hagerstown, Maryland, one of the speakers said he did not number the crowd "by hundreds or by thousands, but by acres." At Syracuse, New York, in September, it is said that fifty thousand people were present. A newspaper of the day reports of the meeting as follows :

"A whole fleet of boats from the West came up the enlarged portion of the canal, three abreast, in a long line of procession. Every boat had its banners and decorations and the fine looking and well clad freemen that thronged them made the welkin ring with their music, joyous melodies and enthusiastic hurrahs."

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a procession was formed upwards of three miles in length, eight abreast, the crowd in the procession and in the town being estimated at seventy-five thousand.

At Chillicothe, where the idea of log-cabin raising originated, the procession at the first meeting, May 16, 1840, included a wagon carrying a Buckeye-cabin drawn by six horses, with a barrel of hard-cider outside the cabin, raccoon skins nailed to the logs, and a live raccoon climbing about the roof. The Kingston boys brought a canoe thirty feet long. The cabin raised was forty feet by seventy-five feet, and could seat a thousand people. On the occasion of General Harrison's visit to Chillicothe in September of that year, the double column of carriages and the procession of horsemen eight deep which went out to meet him extended over two miles. The General came down the road into the town in a barouche drawn by four horses and followed by an escort of horsemen and carriages a mile in length. A single citizen of the town, Henry Brush, is said to have entertained at table twenty-five hundred guests.

The procession at the log-cabin raising at St. Louis, the home of "the Hon. Gold Humbug Benton," is described at length in the Harrison Eagle of May 30, 1840, and more briefly as follows: First, the Tippecanoe Club with a banner showing an eagle strangling a green and yellow serpent whose tortuous folds were terminated with a fox's head; citizens with banners; ladies in carriages; the boys of the various schools; uniformed companies with coon-skins dangling from their heads to their waists; horsemen; procession of laborer's carts; laborers on foot with shovels, pick-axes, etc.; printers with a press mounted on a car, printing Tippecanoe songs which were distributed among the crowd; drays loaded with barrels of hard cider; a log-cabin drawn by six horses with the inscription "The string of the latch never pulled in"; blacksmiths with a forge and the motto "Strike for our country's good"; joiners and cabinet-makers with a miniature shop and men at work; a "tippe-canoe" drawn by six horses and filled with men; two smaller canoes filled with men throwing the lead and singing out the soundings; Fort Meigs, filled with soldiers, drawn by twelve yoke of oxen; in the Fort was a band of

drums and fifes, also cannons; the brick-layers; a log-cabin with an Indian canoe behind drawn by four horses; a regiment of Suckers; and finally, a body of men on foot with inscriptions: "Rhode Island victory," "Connecticut election 4,600 majority," and a comical looking wag with his thumb on his nose and twirling his fingers in Sam Weller style and the legend "You can't come it, Matty."

But the grand monster meeting, called, according to the language of the campaign, a "convention," was held at Dayton. then a town of five or six thousand inhabitants. Here, on September 10th, was gathered a crowd which, by actual survey of the space covered with people around the speakers' stand, and an allowance of four persons to the square yard, was estimated to number more than seventy-five thousand, while fully twenty thousand were scattered about the town and its vicinity. The meeting became famous as the convention of one hundred thousand!

This gathering is described in the Cincinnati Gazette of the time as follows:

"Delegates with their appropriate banners were there from Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana. Old Kentuck told us she had finished her work and bade us go and do likewise. Louisiana pledged a majority of 4,200 for 'Old Tip' in November, and Indiana related a comical story of the way in which one Matty Van scampers down hill yelling 'Stop that cider barrel!' whenever he hears a report from one of the states as they successively cast their votes against the usurpers and spoilsmen.

"There is living in and animating our breasts at this time the one general impression of an immense congregation of the people, above whose countless heads rise banners without number, and among whom move hither and yon log-cabins, mechanics' shops, a fleet of ships, canoes, cars, filled with young misses singing patriotic songs, bands of musicians playing national airs, emblems of freedom, denunciations of tyranny and *badges of Union* which proclaim that one purpose gathered all this together, by one spirit is it pervaded, and to *one result* does it tend."

At this time there were not more than fifty miles of steam-railway in the Northwest Territory. The only other means of conveyance were by the rivers, canals, and wagon-road. Sixteen canal boats laden with people, on February 21st, made the trip from Chillicothe to Columbus, in a pouring rain. It took twenty hours to cover the fifty miles. As for travel by road, an old

story tells of a traveler who saw a hat in the road and picked it up; under the hat was a man and under the man was a horse, sunk down in the mud.

Of course the crowds had their fun. They were American people, men, women and children, full of humor, *good* humor. Of course, large quantities of hard-cider were consumed. It was a campaign when staid old church-going farmers went about with canteens of hard-cider hung from their necks; and we, perhaps, must not discredit the statement of the Toronto Patriot that "the folks who now so loudly cry out for hard-cider at the same time prudently drink rum." A raising had always been a time for jollification. Thomas Corwin, the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio, was, with the possible exception of Harrison, the greatest drawing card. He complained bitterly in later years that he would go down in history as a buffoon. He was, in fact, a man of lofty ideals and fine sense; but as a humorous stump-speaker, we probably never have had his equal in this country. One of his speeches during the campaign of 1840, delivered in the House of Representatives, will always be remembered. Isaac E. Crary, a young member from Michigan, attacked General Harrison's military career and reputation; and in the course of his speech, modestly let it be known that he himself was a brigadier-general of militia in Michigan on the peace establishment. Corwin, in his memorable reply, suggests that Alexander the Great might have made a man of himself in the art of war, had he been a member of Congress and heard the military debates there. Then he goes on to describe what he calls a "water-melon" campaign of the Michigan militia. His speech contains one burst of satirical and mock-heroic declamation, which, though well-known, I must be permitted to quote. He said:

"We all, in fancy, see the gentleman from Michigan in that most dangerous and glorious event in the life of a militia general on the peace establishment — a parade day; the day for which all the other days of his life seem to have been made! We can see the troops in motion; umbrellas, hoe and axe handles, and other like deadly implements of war overshadowing all the field; when lo! the leader of the host approaches; 'Far off his coming shines.'

His plume, white, after the fashion of the great Bourbon, is of ample

length, and reads its doleful history in the bereaved necks and bosoms of forty neighboring hen-roosts!"

But in appreciating the fun we must not lose sight of the sterling sense in this remarkable speech. It had only "wit enough to keep it sweet."

It came to be quite the custom for the rival parties to hold meetings in the same town upon the same day. This started, probably, by way of joint debates, which frequently degenerated into rival meetings. I have a letter from the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton to Mr. Ewing (dated September 10, 1840), which gives a lively account of one of these affairs, as follows:

"The Whigs of Athens had written to you and myself and I believe to Murphy to come and meet a challenge which the loco-focos had put out for a debate yesterday with Allen and Shannon. I went. In the morning, before going to the grounds, they backed out, pretending to make a difficulty about terms. I sent word to them that I would meet them on any terms they might name. They refused. I went down to the grounds and before the speaking began challenged the *whole caravan*, told them to take their own terms; they publicly declined. I then told them they must consider themselves *backed out*. The Whigs shouted over them and halloed *backed out*; crowed and bantered — some halloed *Petticoat Allen*. They took it all as quiet as lambs. I then told the Whigs I would address them at the Court House. We formed a procession in front of them, took off more than one-half of the assembly, and spent the day in speeches and crowing."

A letter from Thomas Corwin (dated September 12th, 1840), describes a joint debate at Zanesville as follows:

"They had a real flare-up here last night. Taylor and Mathiot addressed the people by agreement, half an hour each, and Goddard was to close the case. He went reading Taylor's bank votes from the legislative journal, including his negative votes on the individual responsibility clause, etc., until the General and his folks became furious and called out to leave, as Goddard's half hour had expired. Charley went on and two meetings sprung up, each addressed by its own orators. Amongst other things Goddard talked of M—'s drawing cash twice from the State Treasury some years ago, whereupon the Colonel talks of caning and all that to-day. You must know there is a two-days' muster here, ending to-day. The General is now out at the grounds and I have not yet seen him. As to the aforesaid caning, you know that is only

in my eye. As to the charge, what is said is said, it will remain, for our friend Goddard is not the man to back out when he sets down his foot."

Doubtless there was much provocation for the cry of the Loco-focos against the "log-cabin foolery" of the Whigs, but they were themselves a good second. Senator Allen went about Ohio with Colonel Richard M. Johnson, then Vice-President, holding him up as the real hero of the battle of the Thames, and calling upon him to show his wounds. A specimen of Johnson's oratory has been preserved in a letter written from Piqua shortly after the close of the campaign, from which I quote as follows:

"Colonel Richard M. Johnson delivered a speech among us, in which he said: 'I love the Germans and I love the Irish, for just as soon as they touch our soil they become good Democrats, and I love the democracy. If the democracy says, 'Possum up the gum stump,' I say, 'Possum up the gum stump'; if democracy says, 'Kooney in the hollow,' I say, 'Kooney in the hollow.' I go with the democracy."

General Harrison made a personal canvass. He was the first presidential candidate to do so; and, referring to this in his speech at Chillicothe, he deprecated the necessity for it lest it should prove the establishment of a bad precedent, but added:

"I am here because I am the most persecuted and calumniated individual now living; because I have been slandered by reckless opponents to the extent that I am devoid of every qualification, physical, mental and moral, for the high place to which at least a respectable portion of my fellow-citizens have nominated me."

A portion of one of his tours is stated in one of the Cincinnati papers, as follows: On the afternoon of Friday, he passed from Chillicothe to Lancaster; on Saturday from Lancaster to Somerset and back, speaking three hours at Somerset and traveling thirty-three miles; on Monday from Lancaster to Circleville; on Tuesday from Circleville to Columbus; leaving Columbus on Wednesday, he reached Cincinnati on Thursday, after twenty-four consecutive hours of traveling. This was cited to give the lie to the cry of "granny petticoats," as the Loco-focos called him. Senator Allen had started this nickname. Just before the battle of the Thames some Indian deserters had reported that General Proctor had promised his Indian allies to turn Harri-

son over to them should he be captured. Harrison retorted that when he should capture Proctor the Indians would be permitted to dress the British General like a squaw. And Senator Allen related how the ladies of Chillicothe presented Harrison with a petticoat in token of his courage. In reply to this General Murphy, of Chillicothe, in the Scioto Gazette of January 20, 1836, published a savage attack upon Allen.

The amenities have grown in politics since that day, when Whigs and Loco-focos held little social intercourse. The campaign was marked by much bitterness and by one tragedy. At the Baltimore convention, Thomas H. Laughlin, a marshal of the Whig procession, was killed while trying to prevent a gang of ruffians from breaking through the line.

But underneath all the roistering, rollicking and horseplay, underneath all the savagery of political warfare, there was on the part of the Whigs a deep and abiding feeling that our institutions were endangered by usurpations of the Executive and that they were rallying under a great and popular leader to save them.

As John A. Wise put it, it was "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." It was the cause of American liberty which they rallied to sustain. To quote from a letter by Mr. Ewing (May 12, 1840) :

"It is indeed the cause of self-government, the true Republican principle, the supremacy of the popular will acting by and through its constitutional agents, that we seek to reinstate and sustain against irresponsible and despotic power.

"We maintain the supremacy of the constitution which that power tends to subvert. We go for the protection of property, of labor and its hard earned fruits, against the wild spirit of destruction which is clearly taking possession of our fair land and blasting the energies of the people.

"We maintain the freedom of opinion, of thought, and action, in politics as in everything else. We maintain it against the tyranny of *party*, the most absolute and unrelenting that ever fettered the human mind.

"We go for the freedom of elections and require them to be uncontrolled by executive interference; that an electioneering corps of executive officers paid out of the public purse shall be no longer suffered to pervade and infest our land.

"We go for the ancient democratic principle of appointment to office, for the service of the *country* and not the service of the *party*.

We claim the restoration of the ancient test '*Is he capable? is he honest? is he faithful to the Constitution?*' instead of that which has usurped its place, and which practically is this—'Is he loud? is he reckless? will he go through thick and thin for the party?'

"We demand the safe keeping of the public money and that it be not entrusted or continued in the hands of men who consider it and treat it as *spoils*."

"We go for retrenchment and reform, in solemn truth, and not as a mere catch-word of party—our suffering country requires it—the people demand it, and they know how to compel obedience."

"And we have selected from among the great and good of this mighty nation a well-trying patriot and an honest man who stands forth the exponent, the visible representation of our principles; and with one heart and one voice we unite in his support. Long as I have known and highly as I prize him, I need not speak to you, citizens of Indiana, of his merits. Forty years of his valued life has been devoted to our common service. In peace, in the councils of the nation he has been the advocate and friend, in war he has been the victorious defender, of the now great and powerful West, and the battlefield on which you meet is *one* enduring monument of his fame."

The appeal was to all "who duly appreciate civil liberty" and were "identified with the great cause of constitutional freedom;" to all who would "unite in putting down the revolutionary dynasty now in power and in bringing again to the people the constitution which the present executive, like the past, has trampled under foot."

(One call for a meeting says (New Lisbon, Aug. 5, 1840) :

"The present alarming degree of executive encroachment on the reserved rights of the people—its reckless disregard of the constitutional checks placed upon it in the other coordinate branches—its entire abandonment of the first principles of a popular and representative government—and its settled determination to merge every consideration of patriotism and national policy in a pitiful scramble for place and power on the part of the President and of his political favorites—call loudly, we think, to the people to rise in their strength—in their sovereign capacity, and assert and maintain their rights and liberties, and to rebuke those who have so wantonly disregarded the best interests of those over whom they have been appointed to rule."

In a call signed, among others, by Millard Fillmore, for a meeting at Buffalo in October, the committee say :

34 o. c.

"We feel that we are approaching a crisis in the political history of this country, second only to that great struggle that gave us independence and freedom."

The distinguished Whig manufacturer and philanthropist of Massachusetts, Abbott Lawrence, in a private letter of congratulation on the election, says (Boston, Nov. 14, 1840):

"We have chosen General Harrison President of the United States, which gives confidence to the capitalists and will shortly produce an effect upon the labor of the country. You have done nobly in Ohio—but I pray you not to forget that the old Bay State has brought out the spirit of '76 and sustained her character gloriously."

At the Baltimore convention Mr. Webster spoke as follows:

"The States are here, everyone of them, through their representatives. The *old* thirteen of the Republic are here from every city and county, between the hills of Vermont and the rivers of the south. The *new* thirteen, too, are here, without a blot or a stain upon them. The twenty-six States are here. No local or limited feeling has brought them here, no feeling but an American one—a hearty attachment to the country. We are here with the common sentiment and the common feeling that we are one people. We may assume that we belong to a country where one part has a common feeling and a common interest with the other. . . .

"We are called upon to accomplish, not a momentary victory, but one which should last at least half a century. It was not to be expected that every year, or every four years, would bring together such an assemblage as we have before us. The revolution should be one which should last for years, and the benefits of which should be felt forever. Let us, then, act with firmness. Let us give up ourselves entirely to this new revolution."

And Henry Clay said:

"We received our liberty from our revolutionary ancestors, and we are bound in all honor to transfer it, unimpaired, to our posterity. Should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, the struggle of restoring the country to its former glory would be an almost hopeless one."

Lastly, I quote an editorial from the *Harrison Eagle* (Taunton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1840):

“FREEMEN! AWAKE!

Friends — Americans — Patriots — Citizens —

You, who have wives and children, who look up to you for protection and support — you who have toiled on to the middle age of life — prospering and to prosper under our glorious institutions. Young men—you who have just started upon your untried career — you who are not born to wealth, and have nothing to depend upon but your good names, unblemished reputations, and the credit system for your ultimate success and prosperity in life — one and all, who value the honor, safety and glory of your country, and would rescue her from a piratical band of spoilers — who would preserve, cherish, maintain, and transmit to posterity unimpaired, the privileges and immunities secured to you by the toil, blood and martyrdom of the heroes of the revolution, our patriotic fathers — come up manfully, boldly, fearlessly to the rescue. Form in solid columns — let not one single man, lame, crippled, halt or blind, who loves his country, stay away. Come one, come all, to the rescue. March up undaunted to the ballot box, on the ninth day of next November, and deposit your votes for *Harrison and Tyler* — and by so doing, you will brand with the seal of your condemnation—agrarianism—blasphemy—atheism—Brownism — and Van Burenism in Old Bristol.

“Fear not — falter not — pause not. A glorious victory awaits you, if you but perform your duty — sleep not upon your posts — keep the watch-fires of liberty burning — put on your armor, and rally with brave indomitable hearts for the approaching contest — cleave down the temples of false prophets and false gods, and let them mingle with the dust — scatter the priests who have burned strange incense upon our altars like chaff before the popular whirlwind of your indignation — and then shall your country once more be free — and the car of State roll on in triumph manned by the friends of liberty and prosperity, and under the command of the veteran patriot and the honest Farmer WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.”

Nor was this all overwrought political declamation. Within fifteen years the executive was overriding the will of the people in Kansas; and, twenty years after, the very existence of the nation was put to the hazard of the sword. But it is unnecessary to impute to the Whigs foreknowledge; there were many live issues crying out for settlement. The twenty thousand federal offices were filled with men, all of one party, and aggressively partisan; the national-banking system had been broken up; the currency of multitudes of state banks was depreciated or worth-

less; forty millions of surplus in the national treasury had been distributed among the States; the revenues had decreased; the expenses which had been \$13,000,000 per annum during J. Q. Adams' administration, had increased under Van Buren to \$37,000,000; the federal government, apparently, was on the verge of bankruptcy; wages had declined, in some cases as much as one-half; the cost of living had increased; and it was estimated that a million men were out of employment. To cap all, defalcations, like those of Price and Swartwout, were extremely common. A single document communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury contained a list of more than fifty defaulting sub-treasurers, called "leg-treasurers," the sums varying from one thousand to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Such was the campaign and such the hero. How deeply the people had been stirred may be judged from the fact that the total vote at this election was nearly one million larger than at the election of 1836. Harrison's majority on the popular vote was about 150,000, and in the Electoral College he had nearly four-fifths of the electors.

The President called about him a cabinet of great ability: Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, afterward candidate for President on the Bell and Everett ticket, Secretary of War; George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster-General; and John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General.

In just one month, came the sad death of the President. Nothing had been done except to deal with the ravenous horde of office-seekers, whose importunities were largely responsible for his death. The state of public opinion in Ohio on the distribution of the offices may be surmised from the statement that, on the basis of population, aside from the postoffices, she was entitled to 642 places in the public service, and actually had only 137.

The President was distressed by the attitude of his party toward the public offices. But the Van Buren administration, as

already indicated, retained or appointed many unfit men. Edwin P. Whipple, in a lecture delivered in 1845, refers to the "spectacle of gentlemen taking passage for France or Texas, with bags of the public gold in their valises." Along the same line is the following defence of the removals which I find among Mr. Ewing's memoranda :

"There was also another reason and a more just one for this opinion of the public and I may say mandate of the popular will. It had been the policy of the party just thrust from power to retain in office none but their active political adherents, those who would go for them thoroughly in all things; and the performance of official duty was far less requisite to a tenure of office than electioneering services. Hence the offices had become for the most part filled with brawling, offensive political partisans of a very low moral standard, their official duties performed by substitutes or not performed at all. . . . It was thought wise and prudent to make many changes, and by so doing to elevate, as far as possible, the official standard, and insure a more faithful execution of official duties."

Some of the traditions of the cabinet are worth noting. In the correspondence of M. de Bacourt, the French minister, we get glimpses of Mr. Webster, rather awkward as Master-of-ceremonies, lining the foreign representatives along the wall in order of seniority in service and marching the President and Cabinet in, in single file, at the first diplomatic reception; of Crittenden chewing tobacco and Badger smoking; and of Bell, whom the minister chanced to meet at the home of the Secretary of the Treasury, throwing himself full length onto a sofa and putting his feet on the arm of a chair; all very much to the disgust of the French minister.

I remember a story of the first diplomatic reception which my father used to tell. Mr. Webster, who was much given to the grand manner, asked the Cabinet to meet at his office in the State Department, that they might pass in a body to the White House. He ranged them in the order which pleased him, himself first, little Mr. Badger last, and started the procession through the White-House grounds. There was one man in the line who felt himself misplaced. As they approached the White House Badger slipped around in front of Mr. Webster, and, assuming a particu-

larly irritating strut, led the way into the building. The Cabinet were shown into an ante-room, where they awaited the coming of the President. Mr. Webster was magnificently arrayed in a blue coat and waistcoat, with brass buttons. As they were solemnly standing there, Badger stepped over to him and said: "Pardon me, Mr. Webster, but would you mind telling me how much that waistcoat cost?" Mr. Webster, looking down upon him with good-humored disdain, exclaimed, "You egregious trifler!"

When the Cabinet broke up by reason of the rupture with President Tyler over the bank-vetoes, Webster remained. Though all the other members retired, his defection impaired immensely the force of their demonstration, and strengthened the hands of the President. It led to bitter but temporary resentment. I find a memorandum in Mr. Ewing's hand which, though perhaps not quite germane, is so full of feeling that I cannot forbear to quote it. It was written in 1864. Speaking of Mr. Webster, he says:

"The last time I met him, before some difference as to national policy cast a shade of unkindness between us, was in the Supreme Court. I was there attending to my causes; he in the Senate, but waiting for the coming on of some very important case. I met him every morning about eleven for nearly a month—the Senate sat at twelve—and we walked behind the judges' seat and were social. One day I was detained at home. Next morning we met at the usual hour and as we shook hands, he said:

'One morn I missed him.'

This was kindly and handsome, and when I read that on his death-bed he asked for Gray's *Elegy*, the scene rushed upon my memory with a force that almost unmanned me. How often, — morning, noon and evening, — have I since missed *him*."

While we praise those who have reached the highest place in our Government, it must not be forgotten that, though only six Ohio men ever attained to that distinction, many have stood, capable, and ready to fill the office. Out of an average voting population in Ohio, during the past hundred years, of about half a million, but a bare half-dozen have been chosen to the presidency: only about one in one hundred thousand. I am reminded of an anecdote told me of President Hayes by Mr. John Brisben Walker: At a time when during the Hayes administration the secretaryship of war fell vacant, Mr. Walker, among

others, approached the President with the suggestion that he appoint as Secretary Mr. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati. Knowing that the President would question the propriety of making two appointments to the Cabinet from the same State, Mr. Walker armed himself with precedents to sustain it, and when General Hayes raised the question, he cited them. "Yes," said the President, "I know that there are precedents for the appointment of two men from the same State to the Cabinet. But can you find a precedent for the appointment of an Ohio Secretary of War, when the President and Secretary of the Treasury are from Ohio; an Ohioan is General of the army, another Lieutenant-general; when the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and one of the associate justices are from Ohio; when an Ohio man is minister to France and another minister to Japan?" — and so on through a long line of his fellow-statesmen all filling high offices.

We honor the six Ohio Presidents for their ability in snatching the great and coveted place. We honor them more for the patriotism and capacity which they brought to the discharge of its duties. They will be remembered because their careers and character are incentives to high ideals and great deeds. But they interest us, above all, as types of that native American people, which, in the brief span of one hundred years, changed twenty-five millions of acres of savage wilderness into this progressive, happy, proud commonwealth.

ETHNOLOGICAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

B. R. COWEN.

The title to this paper was the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Joint Centennial Commission. The wide discrepancy between the promise of the title and the performance of the paper would seem to call for an apology. Instead of which the writer merely suggests that he is responsible for the paper alone and not for the title.



B. R. COWEN.

Ethnology is defined as "the science which treats of the division of mankind into races, their origin, distribution and relations and the peculiarities which characterize them."

So unique are the antecedents of the Ohio man that an "Ethnological History" of the state would necessarily embrace the history of those races which constitute most of the civilized nations of the globe, because the most of those nations have contributed in a greater or less degree to make the Ohio man what he is to-day.

The task may be greatly simplified, however, by eliminating all consideration of the humanity which peopled our territory before the coming of the white man; that is from the Paleolithic man of the later Glacial Era, supposed to have lived here, through the vast intervening period of some thousands of years to the recent Indian who was so much in evidence when the real Ohio man made his appearance.

Those who preceded the present occupants were the mere caretakers for the real possessor whose coming these broad

savannas, far reaching forests and teeming hills plainly foreshadowed as the future domain of a mighty empire.

They left nothing behind them which in the slightest degree influenced the character, laws, or customs of the present occupants and are not, therefore, connected, directly or indirectly, prejudices, his fierce and ungovernable passions, his vices, and still

The history of those peoples though interesting in itself, is a thing apart from our history. True, they occupied the territory but they never possessed it in any true sense of possession. It is only by agricultural labor that man can be said to appropriate or possess the soil, and the Indian lived by the products of the chase. He was marked for destruction by his fixed and ineradicable prejudices, his fierce and ungovernable passions, his vices, and still more perhaps by his savage virtues. The coming of the white man with his peculiar civilization was the death knell of the Indian, for it had come to be an axiom of that civilization that barbarism has no rights which it is bound to respect, and that axiom was the rule and guide of the white man's conquest.

So that the Indian has gone the way of the Mastodon, the Cliff Dweller and the Moundbuilder. He has sped away like a bird on the wing leaving behind him no memorials of his passage save his dishonored graves and his musical names which linger on mountain, lake and river to tell the story of his sojourn and his exit. He is gone, but in the crimson trail of his retreat the spots where he made his stand are marked and honored by a people who admire courage even in an enemy, for no aboriginal race can point to a more desperate valor, a more stubborn resistance, or a more dramatic exit.

Yet, defeated and driven from the graves of his fathers, not all the power of our high civilization with its superior appliances for warfare could reduce him to a tame submission, or awe him into non-resistance.

His gallant deeds in Greece or haughty Rome,
By Mars sung, or Homer's harp sublime,
Had charmed the world's wide round,
And triumphed over Time.

To have supplanted the haughty Indian a hundred years ago when the white settlements were widely scattered and sparsely

inhabited was by no means the least important of the white man's achievements. From Massasoit, King Philip, Powhatan and Logan down to Ouray, Sitting Bull and Geronimo, every nation and every tribe of Indians produced men of mark. The Narragansetts, the Pequods and the Iroquois are extinct. King Philip, Powhatan, Red Jacket, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Logan, Black Hawk, Cochise, Captain Jack, Sitting Bull, a grim procession of fierce and untamable warriors, many of them men of striking diplomacy and statesmanship, have stalked across the pages of our history proving their humanity by leaving behind them one more trail of blood.

They were forest bred, reared in the shadow of our hills and mountains, their familiar music the thunder of our cataracts, their daily haunts our forests, our lakes and our rivers. It is this Ohio climate, this teeming soil and this life-giving sunshine of ours, which we must rely upon, as did our fathers, to make us and continue us great, free, liberty-loving and God-fearing people, and which produced the race we have supplanted, whose deeds of valor should place them beside the Saxon and the Greek in history.

Scientists have traced, with more or less minuteness, and apparently to their own satisfaction, at least, what they are pleased to call a natural evolution of the race through the centuries. So that if we shall accept their theories we must conclude that present conditions are simply the result of such evolution, and thus resolve all doubts as to the causes of our present condition, and thus end this discussion.

But such theories take no account, or do not give due weight to what might be termed differing rates of evolution among different peoples or among the same peoples, with different environment. Nor do they account for the decadence of the race wherever those things which we are accustomed to regard as civilizing influences are withdrawn.

There are whole communities in this country where the public morals and the general intelligence are at a very low ebb; where the people have not only made no improvement for a hundred years, but where they have in fact retrograded, being probably more illiterate, immoral and bestial to-day than were

the lowest classes in any section of the country a hundred years ago. So that what scientists are pleased to call evolution as applied to moral and intellectual development is not a law of general and uniform operation, but rather a something dependent, more or less, upon extraneous influences acting upon certain people in certain favored localities.

Why is it that there are communities in this country where illiteracy is the rule and intelligence the exception; where human life is cheap and lawlessness prevails? In ante-war times we were wont to dismiss the question with the statement that it was because of the dehumanizing influence of human slavery, which degrades labor, destroys virtue, fosters idleness with its attendant ignorance, pride, luxury and vice, enervating the mental powers and benumbing activity.

But similar conditions of illiteracy and immorality are found in some of the oldest settled portions of the New England and other northern states and we must look elsewhere for the causes of such decadence.

A recent writer endeavors to show how far the principle of evolution is applicable to morals, to prove the evolution of morals; that the direction is guided by external influences in a manner analogous to that of the development of the forces of material nature. In the latter case the determining agencies are physical, while in the former social and spiritual influences are those which chiefly operate. The conclusion of the author referred to is that moral evolution is the development of the principles and faculties of man's nature in response to the action of the social influences, the result being what we call morality.

Physical causes are totally inadequate to produce results like those which make the history of our first century, for while our domain presented a unique field for human activities and inexhaustible materials for industry and labor, yet where under the sun shall we find more fertile plains, mightier rivers or more inexhaustible material resources than are found in South America? Yet few communities are more turbulent and miserable than those of that continent.

Here upon the Ohio territory was a fit place for the experiment of constructing society upon a new basis; here theories

hitherto unknown or deemed impracticable were to exhibit a spectacle for which the previous history of the world had furnished no example.

The nature of the country, the origin of its inhabitants, the religion of the first comers, their former habits exercised, aside from and independently of their democracy, a masterful influence upon their thoughts and feelings. The result was an exemplification of that evolution as a direct product of a happy combination of physical, moral and spiritual influences operating in a chosen field upon a receptive people.

In European countries men of restless disposition, masterful desire for wealth and position and pronounced love for independence were regarded as a serious menace to society. Here they were and are the very elements which ensure permanence and peace to our institutions. Without this unquiet element the population would have congested at the more favored localities of a century ago, and must have become subject to wants difficult to satisfy.

These restless and independent elements, transplanted to their new environment, soon observed the intimate connection between public order and public prosperity, and realized that one could not exist without the other, so that prosperity has ever been a controlling influence for good in the process of development.

The logical result is that the Anglo-American of to-day relies largely upon personal interest to accomplish his ends and gives free scope to the unguided and independent exertions and common sense of the citizen.

He did not acquire his positive notions and his practical science from books. Such books as he had may have prepared him to receive those ideas, but did not furnish them. He learned to know the laws by taking part in the act of legislation, and learned the forms of government by governing. The growth of society was proceeding under his very eyes and, as it were, under his hand.

Experience is the main source of true knowledge and if the men of that early time had not been gradually accustomed to govern themselves their book learning would have been of little assistance.

The foundation of this commonwealth presented a novel spectacle and the circumstances attending it were singular and original. As a rule colonies, or new settlements, have been first made either by men of no education or resources, driven by poverty or crime from their native land, or by speculators or adventurers greedy of gain. Some less honorable were founded by pirates, as San Domingo, or as penal colonies, as Australia.

Those who first settled here were largely of the independent classes of the communities from which they came. Their average intelligence was probably superior to that of any European state. "Few were uninstructed; few were learned." Among them none was very poor; none very rich. Patents of nobility and the serfdom of a peasant class were equally unknown.

Ohio being the most westerly of the eastern states and the most easterly of the western states, the abundance and variety of her natural resources were such as to fix the choice of the most desirable emigrants on this soil, so that we had the selection of the best from the oncoming tide that swept athwart the continent.

The instinct of the buffalo directed his migration to the points of least resistance, in crossing the mountain ranges from the East. The wisdom of these selections was confirmed by the sagacity of the savage and later by the science of the engineer. Over these trails came the pioneers and Washington's early engineering was one of his greatest contributions to the conquest of Ohio.

Scotch-Irish, Cavalier, Puritan, nor Huguenot could have been drawn thither to become the subjects of France, so that the shot fired by Washington in the Pennsylvania forest a third of a century before the Marietta settlement was the opening of the contest which made that settlement and the settlement of Ohio possible, for the destruction of the French power in the Ohio Valley was the keynote of the glorious epic of our history.

These influences, which for want of space, I have little more than hinted at, are what have contributed to the evolution of the Ohio man. The product of that evolution has won his way in every department of human activity; in science, in art, in literature, in adventure, in discovery, in invention, in politics, in education, and in spiritual warfare, not only here at home but in

distant lands against the strongholds of superstition and unrighteousness.

I have met him in all the various occupations and positions of life from the Executive Mansion to the Dakota "shack;" from the general of the army to the private soldier pacing his lonely beat on the far Pacific; and have found him for the most part aggressive, self-reliant, self-respecting, patriotic, loyal to his state and proud of his birthright.

It is an interesting fact that the great event which seemed the ripe fruition of a thousand years of struggle, the adoption of our Federal Constitution was coeval with the first white settlement in Ohio. Then the United States for the first time could be said to exist as a people, to have acquired a name and a unity as a government and assumed its place among the nations. Then it was that these magnificent valleys and forests and uplands cried aloud to the new civilization that the time was ripe for the coming of their legitimate occupants. And at once this territory became the great central way station, so to speak, in the rapid, but triumphal march of that civilization athwart the continent, which, beginning at Jamestown and Plymouth early in the 17th century, now, at the opening of the 20th century, has plumed itself for a further and bolder flight westward from the vantage ground of the Pacific slope.

So rapid was the movement that, whereas a few years before the admission of Ohio into the Union the center of population was at tide water at Baltimore, only forty years later it was here at the "Ancient Metropolis" where we meet to-day.

The East heard that cry and realizing that these lands belonged to the first comer who had the courage and enterprise to occupy them, that they were to be the rich reward of the most fleet-footed pioneer and that no human power could close a fertile wilderness which offered such abundant resources to all industries and such a sure refuge from all want, the human tide began to flow in this direction.

Following what a recent author calls the "Historic Highways," marked out by the buffalo and the redman, across mountain and moor, came the tread of the emigrant which was the great incident of our history for the next quarter of a century.

In 1790 there were 4,200 white people between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Mississippi River. At the second census, in 1800, Ohio alone had a population of 45,365, which was increased in the next two years to 230,000, and in 1816 it was estimated at 400,000. In 1820 it was 580,000, and the state had advanced from the eighteenth in rank to the fourth.

In the East dull times, the coast blockade, taxes and a disordered currency so accelerated the tide of emigration in this direction that the exodus became alarming. One hundred moving families crossed the Muskingum at Zanesville in a day says a historian of that time. Measures were taken in some of the seaboard states, notably Virginia and North Carolina, to stop the rapid depletion of their population by legislation, but nothing came of it, and the tide was unceasing.

At first the immigration was attracted to certain points of original settlement, of which there were five in the state, and all by persons of different antecedents. At Marietta, the first white settlements, the pioneers were from Massachusetts and other New England states. For the most part they were the descendants of the English Protestant pioneers who came to our shores in search of religious freedom. Devout to a degree, when "they first landed they fell upon their knees, and, that pious duty performed, they fell upon the aborigines." In the century and a half between their landing and the settlement of their descendants in Ohio, they had drawn widely apart from the Virginia and other colonies and had acquired an individualism all their own.

At Cincinnati, on what was known as the "Symmes Purchase," lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, the pioneers were chiefly from New Jersey, with a mixture of Huguenot, Swedish, Holland and English blood.

In the Virginia Military District, extending from the Scioto to the Little Miami Rivers with its centre at Chillicothe, the first settlers were principally from Virginia and were of English lineage with a mixture of Norman and Cavalier.

On the "Seven Ranges," so called, being the first of the surveys and sales of public lands in Ohio, the first settlers were principally from Pennsylvania, some of Quaker stock, introduced

by William Penn, others of Dutch, Irish, Scotch and Scotch-Irish stock.

On the Western Reserve they were from Connecticut with centre at Cleveland.

West of the "Seven Ranges" to the Scioto River and south of the Greenville Treaty line was the United States Military Reservation where the first settlers were holders of bounty land warrants for military service and they came from all the original states and from beyond the sea.

Knowledge of the Ohio country was general in the colonies before and during the war of the Revolution, so that the patriots were not only fighting for their independence but for the rich inheritance awaiting them and their children beyond *la belle riviere*.

Longfellow says of the Puritan colony: "God sifted three kingdoms to find the seed for this planting."

With equal propriety it may be said that He sifted every civilized nation to find the seed for the planting of Ohio.

In the very nature of things those centers of settlement were isolated, self centered, and had all they could do in their unequal struggle for subsistence and their battle for life. They occupied the several isolated positions with all the peculiar prejudices and predilections of men of different races and conditions, intensified by the circumstances of their isolation, except that they were without animosity toward each other, because they were enlisted in a common cause, to subdue the wilderness and establish a clear title to their domain.

In the Indian wars and the second war with Great Britain Ohio furnished her full quota of men, some twenty thousand. Those soldiers came together from all those centers of original settlement in a common cause and the barriers of prejudice, social and racial, which had held them apart, were consumed in the fires of patriotism and, permeated by the swift contagion of a generous enthusiasm, they rapidly coalesced, socially, became better acquainted, more homogeneous, and the result was frequent intermarriages, so that the state became fertile of heroes and statesmen.

At the opening of the Revolutionary War Patrick Henry said:

"British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; the distinction between Virginia, Pennsylvania and New England is no more. I am not a Virginian but an American."

The same result was seen among our early settlers; the common danger and the common purpose drew them closer together, and they were no longer Virginians, Pennsylvanians or New Englanders, but Ohioans.

Thus Cavalier and Roundhead, and Huguenot, Catholic and Protestant, Puritan and Baptist and Quaker, Scotch-Irish and Anglo-Saxon and Teuton and Celt coalesced, strongly welded by the common interest and the common danger.

A good illustration of the diverse elements of that pioneer time is found in the antecedents of the leading men. For example Gov. Tiffin was English; Gov. Worthington and Gen. Harrison were from Virginia; Gen. Meigs from Connecticut; Governor Morrow from Pennsylvania; Gen. McArthur from New York; Gen. Cass from New Hampshire, and so on.

These many and diverse elements which, in the older communities, were widely separated by racial, religious and social prejudices, here became mingled, acting and reacting upon each other so that each community came to present in itself a fair epitome of the national life and to illustrate the operation of the peculiar forces that wrought out the great transformation.

Many of the immigrants from the older states brought with them the refining influences of their former homes but these were gradually lost sight of or greatly modified in the rough, hard, grinding life of the pioneer, and under the influence of the majority who were of less refinement and less education.

War is not a refining influence. Many of these had taken part in our revolutionary struggle. More of them had fought and bled and suffered with Harmar and St. Clair in their disastrous campaigns of 1790 and '91; they were victorious with the "lion-hearted hero of Stony Point" in his decisive battle with the allied tribes in 1794; they were at the front in all the stirring scenes of those troublous times.

Later the colonial immigrants and their descendants were reinforced by the human tide setting in from Europe which,

while adding largely to the industrial forces, brought little of a refining nature. Thus was built up in all this Ohio country a sturdy, virile population bent on developing a virgin soil which at length grew so strong, so self-reliant, so prosperous that it aspired to take the lead in a broader arena and give its intensely practical character to the national life.

After all perhaps men best interpret the operation of the ethnological forces and influences we are considering. And Ohio men have been in evidence not only here in the state, but in every pulsation of the national life for the greater part of the century. In war and peace the Ohio man has ever been well to the front. There were Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, our great military trio of the Civil War, around whom clustered a galaxy of gallant men scarcely less deserving, though less prominent; and Lawton and Funston and Anderson and Keifer, who in more recent years showed that our valor is not a thing of the past.

In the last third of a century Ohio gave to the country five of the six presidents elected by the people.

Among her statesmen and orators may be named Corwin, the golden-mouthed; the rugged and forceful Wade; Stanton, the Carnot of the Civil War; Brough, the sturdy and self-reliant war governor.

Among her financiers we gave Ewing and Corwin and Chase and Sherman and Windom and Foster who held high the nation's credit.

We gave Sherman and Day and Hay, statesmen who gave to the world a new diplomacy founded in justice and equity.

We gave Chase and Waite and McLean and Swayne and Matthews who adorned the national jurisprudence in their judicial deliverances.

In Art we gave Powers and his deft chisel which wrought imperishable beauty in marble.

In Letters we gave Howells and Buchanan Reed whose work will live to reflect honor on their state.

In Invention we gave Edison, the wizard of Enlo Park, who has illumined the world with the magic of his genius.

In pulpit oratory we gave the matchless Simpson whose eloquence was the inspiration of the religious world.

And these are but samples, so to speak, of those who might be named did time permit.

If I were called upon to mention one man who, more than any other, interprets these conditions and influences, I would name one who was so recently the victim of a virulent cancer on our body politic—William McKinley.

In a just and mighty war he was a faithful and gallant soldier; in the midst of disturbed industrial conditions he was a wise legislator; while mighty questions of state were pending he was a self-controlled, effective and conciliatory executive, bringing harmony out of political chaos, shattering vicious financial heresies, and preserving the nation's credit; when the nations were at odds to resolve grave international questions he was a consummate and successful diplomatist. Through all the exacting responsibilities of his active career he was a model husband. In life and in death he was a gentle, humble, Christian gentleman. He has written a new volume of glorious history worthy to stand beside those other luminous volumes written by the pen of Lincoln and the sword of Grant, and he has already taken his place with his most illustrious predecessors as Ohio's representative in our radiant national trinity: Washington, Lincoln, McKinley.

Yet after all the appearance of the men I have named was probably more an incident of those conditions and influences than a direct result. A democracy cannot afford to devote itself to the production of great men even if it knew how to produce them. The sole agency of a democracy is to give every man an equal chance to develop what is in him, be it much or little. The great man when he does appear will take care of himself. How to induce nature to bring him forth is beyond human knowledge. There are few subjects about which so much has been written and so little is known. Schools and universities may theorize about the process but all their teachings are but the working tools wherewith he must work out his own destiny and achieve his own measure of greatness.

It is the province of the ethnologist not only to investigate the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws upon which they depend, but to deduce from such investigations principles for human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence.

The original Ohio man was a pioneer, and his descendants naturally inherited the spirit of the pioneer. To the building up of other states, Ohio has contributed more largely in proportion to population than any of her sisters. In 1900 no less than 1,250,000 natives of Ohio were living in the other states and territories of the Union. In Indiana were 200,000; in Illinois 140,000; in Iowa and Michigan 80,000 each; in Pennsylvania 60,000; in New York and California 30,000 each; in Colorado 25,000; in Massachusetts 5,500; in Washington 20,000; in Oklahoma 15,000; in Texas 10,000; in Montana 7,000; and in far off Alaska 700.

Thus as Ohio at the first gathered to her arms emigrants from all the states and from beyond the seas to build up this magnificent commonwealth, so now she pays the debt by sending out some of her sons and daughters to carry our enterprises and our culture to build up other communities.

Then let us each in his place do our utmost to keep bright these pleasing visions of that early time; learn to know ourselves, our neighbors, and as far as may be our destiny, and, looking with seeing eyes, let us strive to realize what our history means in all its great proportions. Let us be liberal as our institutions and the principles we profess are liberal and thus make of ourselves a people who, if occasion requires, may re-enact the heroic deeds and reproduce the consummate work of those whose memory we delight to honor. In proportion as we shall render ourselves able and willing to do this may we renew our youth and secure our age against decay.

Let us learn the great lesson of the Old Testament: that Hebrew valor was invincible only so long as patriotic instincts and training held them up to the plane of pure, patriotic obligation, for it will be the same with American valor.

This state and this nation have had, are having and are to have marvellous growth. Before many years the Anglo-Ameri-

can under the stars and stripes will dominate the North American continent and will have spread further beyond the seas. When that time comes may he be found to have preserved in its purity a government whose institutions are more conducive to the greatest freedom and welfare of mankind than the world has ever seen; and may he who at the distance of another century shall stand here to celebrate Ohio's bi-centennial have reason to exult, as we do now, in the glorious spectacle of a free, happy, virtuous and united people.

Our father's God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and thee.
To thank thee for the era done.
And trust thee for the opening one.

O, make thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

THE PART TAKEN BY WOMEN IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF OHIO.

MRS. JAMES R. HOPLEY.

Mr. President and Friends:

Centered to-day, as are the sentiments of all present upon this spot, this hour and this occasion, Mecca of the absent, as this is, for pilgrimages innumerable of patriotic thoughts, and surrounded, as we doubtless are, by clouds of witnesses — a choir invisible — of those who once here lived and wrought, we must give up reluctantly any one of these precious moments — pearls upon a golden thread — to the consideration of any theme apart from this hour. And yet, in search of a text for this brief address, and for the source of those qualities which rather distinctly mark the women of my native state, the telepathy of the past spelled the name of that other Commonwealth, which, with Virginia, Connecticut, and the



MRS. JAMES R. HOPLEY.

other immortal eleven — but which more than them all — furnished Ohio's ideals and antecedents — Massachusetts.

You perhaps are a Virginian? Then together we may recount the glories of our inheritance, for I too am descended from Virginia. We shall say "Remember Mount Vernon and Monticello," and those of us who are of Huguenot blood will recall that three of the seven who presided over Congress during the revolutionary period were Huguenots — Jay, Laurens and Boudinot. It is written that "in moral fibre the Puritans and Hugue-

nots were one," but the latter had the added virtue of the Frenchman's love of beauty, contributing a vast share to the culture and prosperity of the United States.

The Puritans of New England and Marietta had provided for this region a fundamental and far-reaching law, but it remained for the descendants of the Huguenots, Scotch-Irish and Cavaliers of Virginia and Chillicothe to give this territory statehood and the daughters of these have kept the altar fires of patriotism burning brightly ever since.

Are you from Connecticut? What a proud brow you should bear! Wonderful daughter of a wonderful mother, and in turn mother of wonderful sons! As thick as the stars appear in the milky way so numerous are their names.

Are you from New York? Then you will never forget the names of Alexander Hamilton and General MacArthur—nor will we.

Are you a Pennsylvanian? You then, come from the home of the most eminent American—save one—Benjamin Franklin; and from the state which boasts the progenitors of the fighting McCooks, Generals Grant and Rosecrans and William McKinley.

Did your forefathers journey hither from New Jersey? Then you hail from the home of John Cleves Symmes and of the Zanes—highest type of the frontiersmen.

Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maryland and Kentucky sent here their no less famous "good and great" but the WOMEN of Ohio must trace their type to that state under whose ideals they have become what they are. I refer to Massachusetts and especially to the first Puritan women who set foot upon her shores for their ideals have persisted here, more or less distinct, surrounded but not as yet submerged by many other types. There, spiritually, was conceived a new creature, though bleak indeed was this western Eden. Not in a garden of dreams "where every prospect pleaseth" but from the arms of a rock-ribbed coast she sprang, facing, with fearless eyes, the early morning breaking coldly over stormy waters. She came, not to tempt, but to oppose evil; not seeking indulgence but opportunity to serve, and thus coming the flaming sword of the

Angel of the Lord was bared, not to drive her forth, but to widen her realm — and she inherits the land.

This type, which produced women of independent thought, yet women who were home-loving, not self seeking, great mothers serving, but exacting honor and obedience, wives, who were helpmates, not dictators nor dependents, was transplanted here, and the intelligence and moral force always associated with the women of Ohio, infused with their strongest trait — a bequest also from Pennsylvania and the South — a passionate devotion to home — are elements which constitute many an unrecorded but never obliterated chapter in the history and development of Ohio.

To-day the women of this state are the conservators of the strong original type, and here, we believe, it is perpetuated with fewer of its early faults and more of its virtues, than in any other state of the Union. It is with pleasure that the text of what must be briefly said is presented, for in it is summed up the whole. It is from Emerson: "What is civilization? I answer:—THE POWER OF GOOD WOMEN."

Confronting the subject assigned, "The Part Taken by Women in the History and Development of the State," the question arises, "for what have Ohio women been conspicuous?" The answer is a simple one — Ohio women never were and are not now "conspicuous." To be conspicuous has never been thought by them desirable. They have written; have sung; have moulded in clay; have carved in stone; have had place and power; but froward, notorious, conspicuous in the common sense, they have never been. In this their inheritance is revealed. Among all those who thronged the decks of the *Mayflower* can one be named whose dress, feature, or personal conduct, history has recorded? In all the realm of national poetry, whose theme is of those earliest days, but one woman's name is familiarly known to us and that through a story of the heart. In this Priscilla was not conspicuous since there have been hundreds as steadfast, as true and as plain spoken.

Again, in civil life: who condemned and burned the witches? Not the WOMEN of Salem! Education and religion are those higher and grander callings, always appropriately associated with

women throughout the civilized world, and if, in obedience to what was believed by them to be a divine command, certain Puritan women should have "preached the Word" it is not for us to say that their purpose was to render themselves conspicuous. In history it is true the name of brave Molly Pitcher is boldly written, yet it was hardly for this that she risked her life.

To be conspicuous, to have one's name and habits familiarly known of the public, was evidently never the ruling passion of the early Massachusetts woman and such aversion is a characteristic of the mass of Ohio women to-day. Queen Elizabeth on this point is thus reported "she who is common to all may with ease become the common object of applause." That such applause is by the greater number undesired proves here the survival of the early type. And yet, no one familiar with the history of our times and those a little more remote, is unaware that such sentiments, far from hindering intellectual development, encourage and protect it. The great woman always gets a chance to develop, while she who will not think quietly, nor talk gently, bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, and "in a word, let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common" is again and again pushed aside, still shouting her claims to precedence, still loudly demanding recognition. Strength will always find need waiting her ministration; Courage her cause to champion; Love her sacrifice and crown; Genius her altar at which to preside; Music her melodies to be released and Intellect her tongue and pen. Read the letters of Margaret Winthrop or those of Abigail Adams to her husband. All may there see one of the several reasons why these men were great and did their work well. Margaret Fuller and hosts of later writers attest the truth of the assertion, that self-expression and intellectual development were not retarded because the home was recognized as woman's place and sphere; and very largely because such ideals prevail in Ohio the part taken by women in the history and development of the state has been important and far-reaching in its effect.

Ohio early became the bureau of civilization for the West and even now her influence directs the course of hundreds of the best citizens of the Pacific slope. Over-praised the state may be but this is recognized by alien as by native born that for the

West Ohio has been the great civilizing center. Now into this fabric of state weave the text from the Sage of Concord, "Civilization? it is the power of good women." Is the design more clear? Are the colors more illuminating? Is the cloth stronger? If Ohio is typical of civilization at its best and civilization is "the power of good women," then must Ohio owe more to the character of its women than many of its citizens have ever recognized.

We talk about our great men
 From Washington to now;
 We raise on high our heroes
 And ask all men to bow;
 We speak much of our victors
 And count the glorious host,
 And shout aloud our pleasure
 In prideful, frenzied boast!
 We celebrate the birthdays
 Of those we most respect.
 And on our list of statesmen
 We all with pride reflect;
 But in speaking of the heroes
 To place among the others,
 Why don't we have more places
 For the statues of our mothers?
 They guided all our great men,
 And steered the ship of state
 From the time when, in the cradle,
 They TAUGHT men to be great.
 Their influence has ever
 Been wielded for the best,
 And in the line of duty
 They never stop to rest.
 A toast, then, to the mother
 Who gave to us her care!
 In giving out the laurels
 See that she gets her share.

O, pioneer mothers, departed but unforgotten! Would that we might weave you a new garment of Praise, radiant as your bravery, enduring as your deeds, strong as your faith, ample as your mind, and all sufficient as your affections; would that we might weave you a chaplet of Praise and adorn it with jewels as

imperishable as our gratitude. Would that we might build you a white palace of Praise, wherein, outshining the garment, the chaplet and the walls, your names should be each of them written. We have not forgotten that a hundred years ago Briton, Spaniard and Frenchman were hammering at our gates; that Indians stormed our wooden stockades and that wolves drummed with their nails at our cabin doors, snapping teeth like traps of steel, as they were of death, while within, the mother hushed her spinning wheel and in terror gathered her children to her breast; but do we remember that these same women were not passive actors only, but single-handed braved Indians at these cabin doors in defence of their children and homes, endured hideous captivity without a tear, moulded bullets, felled trees, saved garrisons of soldiers, saying, as Elizabeth Zane, "I am only a woman — we need every man to defend the fort — open the gates — I will go out to the blockhouse and return with the powder." Bullets, arrows and tomahawks played about her girlish form but she ran the fearful gauntlet and returning with the powder, saved the fort.

The journey of Ann Bailey needs its narrator only to make it as immortal as that of the man who carried "the message to Garcia." This eccentric and heroic woman was connected with the early history of Gallipolis and West Virginia. Marauding parties of fierce warriors had been seen in the valley of the Kanawha, resolved on driving the white men from their favorite hunting ground. The inhabitants were gathered into the fort when the terrible fact was discovered that the ammunition was nearly exhausted. Few men could be spared and none were willing with a small party to face the perils of the hundred mile journey through the trackless forests. Ann Bailey instantly offered to go — and alone. Her acquaintance with the country, perseverance, horsemanship, and fearless spirit were well known, and the commander yielded to her request. She set her face toward Camp Union, now Lewisburg. She overcame every obstacle in the rugged, fearful way. Through forests, across mountains, swimming rivers, undaunted she took her way; exposed to the perils of wild beasts and straggling parties of Indians. Reaching Camp Union she was supplied with another horse fully

laden, began the journey back and arriving just in time with the supply of ammunition, she saved the fort.

Our early history abounds with instances of women's heroism from the Revolutionary War forward. Familiar to all readers are the names of Rebecca Williams, Mrs. Andrew Lake, Bathsheba Rouse, Sarah Sibley, Ann Bailey, Elizabeth Harper and her daughter; Mrs. Carter and the gentle unfortunate Elizabeth Kenton. These were women of uncommon sense though they were not of the type who request the removal of the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony. They were probably fearless enough to trust. They were wise, wifely, compassionate and greatly respected. Do these present times produce their equals? Touches of grace are given the harshness of the times by the stately steps of the wives of the early governors; Mrs. Tiffin, Mrs. Worthington, Rachel Woodrow Trimble, Mrs. McArthur and others; while Ohio women gracing the White House have left indelible memories in the minds of all Americans. Their names are easily recalled: Lucy Webb Hayes, Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, Caroline Scott Harrison, Ida Saxton McKinley.

The military history of this commonwealth keeps forever green the memory of its soldier dead and here and there, thickly as flowers dotting forest glades in spring, appear the names of the women of the Civil War, who at home and as nurses in the field, heads of Relief Corps and in hundreds of helpful ways also assisted to resist invasion, to preserve the Union and to raise up and protect a loyal state upon our border, for Ohio sent into the strife a vast army of her own; more than half of her adult population; half again larger than the greatest army Great Britain ever put into the field and one-ninth of the entire Federal force — 340,000 men! Consider the mothers of these, the daughters of many, the wives and sisters.

Multitudes of names could be called from this roll of honor if there were but time. It is to be hoped however that their service still so recent, needs no mention here to bring it to grateful remembrance. In the New York home of an Ohio woman on Murray Hill the first relief organization of the war was effected, its object being to send clothing, medicine and supplies to the front, and from Ohio, conspicuous for her loyal service was Mrs.

Mary A. Bickerdyke, the famous army nurse. No argument is necessary to prove it since no one denies, that of our women at home, as of our men in the field, it may be said, they also served.

To-day the Woman's Relief Corps of the state of Ohio with Mrs. Hannah M. Gahagan at its head, stands for all loyal service, not only being a friend of the widow and orphan, but holding out well-filled hands to the needy soldier of the war himself. Mrs. Rebecca A. Rowse, of Cleveland, Mrs. Frances A. Harrison, of Columbus, and Mrs. George Hoadly of Cincinnati, are names notably associated with the work of the Sanitary Commission as heads of auxiliary societies in their respective cities, while the name of Hannah A. Maxon, nurse in the hospital at Gallipolis, is gratefully recalled by many; and later, eminent for her philanthropic work was Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, of Toledo.

Who shall adequately measure the service to history of the ministration of Mrs. Herman J. Groesbeck, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution? Under the administration of Mrs. Herman G. Groesbeck, the Colonial Dames in the state of Ohio have purchased the old land-office at Marietta where interesting memorials of the labors of General Rufus Putnam are preserved. This purchase will insure the protection and permanency of this old building, the office of the memorable original survey of the lands of the Northwest Territory.

In the archives of Marietta College are the letters of Rufus Putnam. These have been preserved with the greatest care, but lack of funds for this purpose has prevented the college from putting these valuable memoirs into the more permanent form of a book. This the Colonial Dames will do; Miss Rowena Buell, of Marietta, has been secured as compiler and the contract with Messrs. Houghton and Mifflin as publishers, signed. No more important service to the state, historically, has ever been rendered than this.

The recent erection of the commemorative tablet on this spot is but a slight ensample of the work of the D. A. R. This state is dotted with tablets, bronzes, stones, recalling to the forgetful that on these spots great deeds were done, or, for us, history began or was made further glorious. Historic homes are preserved by them that our generation visiting them may be reminded of

what stuff our men were made and live again those hours when souls "built statelier mansions." The regent of this band in Ohio is Mrs. Virginia Shedd Hodge. The whole order numbers 135,000; thirty chapters of which are in this state while the president general of the national society, Mrs. Charles H. Fairbanks, and the vice-president general for Ohio, Mrs. John A. Murphy, are both Ohioans.

The "Little Red School House" has been battered by blows of convulsive oratory, has had each separate brick taken down by preacher, poet, artist and politician, and numbered; has fairly been swept from its foundation by floods of eloquence. It is affirmed that it is the source of our greatness, the *RAISON D'ETRE* of our strength in state and nation. Well! who chiefly presides in the "little red school house?" The first school teacher in Ohio was a woman, Bathsheba Rouse, who was appointed to her work at Belpre in 1789, and the women of this state are the instructors, in the main, of the children of the state. They are also the librarians. They outnumber three to one the men engaged in these callings. They teach in our colleges, they teach our blind, our deaf, our dumb, and even the imbecile child awakens to new life under their inspiring tutelage. Following Miss Rouse came Elizabeth Harper at Harpersfield in 1802. The founder of the Sunday-school was also a woman — Mrs. Andrew Lake, of Marietta. A vast army of students of the Bible all over the globe reverence the name of this gentle resolute woman, the founder of the only organization which steadily resists the invasion of unbelief, stands for the sacredness of the Bible and its energizing, uplifting force in daily life.

To American literature Ohio women have probably contributed more than their quota. The first in a chronological sense, was Delia Salter Bacon born at Talmadge in 1811, the original exponent of the Baconian theory of the authorship of the works of "one William Shakespeare."

Julia Dumont, the "Hannah More of the west," a daughter of one of the original settlers of Marietta, was the preceptress of Dr. Edward Eggleston, whose grateful pen has honored her with merited praise.

In "The Poetical Literature of the West," 1841, we read of Mrs. R. S. Nichols, and of the thirty-seven, written of therein, seven were women.

A very womanly woman was Frances Dana Gage, the most popular writer of keen, practical prose and didactic verse of her time in the West and familiar to us all as "Aunt Fannie." Amelia Welby was a poetess well liked. The editors of "Moore's Western Lady Book," an early Ohio periodical of much vitality, were A. and Mrs. A. G. Moore. Ohio in poetry and fiction would be represented by a few names only were it not for our literary women: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, educated at Granville, Sarah C. Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge," Sarah Knowles Bolton, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Mary A. Livermore and most classic of all our singers, Edith Thomas, Sarah Piatt, Alice and Phoebe Cary. A fine strain of French blood is represented in the literary elegance of Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Other writers are Genevieve Farnell, Caroline Park, Anne Virginia Culbertson, Virginia B. Ellard, Helen Smith and Helen Hay, Maria Mitchel, Gertrude Clark, Pauline B. Mackie, Mary D. Steele, Eva Best, Catherine Beecher, Electra E. Doren, Charlotte Reeve Conover, Dr. Alice B. Stockton, Dr. Mary Wood Allen, Elizabeth Chapney, Helen Watterson Moody, Lydia Hoyt Farmer, Lydia S. McPherson and Clara Morris, while all Ohioans thrill at the reading of Alice Williams Brotherton's sweet verses —

The Rose and the Thistle, the Shamrock green
 And the Leek are the flowers of Britain;
 The Fleur de lys on the flag of France
 In a brand of blood was written;
 But what shall we claim for our own fair land,
 What flower for our own true token?
 The golden-rod, or the lily, or the corn?
 For each, has its own bard spoken.
 Oh! the tasseled corn for the whole broad land,
 For the Union none could sever;
 But the Buckeye bloom for the Buckeye state
 The token be forever.

In the field of journalism, the pioneer among our women, was Miss Lillian Darst, of Chillicothe. At the state capitol the

first woman assigned to regular local work was Miss Georgia Hopley. She has ever since, both in foreign correspondence and at home represented that school, small in number alas, uninfluenced by the tidal waves of yellow journalism which lower the standard of American newspaper work, making this calling, for women, a doubtful vocation in the average newspaper office. Yet, to these women we look for a cleaner administration. Will they, like our men, be submerged by the present alleged demands of the public or will they raise the standard and teach us that the American newspaper is a leader of the best thought of the community, and not a caterer to the lowest? Brilliant, and almost alone in her field, is Miss Rowena Hewit Landon, of Columbus, whose cultivated mind is reflected in her work, which, though a diversion for leisure moments, is so faithfully and finely wrought. Of a similar type is Miss Katherine Pope whose "Letters of a Happy Poor Woman" show so fine a spirit of optimism.

In the seventies there came to the women of Cincinnati an impulse toward the study of decorative art. The foremost of these was Miss Louise McLaughlin, the product of whose kiln, and whose book on the subject, are known all over the country. She has a pottery of her own where she makes china of fine quality, decorating the pieces for the most part with the varied colors of copper glaze. One of our painters named at the Salon and now in Paris, is Miss Elizabeth Nourse, of Cincinnati. The wife of the noted scientist, F. C. Wormly, was born in Columbus, where his analyses of poison crystals were illustrated by drawings made by her, "no one else being able to reproduce their exquisite delicacy and precision." "Her achievements in this art were hardly less than her husband's in science."

Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle has served her state well both as writer and as artist. Her articles on color, her portraits and charming volume, "The Mother of an Emperor," entitle her to the place she holds in the esteem of art-loving people. To all such, the names of Caroline Ransom, Caroline Brooks, Marion Foster, Christine and Isabel Sullivan, Caroline Lord, Mary Spencer, Alice Cordelia Moore, Louise Lawton and Cornelia Davis are more or less familiar. But the most renowned of America's art products

is the Rookwood Pottery, founded also by an Ohio woman, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of our present ambassador to Austria. No finer pottery is anywhere made. Fine in quality, beautiful in decorative value, its fame is world-wide. Mrs. Storer invented the peculiar glaze effect which marks its distinction from all other pottery in the world. It was she who, for years, did the actual work and to her wonderful taste, energy and spirit is due a product which is admired by all connoisseurs and which alone, would have given America a place in the world of art.

In the field of geology and botany we have Laura Linton for whom lintonite, a variety of Lake Superior sandstone, is named, and Mary Emilee Holmes, first woman member of the Geological Society of America.

In the realm of the drama and of music, among the many who might be named are Julia Marlowe and Clara Morris, Ella May Smith, songwriter; pianists: Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Julia Reeve King; vocalists: Corinne Moore Lawson, Genevra Johnston Bishop, Marie Decca and Dora Hennings.

And now a singular event claims attention. "Its history is as thrilling as anything written by Sir Walter Scott of the crusades of the middle ages and stirs one like the stories of Napoleon's Old Guard." The great temperance crusade had its origin in Hillsboro. The first president was Mrs. Thompson, the only daughter of old Governor Trimble; a worthy daughter of her father is she. What memories are hers at eighty-seven, and what those of that other grand old woman, lovingly known as Mother Stewart, who is still older. The history and result of the crusade is known to the whole world, the society of over 300,000 women known as the Christian Temperance Union, tracing its origin to this praying band of which Mrs. Annie W. Clark, of Columbus, is the head in Ohio. It is now a world's union with Lady Henry Somerset of England at its head. One catches inspiration from the very faces of these women, and leaders in humanitarianism richly appreciate their work. When some impulse to bravery is one's great need, the annals of the life of Frances E. Willard seem pages inspired. As writer and speaker she is known to the ends of the earth and her life was more eloquent than book or

spoken word. She was born at Oberlin, Ohio. Here also lived Catherine Coffin, wife of the president of the "underground railway," and his chief assistant.

It has been said that "Mothers are the only goddesses in whom the whole world believes." Much good should therefore result from a Congress of Mothers such as has been recently organized in this state. The Ohio congress owes its organization largely to the interest of Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton and is now under the leadership of Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey of Columbus.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has had something to do with the history and development of the state — and would like to have more to do with it! Its affairs are wisely administered by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

Last, and in some ways, strongest of all the organized activities of women in Ohio is the Federation of Women's Clubs now in its tenth year. Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, member from Ohio, and first vice president of the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was one of its founders. It numbers more than eleven thousand members and has a larger number of such clubs than any other state or territory.

An enumeration of contributions to the public good from individual clubs would be absolutely impossible here. Thousands of dollars have been contributed to libraries, for the decoration of school interiors, the founding of vacation and manual training schools, in the erection of public drinking fountains, in work with humane societies, war relief and other organizations, art exhibits and sanitary measures. The school savings bank system in almost every case has been introduced at their instance. Their chief concern however is for the institution we call home. They believe this the natural ambition, the inborn pride, the happiest sphere toward which a woman ever turns and all those things which are its safeguards: education, religion, good food, cleanliness, the abolition of child labor, the encouragement of patriotism, the circulation of good books, receive their hearty support. But more valuable than all they do is the atmosphere which the consideration of such subjects by great numbers of persons gives us — atmosphere which to breathe, makes sounder moral lungs, clearer

heads and consciences. Intelligent service has been rendered the state by the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs as attested by the state librarian. Representatives of the Federation were the first to ask for a law giving Ohio free traveling libraries. Their influence was a large factor. The bill was framed and passed and Ohio now leads the Union in the number of free libraries circulated. The commissioner of schools bears testimony to the quiet, unremitting work carried on for nearly five years in behalf of a state normal school, saying that the passage of the Seese bill resulted largely from the sentiment created by the Federation. Ohio has now, as a result, two training schools for teachers, having stepped out of the class with Delaware and Arkansas, now the only states in the Union offering no training of this character. The Federation has, at the present time, four petitions before the legislature, all of which are likely to result in laws certainly beneficial to the state. They are: A petition for the establishment of a juvenile court in the city of Columbus; for the adoption of the Federal plan in the proposed new school code for Ohio, and for a minority representation of good women on all boards whose functions are distinctly educational, especially public library and state normal school boards; to raise the age limit of girls placed in industrial schools to eighteen, instead of sixteen years, as the period for discharge, the same as now prevails for boys; and for the appointment of at least one woman factory inspector on the list of the fourteen employed. The able president of the Federation is Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin.

The first club ever organized had as its president an Ohio woman. We have thus chronicled five world movements having their source in Ohio and all originated by women; the Sabbath School, by Mrs. Lake, of Marietta; the woman's club movement, Alice Cary, president of the first club organized; theory of authorship of Shakespeare's works, by Delia S. Bacon; the world's temperance union, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Stewart; the Rookwood Pottery, Mrs. Bellamy Storer; while the first school teacher in the state, whose school system at Cleveland is acknowledged the peer of any in the world, was a woman.

These facts fire the imagination, yet it is with no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness that we contemplate the results of the past. What shall be our future destiny? With such men, with such women what may Ohio not become if we are faithful as well as fervent, wise as well as fearless, not desiring to "command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity." O women of Ohio! why may it not be that in this western world prophecy shall in you be fulfilled and hope reach its full fruition! O men of Ohio! that union of high achievement and pure minds, which it seemeth God has here enjoined, let not man put asunder, then shall your feet be set upon the head of the enemy. Regnant Ohio! not a dream, not a dream, but the most sober, inevitable reality. The Voice of the People, a harmony like the fabled astral bell; the State, a vision glorious like that seen by John on the Island of Pamos; O most dear privilege, O sweet opportunity, for thee, alma mater Ohio, to rise and

With one awakening smile
Bid the serpent's trail no more thy beauteous realms defile.

THE PRESS OF OHIO.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

The Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory, declared: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged." The importance of the press, not only as a factor of popular education, but as the conservator of freedom of speech was evidently realized by the men who settled Ohio, the first-born of the states into which the Northwest was divided; for within four years after its settlement at Marietta, the first newspaper within its boundaries was set up.



S. S. KNABENSHUE.

This was the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory, first issued November 9, 1793, by William Maxwell, postmaster of Cincinnati. It was printed on a half sheet, 10 by 13 inches in size, and hence resembled a handbill. In those days, newspapers were very partial to mottoes, and the Centinel displayed this: "Open to all parties — influenced by none." In 1796 Edward Freeman bought the paper, changed the name to Freeman's Journal, published it until the beginning of 1800, when he removed to Chillicothe. It would appear that he continued the publication there: for in the records of the territorial court at Chillicothe is found an order that an advertisement for contracts to build the old court house there, afterwards Ohio's first state house, should advertise in "Freeman's paper." The Scioto Gazette was then in existence. Freeman

died, and Nathaniel Willis bought his office, partly or wholly, and combined the papers. Willis was the executor of Freeman's estate. It would seem that the Scioto Gazette has a fair title to being the first paper established in Ohio, as the successor by purchase of the paper founded at Cincinnati in 1793.

It is hard to realize the difficulties under which the pioneers of journalism labored in the region west of the Alleghanies. Their type and other material, their paper and ink, had to be purchased in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and brought across the mountains in wagons, thence by river or lake, when such transportation was available. Nor were their issues at all like the newspapers of to-day. There was very little original matter in them — notwithstanding the fact that most of the early editors were men of culture and ability, able to write well. Local news was almost entirely ignored. Clippings from Eastern papers giving the foreign news and the proceedings of Congress, formed the staple of the matter in their meager columns.

The Scioto Gazette, with becoming modesty, claims only to date from April 25, 1800. It was founded by Nathaniel Willis, who was born in Boston in 1755, was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party, and is traditionally believed to have learned the art and mystery of printing as an apprentice under Benjamin Franklin. He published the *Independent Chronicle* in Boston from 1774 to 1784. He then removed to Winchester, Virginia, where he published a paper. In 1790 he removed to Martinsburg and established the *Potomac Guardian*, which he published until 1796. He then came to Ohio, and founded the *Ohio Gazette*.

When was the Gazette begun? Richard Storrs Willis, his grandson, in 1900, wrote to the proprietors of the Gazette this statement, which is printed in the paper's centennial issue April 28, 1900, after stating that Nathaniel Willis ended his work in Martinsburg in 1796: "He then removed to Chillicothe and founded the Scioto Gazette." The fact of its founding in 1796 is asserted by an article in Harper's Magazine for January, 1858, and by the Scioto Gazette of September 10, 1867. Mr. Frederic Hudson, in his "Journalism in the United

States," also says: "It was not until 1796 that he issued the *Scioto Gazette* as the organ of the Territorial government."

It seems probable that the *Scioto Gazette* was really founded in 1796; and that either it was discontinued for a time, or that Mr. Willis, for some reason unknown, started his volume and issue numbers anew in 1800. The date claimed by the publishers is April 25, 1800, and the proofs are clear and convincing of the continuous publication of the paper under the same name from then to the present. It is the oldest living paper in the West, and one of the oldest, if not the oldest, paper of continuous publication in the United States.

The third paper to be established in Ohio was the *Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette*, which began issue in Cincinnati in 1799. In 1823 its name was changed to the *National Republican and Ohio Political Register*. One of its editors was Sol. Smith, later well known as an actor and manager in St. Louis and elsewhere, and the maternal grandfather of the actor, Sol. Smith Russell.

The first number of the *Ohio Register and Virginia Herald*, the progenitor of the present *Marietta Register*, was issued from a primitive little printing office in the old stockade in that city, on December 18, 1801. Wyllys Silliman and Elijah Backus brought from Philadelphia a printing outfit, including a wooden Ramage press, with stone bed. The type faces were inked with "balls" made of sheep pelts, stuffed with wool to give elasticity. This press was preserved by the *Register* until 1888, when a fire destroyed the office and its contents. The paper was sold in 1810 to Mr. Caleb Emerson who, on October 10 of that year, issued the first number of the *American Spectator*. In 1813 it was sold again, and issued as the *American Friend*, edited by David Everett, one of the brightest literary men of whom Marietta can boast. In 1833, the name was changed to *Marietta Gazette*. It was merged in the *Intelligencer* in 1842, under Beman Gates. This paper was purchased in 1862 by Hor. R. M. Stimson, and the name changed to the *Register*, which it now bears.

On December 9, 1804, the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury* was founded in that city, by Rev. John W. Browne.

editor, almanac publisher, town recorder, bookseller and vender of patent medicines. It endured for eleven years, when it was purchased by the Cincinnati Gazette, founded in 1806. The name was perpetuated with that of the weekly edition of the latter for many years. The writer recalls seeing this paper, under the title Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, about the time of the beginning of the civil war.

The next founded Ohio newspaper which is still existing was the Western Star of Lebanon. It dates from March, 1807. Its name has never been changed. Its founder was Hon. John McLean, afterwards justice of the United States supreme court, then a young law student, who married in the spring of that year, and who was not admitted to the bar until the following autumn. Probably one factor in the hazardous experiment of starting a weekly paper in the shire town of a county which did not contain over 800 people, was the fact that his younger brother, Nathaniel McLean, had learned the printer's art in the office of the Liberty Hall, at Cincinnati. Years afterward, Nathaniel McLean founded the Pioneer at St. Paul, Minn., the first paper in the present northwest. The press on which the Western Star was printed was a Ramage, with wooden frame and stone bed, like the first Marietta press, and it is believed it was the same press which was used in Cincinnati in 1793 to print the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory. The present editor, Mr. Will S. McKay, writes:

The oldest copy of the Star in existence is dated September 10, 1810. The paper was then edited and managed by Nathaniel McLean. This issue referred to is a small folio, printed on strong, coarse paper, now yellow with age. It contains no editorial matter and no local intelligence whatever, except such as may be gleaned from advertisements. It has intelligence from Europe more than two months old, and intelligence from New York and St. Louis three weeks old. The only matter, aside from advertisements, prepared for the issue is a communication proposing Thomas Worthington for governor, Jeremiah Morrow for congress, John Bigger for the state senate and Mathias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson and David Morris for the lower house of the General Assembly. The advertisements contain nine notices of stray horses taken up and their appraisal, at from \$20 to \$35, and a reward of 6¼ cents for a runaway apprentice. Offers are made to 50 cents for wheat, and notice is given that good rye

whiskey, at 40 cents per gallon, will be taken in exchange for goods at Lebanon.

This is quoted as a fair sample of the contents of the newspapers of Ohio for at least a score of years after the admission of the state into the union. The absence of local news from their columns is remarkable. The advertisements, in the vast majority of instances, give the only clue to the sequence of local events, the mode of life, the industries and progress of the pioneer inhabitants.

It is unfortunate that the publishers of those early days did not carefully preserve complete files of their papers. Or the fault may have been with subsequent publishers, in not preserving as valuable historical documents, the issues of their predecessors. Too many of them seem to have looked upon their papers merely as a means of livelihood, and to be utterly oblivious to the historical value of their files. Of all the earliest papers of the state the only complete file, so far as can be learned, is that of the Marietta Register and its ancestors, which are preserved in the library of Marietta college. It is safe to say that it was due to the college authorities, rather than the proprietors, that the earlier volumes were preserved.

It will be noted that the establishment of newspapers followed the lines of settlement. The earlier colonization was along the Ohio, and then northward along the streams tributary to the "beautiful river." In 1796 congress enacted a law authorizing Colonel Ebenezer Zane to open a trail from Wheeling to Limestone, Ky., now Maysville, for which service he was to receive the privilege of locating military warrants upon three sections of land, each a mile square — one at the crossing of the Muskingum, one at the Hockhocking and one at the Scioto. He located the first where Zanesville now stands, the second on the site of Lancaster and the third on the eastern bank of the Scioto, opposite Chillicothe, as the Scioto formed the eastern boundary of the Virginia military district. Zane's Trace, as it was called, soon developed into a line of settlements, of which Lancaster was one. Many of the pioneers of that town and of Fairfield county were Germans. This led to the establishment at Lancaster of the first

German paper west of the Alleghanies, under the patriotic title of *Der Ohio Adler* — which, being translated, is the *Ohio Eagle*. It was founded by Jacob Dietrich, but the year is somewhat in doubt. Mr. Wetzler, the present editor of the *Lancaster Eagle*, remembers that General Sanderson, a noted pioneer citizen of 1799, told him that Mr. Dietrich emigrated to Lancaster in 1807, and at once started the *Adler*. This paper passed into the hands of Edward Shaeffer about 1813, and an English edition was begun, called the *Eagle*. The present proprietor of the *Eagle*, whose father, Thomas Wetzler, purchased it in 1870, is unable to state when the German edition was discontinued. Mr. Carl Pletz, of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, however, is confident that some time in the thirties its name was changed to the *Lancaster Volksfreund*, that it was purchased and removed to Columbus in 1841, then reverting to the old name of *Adler*. In 1843 Jacob Reinhard and Frederick Fieser bought it, changed its name to the *Columbus Westbote*, which paper is still in publication. At any rate, the *Ohio Eagle*, under the same name, continues to flourish to the present, and is one of the journalistic landmarks of Ohio.

The first paper in the Seven Ranges of Eastern Ohio was the *Ohio Patriot*, established at Lisbon (then New Lisbon) by William D. Lepper, a German. It has retained the same name down to the present time. Its present editor, Mr. W. S. Potts, claims it to be the oldest paper in Ohio bearing the same name continuously. The *Steubenville Herald* was established in 1806, but under a different name. The *Marietta Register* is in the same category. He questions whether a name acquired by purchase entitles a newspaper to assume the earlier date. This must be a matter of individual opinion. At any rate the claim of the *Patriot* to be the oldest Ohio paper bearing the same name can not be maintained against the claims of the *Scioto Gazette* and the *Western Star*. Its place as third in this category cannot be disputed. Its history is almost coextensive with that of *Columbiana county*, and it is an honor to the press of Ohio.

The present Zanesville Courier is the legitimate successor of the Muskingum Messenger, the first paper published in Zanesville, dating from 1809. Its founder was Hon. Ezekiel T. Cox, father of the widely-known Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, perhaps better known by the nickname of Sunset Cox, once a member of congress from the Columbus district, and later from New York city. In 1812 the title was changed to the Express and Advertiser, and in 1823 it appeared as the Ohio Republican. Various changes in the management took place, until 1845, when David H. Layman purchased it, changed the name to the Courier, under which title it has remained. It was the third newspaper founded in towns located upon Zane's Trace, and like the other two, it has had a career of prosperity, all things considered.

The wave of settlement and civilization kept sweeping northward from the Ohio river during these years. The newspaper stage of development next reached what is now Franklin county. Col. James Kilbourne, a native of Connecticut, born in 1770, who had taken orders in the Episcopal church, conceived the lofty purpose of establishing a Christian colony in the wilds beyond the Alleghanies. In 1803 he came to Ohio to spy out the land. Reaching the northern part of what is now Franklin county, he surveyed and purchased a tract of 16,000 acres of land. The next year the first party of emigrants came out and settled at Worthington, a village some seven miles north of the present city limits of Columbus. Col. Kilbourne realized fully the power of the press as an educator and civilizer, and in 1808 arranged the purchase of printing materials. For some reason, the issue of a paper was delayed until 1811, when the Western Intelligencer saw the light, the first newspaper in the central section of Ohio. Col. Kilbourne then sold the establishment to Buttles & Smith. Their enterprise was successful, not because of any large number of subscribers, but on account of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, which made that section of the state a base for the preparation, provisioning and reinforcement of the expedition under Gen. Hull against Detroit.

The *Western Intelligencer* passed through the hands of several proprietors, one of whom was Ezra Griswold, later identified with the *Delaware Gazette*. Some time in 1813 the paper was removed to Columbus, and shortly after its name was changed to the *Columbus Gazette*. Like all others of the pioneer papers of the state, the changes of proprietorship were frequent. John M. Gallagher, who owned the *Ohio Political Register*, consolidated that paper with the *Gazette* in 1837, when he bought an interest in the latter. The name was then changed to the *Ohio State Journal and Register*. The last two words were soon dropped from the title, and the *Ohio State Journal* it has remained since. In 1839 the paper blossomed into a daily, which has for many years been one of the leading papers of the state. Among the noted men who have been associated with it may be named Judge William B. Thrall, Oren Follett, John Greiner, the writer of many popular Whig songs in the famous "hard cider" Harrison campaign of 1840; William Dean Howells, the distinguished author; William T. Coggeshall, Gen. James M. Comly, A. J. Francisco, Samuel J. Flickinger, now the Associated Press representative at Cincinnati, and Samuel G. McClure, the present editor. The *Ohio Statesman* was a notable Columbus daily in the mid-years of the nineteenth century, and the *Dispatch* dating from the seventies, is one of the leading dailies of Central Ohio.

As the first settlements were made on the Ohio river, and as the earliest lines of emigration moved either from the river northward or westward from the regions surrounding Pittsburg and Wheeling, the earliest newspapers were in the southern half of the state. These comprised the first and second lines of settlement of Ohio. The third was that of the Western Reserve. On July 10, 1800, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the territorial governor, by proclamation, erected the entire area of the Western Reserve into one county named Trumbull, the shire town of which was Warren. The first newspaper in this magnificent area, now the seat of Cleveland, the metropolis of the state, was begun at Warren on June 16, 1812, with the pretentious title, the *Trump of Fame* — Thomas D. Webb.

editor and publisher. Each of its four pages was but little larger than an ordinary magazine page of to-day, and set in large type. Nothing in the first issue would have led a reader to anticipate the declaration of war with Great Britain, two days later, for it then took more than a week for news to come from Washington city. The Trump of Fame had the speedy changes of ownership usual to papers of that day. In 1816 Fitch Bissell was the proprietor. One September day, Benjamin Stevens, a recent arrival from Vermont, met Mr. Bissell at the postoffice, and in conversation about the paper expressed the opinion that a less high-sounding title would be more appropriate for a paper printed in the backwoods, and suggested that the Trump of Fame be called "The Western Reserve Chronicle, or Gazette, or something of that sort." Mr. Bissell scouted the suggestion with some heat; but three weeks later the paper came out headed "Western Reserve Chronicle, volume 1, No. 1." With this change of name, it was enlarged to four columns on each of its four pages, the sheet being 18 x 22 inches. Under the name of the Chronicle the paper has continued to the present day, and is one of the leading country papers in Northwestern Ohio.

The Belmont Chronicle, of St. Clairsville, claims to date from 1813, when Charles Hammond, who later earned fame as the founder of the Cincinnati Gazette, began a paper named the Federalist. When Mr. Hammond removed to the Queen City in 1823, the National Historian advocated the same principles. It was published by Horton J. Howard. The name of this paper was first changed to the Journal and Enquirer, and in 1836 to the Belmont Chronicle, which is its title to-day. A similar history is true of the St. Clairsville Gazette, which dates its beginning in 1812, but did not adopt the present title until 1825.

The drift of immigration through Cincinnati up the fertile valley of the Great Miami led to the settlement of Hamilton, and as a matter of course to the foundation of a paper. On June 22, 1814, the Hamilton Intelligencer was first issued. There were frequent changes of ownership, which is true of

all early Ohio papers, but the Butler County Democrat of to-day is its lineal successor.

The next Ohio newspaper in point of time is the Ohio Repository, of Canton, founded in 1815 by John Saxton, the grandfather of Ida Saxton McKinley, widow of the martyred President. A notable fact regarding Mr. Saxton's editorials was that, from 1815 to 1871, the year of his death, he composed his editorials and put them in type by hand, instead of writing them and committing them to another compositor. Mr. Saxton was in many respects a remarkable man. He not only chronicled in the Repository the fall of the first Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, but set up the abdication of Napoleon III, after Sedan in 1870. His son, Thomas W. Saxton, succeeded him in the management of the paper, until his death in 1885. He established the daily edition in 1878. On his death, William McKinley, the executor of the Saxton estate, selected George B. Freese to take charge, which position he still holds. The Repository was the personal organ of Mr. McKinley during the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and came into national prominence thereby.

The first newspaper in Pickaway county was issued August 9, 1817, by James Foster, a bookbinder. It was a folio, 16½ by 9½ inches. Its title was the Olive Branch. Several changes of names were made, but after the civil war began, it was called the Circleville Union, as indicating its political tenets. It is now entitled the Union-Herald.

Next comes the Delaware Gazette, founded with the name it has borne ever since, in 1818, by Drake and Hughes, two preachers. It was afterward published by Judge Ezra Griswold, referred to previously. In 1834, Abram Thomson became connected with it; and for 62 years he retained that interest, all of which time he was in editorial control, except the interval 1869-1871, when his partner, Capt. A. E. Lee, was editor. Abram Thomson was not only editor, but horticulturist; and to him is due the discovery and development of the Delaware grape — named from the town and county of his residence.

The Springfield Republic, whose daily edition is called the Press-Republican, dates from 1817, when the Farmer was started — the first paper in that city and county. After the usual number of changes of name and proprietors, it was entitled the Republic in 1849. The Springfield Democrat dates from 1839, and is one of the few papers which has retained its name through its whole career.

The Cleveland Leader claims to date from 1818, assuming that the Gazette and Commercial Register, then founded, was the predecessor of the Herald, whose first issue was in October, 1819. It became a daily in 1837. The germ of the Leader was the Ohio American, founded in 1844 in Ohio City, now the West Side of Cleveland. It passed the next year into the hands of Edwin Cowles, then but 18 years of age. It was consolidated with the Democrat, a Free Soil paper, in 1848. In 1852 Joseph Medill, later the noted editor of the Chicago Tribune, established the Daily Forest City. There were too many papers for a city the size of Cleveland at that time, and a consolidation of papers and proprietors took place the next year, the paper taking the clumsy name of the Daily Forest City Democrat. In 1854 this was changed to the Leader. In 1815 the Herald was united with the Leader, the latter continuing as the title of the morning edition, while the evening issue was and is called the News and Herald.

The Hillsboro' Gazette's first issue was dated June 18, 1818, when the only newspapers in Southern Ohio were those at Cincinnati and Chillicothe. Its founder was Moses Carothers, who guided its fortunes for ten years. It is one of the few early Ohio papers which still bear their original names.

The first paper in Gallia county was the Gazette, founded by Joshua Cushing, in November, 1818, and it has been in continuous publication ever since, now being known as the Gallipolis Journal, which title it has held since 1835.

In 1818, two years after Harrison county was formed, a newspaper was established at Cadiz, which had several names and many proprietors, until it passed into the ownership of Wm. R. Allison in 1840. He bestowed upon it the name Republican, which it has kept for the intervening 63 years.

The Mansfield Shield is the oldest business institution in that thriving city. It was the pioneer paper of Richland county. It claims to be the lineal descendant of the Olive, founded in 1818. The name Shield and Banner was given in 1838, by Judge Meredith, its proprietor, and the latter half was dropped a few years ago. In 1885, W. S. Cappeller began the publication of the News, the first daily in Mansfield, and it and the Shield are two of the most influential papers in that section of Ohio.

The Guernsey Times of Cambridge, had its beginning in September, 1824. Its first editor was John Aitken, a representative of the Guernsey Island pioneers who settled in Guernsey County about 1806. Afterward it was edited by John and Zaccheus Beatty, of the original settlers and town proprietors and founders of the county and county seat. Later it had among its editors Hon. Charles J. Albright, who went from The Guernsey Times sanctum to the Congress of the United States, as did likewise Hon. Joseph D. Taylor, the brother and predecessor of Hon. D. D. Taylor, who is now, and has been for over fifty years, a printer, and the editor of a longer period than all of his predecessors, and who, while his brother was in the congress, was the representative of Guernsey County in the Ohio Legislature.

From this time there was a rapid increase in the number of newspapers in Ohio. It is the design of this article to record by name all founded within the first quarter-century of statehood, ending with 1828. Beyond that date, this paper would assume the character of a catalogue rather than a history. Of existing papers established from 1818 to and including 1828, are the Painesville Telegraph and Sandusky Register, both dating from 1822; the Cambridge Times, 1824; Coshocton Age, 1825; the Athens Messenger and Herald, the direct successor of the Mirror and Literary Messenger, founded by Hon. A. G. Brown, in 1825; Lancaster Gazette, 1826; the Holmes County Farmer, founded in 1828 by William McDowell, as the Gazette, its present title having been retained since 1840; and the Clermont Sun, at Batavia,

founded in 1828, with the famed Samuel Medary as its first editor.

This completes the roster, to the best knowledge and belief of the writer, of all the papers now existing in Ohio which were founded previous to the close of the first 25 years of her statehood — "errors and omissions excepted," as the bills of lading say. Any one familiar with the present newspapers of Ohio will recognize the list as one of papers of high standing and influence in their respective sections. For it is as true in the newspaper business as in all other affairs of life that high ideals of duty, and energy and capacity in carrying them out, are the factors of true success.

There are many of the largest and most influential papers of the state which date from a later period. Ohio grew rapidly, for in 1828 the era of canals had been but fairly inaugurated, and the era of railways had not begun. The state increased rapidly in population and wealth, and the newspapers multiplied, as a matter of course. Naturally this was notably the case with the larger cities. The Cincinnati Enquirer, while claiming to date from 1842, can certainly look back to Moses Dawson as its founder. He led the way in print to the naming of Andrew Jackson for president, and in the thirties founded a tri-weekly in the Queen City. In 1841, the Brough brothers, Charles and John, came to Cincinnati. Their father was of Irish origin and came over with Blennerhassett in 1805. They were printers by trade, and in addition John was a lawyer of marked ability, who became distinguished as a statesman, and as the last of the great "war governors" of Ohio. The Broughs bought Mr. Dawson's Phoenix and Advertiser, changing the name to the Enquirer. They conducted the paper until about 1848. Then it passed into the hands of James J. Faran and Washington McLean. Mr. Faran retired from the firm after the war, leaving Mr. McLean the sole proprietor. To him succeeded his son, John R. McLean, its present proprietor, who modernized the paper in every respect, and made it one of the great dailies of national reputation.

Another notable Cincinnati daily was the Commercial, founded in 1845 by Greeley Curtis. In the fifties M. D. Potter

succeeded as proprietor, and on his death, early in the civil war, Murat Halstead took the helm. His brilliant work for many years is known to all Ohioans. In the early eighties the Gazette was consolidated with it, under the title Commercial Gazette. Afterward the proprietors of the Cincinnati Tribune purchased a controlling interest, and changed the title to the present one — the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Reference has already been made to Charles Hammond, and to the Cincinnati Gazette, founded in 1806. Mr. Hammond was a strong and vigorous writer, and made a deep impress upon the times in which he lived. Richard Smith was at the head of the Gazette during the civil war era, and remained there until the sale to the Commercial. The Gazette always had strong influence over the educated conservative element in the Republican party of Ohio, and in its day was a notable factor in the politics of state and nation.

Another paper which is to-day among the leading sheets of the state is the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In 1834 the Advertiser was established in the Forest City, in 1841 passed into the hands of J. W. Gray, who changed its name to the Plain Dealer. In 1868 it was sold to W. W. Armstrong. It was solely an evening paper until 1885, when Hon. L. E. Holden bought it, and began the publication of a morning and a Sunday edition. It and the Leader are the two great Cleveland dailies of to-day.

The Cincinnati Times-Star dates its origin from the founding of the Times by C. W. Starbuck in 1840. It was very prosperous until his death in 1870, when the paper was purchased by the Daily Chronicle. In 1880 this paper and the Star were consolidated, whence the present title. Under the vigorous management of Hon. Charles P. Taft, its proprietor, it is now what the old Daily Times was under Starbuck — one of the leading organs of its party in the state, blessed with abundant prosperity.

The northwest quarter of the state — the Black Swamp region — was the last to be settled. It is safe to say the territory bounded in the east by Ottawa, Wood and Hancock counties, thence west to Indiana and north to Michigan, is to be considered at least 50 years later in its development than the remainder of Ohio. Of the great Black Swamp region it may be stated with

truth that the first generation was occupied in clearing the dense forests that covered it; the second in bearing the burden of cost of the vast system of ditches to drain it, the main ones of which are canals in section; while the third generation has grown wealthy from the mighty fecundity of the one-time swamp lands, and the stores of oil and gas in which that region abounds — the latter era dating practically from about 1887.

Because of the importance of the mouth of the Maumee as a lake port, and as the terminal of the Miami and Erie and of the Ohio and Wabash canals, Toledo grew rapidly during the late thirties. About the middle of August, 1834, the Toledo Herald appeared — the first paper within the present limits of Lucas county. It was really published in the interests of real estate men in Toledo, who desired a medium through which to advertise their lands. The first actual newspaper in Toledo was The Blade, started early in 1836 — as a weekly, of course. On April 17, 1848, the daily edition made its first appearance. The paper, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, had the numerous changes usual to the early days in proprietors, until David Ross Locke, known to fame under his pen-name of Petroleum V. Nasby, assumed its editorship in 1867. In 1876 the Toledo Blade Company was organized, with Mr. Locke as president and owner of a controlling interest. D. R. Locke died February 15, 1888. The control of the paper, one of the most important Ohio dailies, then came into the hands of Robinson Locke, his eldest son, where it still remains. The enormous popularity of the Nasby Letters developed the Weekly Blade, which up to that time had but a country circulation, into a national weekly, a position it still maintains. It is, so far as the writer knows, the only instance in American journalism of a great weekly newspaper which was built up on the name and work of one man, retaining its success after his demise. For the year of Mr. Locke's death, its paid weekly circulation averaged 112,000 copies; for the present year its average is over 160,000 per week.

Among the Ohio weeklies of great national circulation, the first in point of time was the Dollar Weekly Times, under Mr. Starbuck's management, which ran up at one time to 125,000 — a most remarkable circulation for that era. The weekly edition

of the Cleveland Leader was very large, as it received the title of "The Republican Bible of the Western Reserve." The Weekly State Journal was another notable example of large circulation. Besides the Toledo Blade, the only weekly of more than state note in Ohio is the weekly edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer, which stands among the farmers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, and perhaps other states, as high as the Weekly Toledo Blade does among the same class all over the United States.

In speaking of *Der Ohio Adler* and its English counterpart, the Ohio Eagle, mention has been made of the beginnings of the German press of Ohio. The second German newspaper in Ohio was the *Westliche Beobachter und Stark und Wayne County Anzeiger*, began at Canton in 1826 by Edward Schaeffer, from Frankfort-on-the-Main. Then he removed to Germantown, and published the third German paper, *Die National Zeitung der Deutschen*. About the same time the Ohio Chronik was founded in Cincinnati. It and *Der Deutsche Patriot*, founded in 1832, did not last long. In 1834 *Der Weltburger* made its appearance in Cincinnati. When it came out for Harrison in 1836, the betrayed German Democrats of Cincinnati clamored for an organ, and the *Volksblatt* was founded, which is to-day one of the influential German dailies in the United States. The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* was founded in 1850, and the *Freie Presse* in 1874. Cleveland had for many years two German papers, the *Waechter am Erie*, Democratic, founded by August Thieme in 1852, and the *Anzeiger*. Both papers were combined a few years ago and now appear under the name *Waechter und Anzeiger*, a strong Democratic afternoon paper. The German press of to-day fairly represents, in number of papers and in influence, the great German element in our population.

The mutations of politics, especially in the period following the repeal of the Missouri compromise, led to many newspaper changes, and the starting of many new sheets. The gradual development of the telegraph, which became commercially available to Ohio newspapers in the late fifties of the century recently ended, conduced to the growth of the daily press; but the Civil War, with the insistent public demand for news, caused a revolution in newspaper methods, and a rapid multiplication of papers

in the years following the ending of the great conflict. The founding of establishments to furnish stereotype plates of telegraphic news matter, in the late seventies, led to the development of daily issues by all the leading weekly papers in the county seats. Naturally, as these towns increased in population, their dailies were able to assume the cost of regular news dispatches. Hence, Ohio has to-day, in all her cities of what may be termed the second magnitude, a class of daily newspapers which surpass, as regards their news departments, any daily of the war period, and even to the later seventies. Youngstown, Akron, Zanesville, Springfield, Dayton, Steubenville, and other manufacturing cities have papers which surpass anything in Ohio at the date of comparison named, and among the multitudinous small dailies and the weeklies, the improvement within the past quarter century has been phenomenal.

It was the hope of the writer that he would be able to include in this article due mention of the individuals most noted in Ohio journalism; but its length precludes more than general mention. It must suffice to say that the newspaper men of Ohio have been and are men of affairs, many of whom have taken high positions in state and nation. The adequate mention of the men connected with journalism in this state would of itself require more space than that occupied by this paper.

The sincere thanks of the writer are tendered to the newspaper men who have answered his inquiries most cordially and in the fullest degree. His only regret is that the prescribed limits of this paper would not permit the using of the vast amount of interesting matter they kindly placed at his disposal.

OHIO LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN.

W. H. VENABLE.

INTRODUCTORY.

In a recent issue of the *New York Sun* a writer who obtained his facts from the official report informs his readers that there are more than a million natives of Ohio living in other states



W. H. VENABLE.

and that no other state has such a record. Not even the commonwealth of New York contributes so much to the population of other states as does Ohio. The figures show that 200,000 natives of Ohio live in Indiana, 90,000 in Michigan, 90,000 in Kansas, 30,000 in California, 15,000 in Oklahoma, 10,000 in Texas and nearly 5,000 in Washington City. "Ohio is not so populous a State as Illinois," says the article in the *Sun*, "but at the time of the last Federal enumeration it had a larger number of persons in the military and naval service of the United

States than its more populous neighbor. It has more of its natives in Hawaii than Pennsylvania has and it is practically the only Western State which has contributed much to the population of New England."

The exodic habit upon which the metropolitan journalist dilates, appears to affect Ohioans of every rank and vocation, the soldier, the man of politics, the man of money, the captain of industry, the scientist, the artist, the author. But, "once a Buckeye always a Buckeye," whether at home or away from home. Wherever the Greek goes, there is Hellas: Ohio's migratory sons and daughters go forth equipped with a varied assortment of "Ohio Ideas" adapted to all environments and ready for immediate use.

The literary men and women from one or another of the eighty-eight shires of Ohio have done and are doing their full part in aiding to establish the supremacy of things true, honest, just, pure and of good report. They have done the State efficacious service and their vital influence has pervaded the nation and helped to create public opinion. In every field of intellectual labor their energy has been exerted. Their power has wrought in the upbuilding of institutions political, social and educational, no less than in raising the House Beautiful of letters and art. Their aggregate contribution to the knowledge and culture of the last hundred years is copious and of an average excellence sufficiently high to command the respectful attention of the reviewer and the historian.

A prodigious mass of printed matter has been manufactured in Ohio since the date of its admission to the Federal Union. The magnitude of the publishing industry in the State may be inferred from the immense trade in special kinds of books, such, for instance, as works on education or law or history.

Statistics show that in the school book business Ohio has long held a leading rank among the producing centers of the world. Millions upon millions of copies of school and college text-books have been published in the State within the last three quarters of a century. Few others states have developed so large a quota of pedagogical authors as has Ohio. A single American company of educational publishers advertises in its trade catalogue, among numerous other issues, about two hundred different books by Ohio authors alone.

In the production and distribution of law-books Ohio has been signally active and progressive. One firm in the Queen City publishes ninety-seven, and another firm fifty-seven standard words—in all one hundred and fifty-four volumes and sets of volumes among which are included many of the most important treatises known to the legal profession—and these are not only published in Ohio,—they are, in the main, composed by Ohio authors.

The output in the State, of original works in medicine, surgery, and allied specialties, though not so voluminous as that in law-books, is nevertheless plentiful.

But perhaps the energy of the Ohio intellect has nowhere been more effectively exerted than in the sphere of history and archæology. The State itself and the several counties of it, afford numberless attractive themes for the annalist, the politician, the student of civilization. Some idea of the amount that has been written concerning the state may be obtained by a glance at Thomson's "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," 1880, which briefly describes over fourteen hundred different books and pamphlets relating almost wholly to the history of Ohio. This number of titles is far greater than is to be found in any printed list of publications bearing upon any other state. The exceptional distinction in which Ohio is held as a center of historical interests and collections was strikingly witnessed to by the late John Fiske who, in his "History of the United States," advised his readers to apply to the "Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who keep by far the largest collection of books on America that can be found on sale in this country." Ohio writers have shown as much energy and enterprise in historical research and statement as have book-sellers in collecting and cataloguing. Probably the richest and fullest department of the literature produced in the State is the department of history.

The great outside world in general, and, in special, the academic and critical world, will naturally inquire what Ohio has contributed, within the century, to *literature proper*, literature restricted to writings which appeal to the taste and imagination and which depend for their acceptance upon the artistic and beautiful use of words in fitting forms of prose or poetry. That the accomplishment of Ohio authors, native and adopted, in pure *belles lettres*, — that is, in polite essay, criticism, oratory, fiction and poetry, — is all that could have been expected and is on a par with the similar work of cotemporary writers in the other states, — it is part of the purpose of this paper to demonstrate.

It would seem from the evidence afforded by the publishing industry, the libraries, colleges and bibliographies, that, in literary activity, Cincinnati holds the lead. Cleveland, of course, ranks next in order and Columbus, third. Other centers of culture in which the vocation of quill-driving has flourished or is now in the flowering or fruiting season, are Chillicothe, Oberlin, Toledo and Springfield. In the oldest burg of the State, the

dignified little city of Marietta, at least seventy different books by native authors have been published, not to mention a large number of sermons, addresses and magazine articles, by local clergymen and professors. Dayton, Sandusky, Akron, Norwalk, Steubenville, Ashtabula, and a dozen other places within Ohio's borders, have each produced their quota of men and women who write. Almost every village in the State has its library, its literary society, its newspaper, — and can point with pride to its risen or rising stars in the heaven of magazine fame.

The statistics and generalized facts just given, afford sufficient evidence that the pen, the press and the bindery, in Ohio, have not been idle during the century the close of which is signalized by a celebration this year, in the old capital, Chillicothe. There is no disputing that books in great abundance and of great variety, have been, and are to be, reckoned among the staples produced by a considerable class of Ohio citizens. The old scripture applies to the new age. — "Of making many books there is no end."

What, it may be asked, may be said of the worth, relative and absolute, of this accumulating mass of facts, thoughts, and imaginings, in print?

The value of a literature must be tested not by quantity but by quality, nevertheless a prolific yield of books implies fecundity in the mental world, as increase of population does in the physical. Some vigor and intelligence are required in making even the feeblest pamphlet. The "American Review of Reviews," for April 1903, contains an article, written by Murat Halstead and entitled, "A Century of the State of Ohio," in which timely and eloquent contribution to Buckeye literature occurs this forceful paragraph: "In addition to the heroic quality of the immigrants who possessed Ohio there seemed to be influences of soil and climate, of airs and waters, of the fruitful woods and living streams; and there was, by the mighty magic of creation, in the brains and blood, the tissue and sinew of men and the grace and faith of women that yielded a growth of manhood and womanhood in a race equal to the founding of a mighty nation, with the inheritance of all the Empires gone before — the conquest of the beneficent continent, that in a few generations has given

weight to America, in the scales of destiny, equal to that of Europe."

The influences, the fruitfulness, the brains and blood in which Mr. Halstead discovers the creative cause of the political and military prowess of the Ohio people, are also the source from which flow the literary energy and enterprize manifested in the State.

By virtue of its location and history Ohio is a typical commonwealth, an exponent of the spirit and of the general culture prevailing in the Ohio Valley and in the region bordered by lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior. The five sister states who now divide among them the ownership of what was the Old Northwest are daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, and Ohio, the first born of the five, once held potential sway over the destiny of the whole domain. She transmitted to the younger members of the geographical family, as one by one they took up the functions of maturity, the virtues and aspirations inherited from her stalwart and ambitious progenitors. A persistent likeness of features common to them all denotes the consanguinity of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These states are in commercial and political sympathy, their interests are alike, their organic laws are similar, their systems of education agree, their conceptions of life and art and literature are in essential harmony.

There was an era, and that not so long ago, when the states now called Central, including Kentucky, called themselves distinctively The West, and considered their literature an indigenous species for the honor and glory of which they contended with passionate provincialism. They were jealous of competition and would protect their infant industry of prose and poetry, by a wall of prejudice. But in the process of nationalization more liberal ideas were evolved and educated people gradually gave up the crude notion that there ought to be or could be an independent, local literature, fostered mainly for home consumption. They realized that art is art the world over. A novel or a poem which is worthless in Ohio cannot be good in Massachusetts or in Alaska, though it may be marketable;— a book which is intrinsically excellent is excellent everywhere, whether accepted or rejected by the reading public.

The State of Ohio has become a vital member of the National Republic of letters. Her authors are not merely Ohio men and women, they are American men and women.

An element of state pride necessarily and properly enters into one's feelings and judgments in literature, as in politics, trade or any other sphere of human effort and purpose. But local considerations must merge and lose themselves in larger views. Literature, like patriotism has regard to the whole nation. Not that we love Ohio less, but the United States of America more.

In the realm of books,—in the spacious commonwealth of the fine arts in general,—no state lines are drawn, no bigotry can exist, but universal magnanimity is the law and the motive there. Even national boundaries are freely crossed by the devotee of liberal culture,—genius ranges the globe and is modern through all time. The few great and permanent classics are the world's common treasure no matter in what continent or country they happen to come to birth.

PIONEER BOOKS AND PENS IN OHIO.

The founders of Ohio were not illiterate men. On the contrary many of them had formed the reading habit in the east and they did not neglect to bring books along when they moved to Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Cleveland, to establish a new state. There was a public library in Belpre as early as the year 1796. The first Cincinnati library was opened in March 1802, and the far famed "Coonskin Library," in Athens County, began to circulate its precious volumes in the backwoods, in 1803, exactly a century ago.

The first book printed in Ohio was "Maxwell's Code," a small octavo containing the laws of the Northwestern Territory. This appeared in 1796. Dr. Daniel Drake's potent little handbook, "A Picture of Cincinnati," came out in 1815. In it the author says: "Ten years ago there had not been printed in this place a single volume; but since the year 1811, twelve different *books* besides many pamphlets, have been executed."

In 1820, John P. Foote started a Type Foundry and a Book Store, in the Queen City, and there, ten years later, the publishing

house of Morgan, Lodge and Fisher had business enough to require five presses each of which threw off 5000 printed sheets daily. At about the same date, was organized the firm of Truman and Smith, which in time grew to be the most extensive schoolbook house in the world. The veteran U. P. James, began to publish in 1832, and his establishment became so flourishing, that it was popularly distinguished as the "Harpers' of the West."

There existed in Cincinnati, in 1813, an organization called "The School of Literature and the Arts," the first president of which was the Honorable Josiah Meigs. Twenty years later, sprung up the "Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers," of which, an eminent alumnus of Princeton wrote: "It is doubtful whether in one association, in an equal time, there was ever concentrated, in this country, a larger measure of talent, information and zeal." The proceedings of this renowned college may be found in six published volumes of "Transactions," a set of books now rare, and not without value to the student of pedagogics and of early western culture. The energies of the association were eventually transmitted to The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, The Mechanics' Institute, The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, The Academy of Fine Arts, and other educative bodies. That such agencies for intellectual advancement were fostered so early in the history of the Buckeye Commonwealth, goes to show that letters and arts had made considerable progress in some parts of the State long before Johnny Appleseed distributed bibles and tracts among the frontier settlers, or Francis Glass, the nomadic schoolmaster of the wildwood, wrote in the Latin language his life of George Washington.

At a comparatively early period in the development of Ohio, the kingdom of the quill and the type-case was largely controlled, in the then "West," by five able and energetic enthusiasts, Dr. Daniel Drake, Rev. Timothy Flint, Judge James Hall, Hon. E. D. Mansfield, and the poet Wm. D. Gallagher. Three of the number were born near the close of the eighteenth century, and two, at the very beginning of the nineteenth. Their lives and services I have endeavored to chronicle in a published volume.*

*The Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley.

and there is no need for more than a mere allusion to them in this condensed summary. Suffice it here to say that every one of the five mentioned deserves to be remembered gratefully for his devotion to the things of the mind, and that credit is especially due to the memory of Mr. Gallagher, who labored indefatigably in the cause of literature for its own sake.

EARLY PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The newspaper, especially the Sunday newspaper of the present day, has become the vast circulating library of the people. Most of the magazines which are so widely distributed and read throughout the country, come from the East. The curious investigator who examines the dusty files of old Western newspapers and periodicals, will be astonished to discover how great was the quantity and variety of this kind of literature, issued from Ohio presses, before the State had reached even her semi-centennial. Of a list of 120 periodicals, monthly and weekly, published in the Ohio Valley anterior to 1860, more than 90 were printed in Ohio. The Ohio State Library contains in bound volumes, fifty-two different literary periodicals published in Ohio. Neither newspapers nor professional journals are included in the catalogue: the periodicals referred to were devoted chiefly to literature, and they furnished their readers with much that was original and often well written, — in prose and verse — story, poem, comment, criticism, and essay. A bare transcription of the names of a few of the most meritorious and influential of these early ventures, is all the notice I can give them now. From the ninety I select the following eleven: "The Literary Cadet," Cincinnati, 1819, Editor, Dr. J. R. Buchanan; "The Literary Gazette," Cincinnati, 1824-5, John P. Foote; "The Western Review," Cincinnati, 1827-30, Timothy Flint; "The Cincinnati Mirror," 1830-36, W. D. Gallagher; "The Western Monthly Magazine," 1832-37, James Hall; "The Western Messenger," 1835-41, James Freeman Clarke; "The Hesperian," Columbus and Cincinnati, 1838-41, W. D. Gallagher; "The Ladies' Repository," 1841-76; "The Herald of Truth," 1847-8, L. A.

Hine; "The Genius of the West," 1853-56, W. T. Coggeshall; "The Dial," 1860, M. D. Conway.

Since the Civil War, the business of publishing literary magazines has not flourished in Ohio, or, to any great extent, in the west generally, the demand for such periodicals being supplied mainly by New York, Boston and Philadelphia. But the newspapers during the war period, as before and after, were maintained as indispensable vehicles, not only to purvey news and politics, but to carry popular literature to a'most every house and home. The excitements of the years 1861-5 intensified men's thoughts and feelings, and gave force and color to what was written for print. Those times of storm and stress brought out the best powers of many editors, field correspondents, and purposeful contributors to the press. The State of Ohio enjoys a full share of distinction on account of her newspaper men and newspaper literature. Some of her journals made it an object to encourage and reward praiseworthy effort in the higher forms of composition,—that is, in literature proper, as distinguished from ordinary reportorial work and editorial commonplace. Many men and women, in Ohio, learned to write skillfully, by taking pains to meet the most exacting requirements of critical editors, and were thus trained in the school of practical journalism to become ready with the pen, and, in some cases, fitted for the authorship of successful books.

SOME OHIO JOURNALISTS.

Charles Hammond (1779-1840), born in Baltimore and educated in the University of Virginia, came to Ohio in his early manhood; started the "Ohio Federalist," in Belmont County; was a member of the state legislature (1816-21), and reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio (1823); and from 1825 to 1840. editor in chief of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. He was a man of Hamiltonian power and versatility, admired by Clay and eulogized by Webster as the "greatest genius who ever wielded the political pen." His formidable rival on the Jackson side was Moses Dawson, editor of the *Cincinnati "Advertiser."*

Edward Deering Mansfield (1801-1880), a graduate of West Point and of Princeton, migrated to Cincinnati in 1825, formed a law partnership with O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer, and became a political writer of great influence. He was for a time a professor in Cincinnati College, and afterwards editor of the *Gazette*, and correspondent of the *New York Times*, under the pseudonym of "Veteran Observer." Besides his work as publicist and newspaper man, Mansfield engaged in authorship, producing a popular "Political Grammar," a "Life of Daniel Drake," "Life of Scott," "History of the Mexican War," a book on "American Education," "Personal Memoirs," etc.

Orville James Victor (1827 —), was born in Sandusky and brought up to the newspaper business in Ohio. After achieving a reputation as a writer, he removed to New York where he now resides and is still engaged in active literary pursuits. In addition to his labors in miscellaneous journalism, he has found time and energy to write an elaborate "History of the Southern Rebellion," "A History of American Conspiracies," and several biographies.

Murat Halstead (1829 —), born in Butler County, educated in the common school and in Farmer's College, one of the foremost of American journalists, is a typical Ohio man, selfmade and thoroughly made. His trenchant pen has been, and is, like unto a sword, and has helped to fight many political battles. Aside from his prodigious labors in the field of controversy, he has done a great deal in lines distinctively cultural and literary, being a brilliant and successful magazine writer and general author. While proprietor of the Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. Halstead did much to raise the standard of newspaper matter and to encourage merit in writers. His influence on the literature of the Ohio Valley has been great. Among his published works are the following: "The Convention of 1860," "The White Dollar," "The Story of Cuba," "The Life of Wm. McKinley," "The Story of the Philippines," "The History of American Expansion," "Our Country in War," "Official History of the War with Spain," "Life of Admiral Dewey," "The Great Century," "The Boer and the British War," "The Galveston Tragedy," "A Life of Roosevelt."

Henry Van Ness Boynton (1835 —), another distinguished journalist from Ohio, and not less famed as a military hero in two wars, — now chairman of the Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, is the author of two notable books: "Sherman's Historical Raid, a Response to and Criticism of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs," and "The Chickamauga National Military Park."

Whitelaw Reid (1837 —), editor of the New York Tribune, late U. S. Minister to France, was born in Xenia, and educated in Oxford, Ohio, and though he has long been a resident of New York, he remains faithful to his native state and makes frequent pilgrimage to the scenes of his boyhood experiences on the banks of the Little Miami. Mr. Reid has won many honors as journalist, diplomat and author of vital books. His great work, "Ohio in the War," ranks among the standard authorities in the history not only of Ohio but of the Republic. It is a book which grows in value as the years pass. Other books by the same author are: "After the War," 1867; "Schools of Journalism," "Newspaper Tendencies," "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee," "A Continental Union," "Problems of Expansion," and "Our New Interests."

Colonel Donn Piatt (1819-1891), "Donn Piatt of Mack-oo-chee," one of Ohio's most original, daring and picturesque characters, was conspicuous during a long and varied career in which he acted a brilliant though often eccentric part. His bold and aggressive course, as lawyer, diplomat, and partizan editor has been detailed in Charles Miller's "Donn Piatt: His Work and his Ways." Mr. Piatt was the author of "The Life of General George H. Thomas," a narrative which was described in the Westminster Review, as "The record of great genius told by a genius." Besides his historical writings and his varied newspaper work, Donn Piatt produced several books in imaginative literature, viz: "Poems and Plays," "Sunday Meditations," and "The Lone Grave of the Shenandoah."

As in politics and military affairs, the genius of Ohio has shown itself bold and aggressive in journalism, employing the press as a powerful agency for the enlightenment of public opinion. Never has the "small drop of ink," been put to more direct,

practical and potent use, than by some of the resolute and fearless young journalists of the Buckeye State. The modern world has developed many famous newspaper correspondents, knights errant of the note-book, adventurous souls who forged to the front of danger to report the climaxes of history and of battle. These men have shown indeed that often Captain Pen is mightier than Captain Sword. They have wielded words to conquer armies,— and to lift up states. Two conspicuous examples may here be given of soldiers of fortune who won better than fame at the point of the pencil.

George Kennan (1845 —), born in Norwalk, Ohio, started self-supporting life by practicing the telegraphic art, in Cincinnati. He it was who traversed fifteen hundred miles of Siberia, saw the prisoned exiles of the Czar, learned the facts concerning Russian despotism, and gave to the civilized nations such knowledge as must eventually result in reform. The American periodical in which his graphic accounts were published was suppressed in Russia by the authorities at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless Kennan's searchlight shone and still shines, illuminating darkest Russia. His books, "Tent Life in Siberia," "Siberia and the Exile System," may fairly be assumed to have hastened those changes of national and inter-national sentiment, which compelled alterations in the policy of the Czar, and induced him a few months ago to issue a decree enlarging Russia's liberties and abating despotic ills.

On Ohio's beadroll of heroes is the name of Januarius Aloysius MacGahan (1844-1878), the American journalist who may be said to have used the sword of Russia to strike off the Turkish shackles from an oppressed state and on whom history has bestowed the name "Liberator of Bulgaria." In the words of Henry Howe: "His experiences, in variety, during the few years of his foreign life, probably were never equalled by any journalist, and never did one accomplish so much, excepting Stanley." Of MacGahan's work, regarded as to its literary merit, the great English war-correspondent Forbes says, "there is nothing which excels it in vividness, in pathos, in a burning earnestness of purpose, in a glow of conviction that fires from heart to heart."

The name and fame of MacGahan have been lauded with just enthusiasm, by several distinguished pens. The man was born and is buried in Perry County, a shire which took its name from the victor in the Battle of Lake Erie, and in which Sheridan was reared to manhood.

In the catalogue of men of Ohio birth who have attained distinction in journalism and have written important books, belongs the name of Wm. Elroy Curtis (1856 —), author of "The United States and Foreign Powers," "Life of Zachariah Chandler," "Japan Sketches," and "Venezuela."

Another worthy and unalienated though absent-from-home son of Ohio, is Albert Shaw, of New York City (1857 —), who was born in Butler County. So well known to the public are his good works in behalf of economic and social improvement that his name is a synonym for civic benefactor. He is the proprietor of the "Review of Reviews," and the author of "Icaria: a Chapter in the History of Communism," and of those solid and suggestive books: "Municipal Government in England," and "Municipal Government in Continental Europe."

PERSONAL HISTORIES, MEMOIRS, ETC.

Closely allied to the literature of journalism and connecting it with history proper, is the class of books giving individual views of events military or civil, in the experience of Ohio citizens. To this department belong the writings of Joshua R. Giddings (1795-1864), a volume of whose strong, clear, radical speeches was published in 1853, and whose incisive book, "The Rebellion; Its Authors and Causes," came out on the year of his death. His "Exiles of Florida," published in Columbus in 1858, recounts with power and pathos the history of the negroes in Florida.

The "Memoirs" of U. S. Grant (1822-1885), "dedicated to the American soldier and sailor," a model of simple, sincere and unassuming narrative, is always charming and often impressive with the eloquence of plain truth. The volumes were composed in the shadow of death, with the brave purpose of paying borrowed money and of providing for the author's family; and the published work eventually brought to Mrs. Grant, nearly half

a million dollars, the greatest success, it is said, that "a single work has ever had."

Following the example of their great chief, two other scarcely less honored Ohio generals, William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), and Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888), prepared volumes of "Memoirs" for posthumous publication. These literary performances, though they have not escaped sharp criticism, are worthy of the clear headed, generous hearted heroes who wrote them.

James Abram Garfield (1831-1881), was at the head of a college long before he rose to distinction in politics and in war, and his interest in matters of culture and education was always keen. The wide range of his reading, his power of thought and of terse expression and his zealous advocacy of good principles, all appear to advantage in his published "Works," edited by his friend B. A. Hinsdale, also an Ohio author and scholar. Many of President Garfield's sayings found lodgment in the affectionate memory of the people.

Manning F. Force (1824-1899), gallant soldier and incorruptible judge, was a life-long student, an accurate scholar and precise writer of high merit. He is the author of the war histories: "From Fort Henry to Corinth," "Marching Across Carolina," "Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign," and of several pamphlets on archaeological questions.

Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900), Governor of Ohio, and general in the Civil War, and member of the U. S. Cabinet, an accomplished orator and writer, one of America's progressive men of science and culture, was a master of style and his work belongs to standard literature. His principal books are: "Atlanta: the March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run," and "Military Recollections of the Civil War," the last being published since its author's death.

Henry Martyn Cist (1839-1903), lawyer, soldier, originator of the Chickamauga Park project, another highly esteemed son of Ohio, is the author of two historical books: "The Army of the Cumberland," and "The Life of Gen. George H. Thomas."

Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer (1836 —), ex-speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, a brave officer in the Civil War and distinguished also in the war with Spain, chairman of the Ohio Centennial Commission of 1903, has contributed to our national literature a comprehensive and judicious work entitled "Slavery and Four Years of War."

Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff (1828 —), sociologist and prison reformer of international repute, — chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Centennial, has recently published an exceedingly valuable and entertaining volume bearing the title: "Recollections of a Lifetime."

In the list of autobiographical writers in Ohio stands the name of Levi Coffin reputed president of the "Underground Railroad," a sturdy abolitionist, whose intensely interesting book, "Personal Reminiscences," is one of the unique and permanently useful products of Buckeye history.

Another absorbing narrative of varied personal observation and experience is Wm. Cooper Howells's (1807-1894), "Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840," a book of rare charm, intelligence and suggestiveness. Not one page of this most delightful and authentic record of things as they were, could be spared.

Col. Wm. E. Gilmore (1824 —), Chillicothe, soldier, lawyer, man of genial culture and magnanimous sympathies, is rightly described by Ohio's chief historian as "an adept both with tongue and pen." He it was who made the last speech delivered in the old State Capitol at Chillicothe. Colonel Gilmore is a wit, a poet and orator. His principal published work is, "The Life of Edward Tiffin, First Governor of Ohio," a succinct and authentic biography. Among his poems some of the most noteworthy are, "Say-O-Wis, the Elk Chief," "Ossian at the Grave of Oscar," and "Destruction of the Priesthood of Baal."

To a period somewhat prior to that of the writers just mentioned belongs Rev. James B. Finley, whose "Autobiography," first published in "The Ladies' Resopitory," and afterwards in book form (1871), abounds with anecdote and incident illustrative of early life in Ohio.

HISTORIES, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first attempt to collate the annals of Ohio was made by Nahum Ward, whose "Brief Sketch" was printed in 1822. Eleven years later was issued Salmon P. Chase's "Preliminary Sketch," prefixed to an edition of the "State Laws." After these publications came: Caleb Atwater's "History of Ohio," 1838; James W. Perkins's "Annals of the West," 1846; Jacob Burnet's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," 1847; Henry Howe's "Historical Collections," 1847; S. P. Hildreth's "Pioneer History," 1848, and "Early Pioneers," 1852; and James W. Taylor's "History of Ohio," 1854.

The foregoing belong to the early history of Ohio, — to a period considerably before that of the Southern Rebellion. A partial list of historical books of later origin, written by Ohio pens, is the following: "The Blennerhassett Papers," Wm. H. Safford; "The St. Clair Papers," and "A Political History of the United States," Wm. Henry Smith (1833-1896); "The Public Domain," etc., Thomas C. Donaldson (1843-1898); "History of Ohio," Rufus King (1817-1891); "The Old Northwest," Burke A. Hinsdale (1837-1900); "History of the Declination of the Great Republic," Hiram H. Munn (1838 —); "Life of Lincoln," "Life of Hayes," and "History of the Louisiana Purchase," James Quay Howard; "Oliver Cromwell," Samuel Harden Church (1858 —); "History of American Coinage," David Kemper Watson (1849 —); "History of Ohio," Daniel J. Ryan (1855 —); "Side Lights on American History," Wm. Henry Elson (1857 —); "The Mother of an Emperor," Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle; "Che-le-co-the; or Glimpses of Yesterday," by L. W. Renick and others, of Chillicothe; "Life of Lincoln," by J. H. Barrett, — translated into German by John Eggers; "The Life of Thomas Corwin," Josiah Morrow; "History of the First Congregational Church, Marietta, Ohio," by Rev. C. E. Dickinson, D. D.; "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800," W. F. Poole; "Four Great Powers" and "The Navy During the Rebellion," C. B. Boynton; "Life of Douglas" and "Life of S. P. Chase," R. B. Walden; "Rosecrans' Campaign with the 14th Army Corps," W. D. Bickham; "Ohio Historical Sketches," F. B.

Pearson and J. D. Harlow; "Story of a Regiment," E. Hannaford; "History of the Second Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers," Wm. Mayo Venable (1871 —); "The Underground Railroad," "Handbook of Ohio Government," etc., Wilbur H. Siebert (1866 —); "History of Political Parties," J. P. Gordy (1851 —); "Modern European History," "A Source Book of History," Prof. Merrick Whitcomb; "Education in the United States," Richard Gause Boone; "Centennial History of Cincinnati," by Charles T. Greve; "Concerning the Forefathers," Caroline Reeve Conover. See also Robert Clarke's "Ohio Valley Historical Series," 12 vols.

James Florant Meline (1813-1873), a Cincinnati author of distinction may be remembered in this connection, on account of his most noted work, a controversial history written from a Catholic point of view and in reply to Froude. The book bears the title: "Mary, Queen of Scots, and her latest English Historian."

Emilius Oviatt Randall (1850 —), of Columbus, official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio, educated at Andover, Cornell and the O. S. U., an "all around" scholar, a professor of law, a member of many learned societies, Secretary of the Centennial Executive Committee, is a clear and accurate writer mainly on topics of western history. He is the author of a "History of Blennerhassett," "History of the Separatist Society of Zoar," and editor of the "Ohio Historical and Archaeological Quarterly." Mr. Randall has edited ten volumes of the publications of the Ohio Historical Society and fifteen volumes of Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he also assisted in editing the "Bench and Bar of Ohio," a substantial work in several volumes.

Eugene F. Bliss (1836 —), ex-president of the Ohio Historical Society, and member of the American Historical Association, translated and edited the "Diary of David Zeisberger," an important contribution to the history of the Moravians in Ohio.

Special distinction should be given to the name of Philip Van Ness Myers (1840 —), late dean of the University of Cincinnati, author of "Life and Nature under the Tropics," "Remains of Lost Empires," "Mediaeval and Modern History," "Eastern Nations and Greece," "History of Rome," "History of Greece,"

etc. Dr. Myers holds rank as an authority among scholars and his admirable works are studied wherever English is spoken.

There are several historians of national reputation, who, though not now resident in Ohio, were born in the State and may properly be included in this outline. Among these are: Herbert Howe Bancroft (1832 —), who, with the aid of collaborators, prepared for the press, five volumes on the "Native Races of the Pacific States," and thirty-nine volumes on the "History of the Pacific States";—James Ford Rhodes (1848 —), now of Boston, formerly of Cleveland, author of an elaborate "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," a work now in the course of publication and to be completed in eight volumes;—and Wm. Milligan Sloane (1850 —), a native of New Richmond, Ohio, now professor in Columbia University,—author of "The Life of James McCosh," "The French War and the Revolution," and of a four volume "History of the Life of Napoleon."

There are in Ohio four principal Historical Societies each of which possesses a library and has published much valuable matter. They are named and located as follows: Firelands Historical Society, Norwalk; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus; Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.

SCIENCE.

Almost from the time when white settlers began to occupy the lands between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, much attention has been given in that region to geology, archaeology, and the study of what used to be called comprehensively the Natural Sciences. Bright on the record of original investigators whose writings are known in Europe as well as in America, are the names of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland (1793-1877), of Cuyahoga County,—a naturalist whom Agassiz delighted to honor; Dr. Charles Whittlesey (1808-1866), also of Cuyahoga, an archaeologist of high standing; Wm. S. Sullivant (1803-1873), of Columbus,—a botanist and bryologist of international fame; and John Strong Newberry (1822-1892), of Cleveland, late of

the Columbia School of Mines, one of the foremost masters of geology and paleontology. — These four belong geographically to the northern part of the State. To find their intellectual peers among the earlier scientific men of Ohio, we may look to the vicinity of Cincinnati, which, like Cleveland, Columbus, and other leading cities of the State, produced her quota of savants. Three may be remembered as nobly representative of their class. First of these, in the order of time, was Ormsby MacKnight Mitchell (1809-1862), the astronomer, whose once popular books, "The Planetary System and Stellar Worlds," "The Orbs of Heaven," gave to the written page the glow of eloquence characteristic of the living speech which won for the author the reputation of an orator. When the war broke out, Mitchell put aside the telescope for the sword, and earned the laurels of battle to mingle with the evergreen leaves of scientific renown.

Daniel Vaughan (1818-1879), a native of Ireland, came to America in his youth and was attracted to Cincinnati by its literary privileges. There he made more use of the public library than perhaps any other man has ever made. His biographer, Mr. Youmans of the "Popular Science Monthly," describes him as a master of German, French, Italian and Spanish and of Ancient and Modern Greek, and adds that "He pursued a wide course of scientific inquiry with great vigor and enthusiasm, devoting himself mainly to astronomy and to the larger aspects of natural phenomena, which he treated with the freedom and independence of a strong original thinker." His writings are marked by a daring boldness and a splendor of diction which reveal the workings of a poetic imagination coupled with a logical reason. An idea of his eloquent style may be obtained by reading a chapter of his "Popular Physical Astronomy," published in Cincinnati in 1858. The last act of the philosopher's life was Socratic in its calm pathos,—on his death-bed he sat up to correct the proofs of an article he had recently written on "The Origin of Worlds."

The name of Johann Bernhard Stallo (1823-1900), a man of whom his biographer, H. T. Rattermann, says that "all the Germans in the United States should be especially proud," may

be enrolled alike upon the roster of scientists and philosophers, as upon the list of great lawyers and diplomats. Stallo was a man of extraordinary range of intellectual ability. His home in Cincinnati was a kind of university, his library a rich collection of vital books in different languages. As long ago as the year 1848, this speculative thinker, in a young western state, occupied himself in the erudite task of writing a book entitled, "The General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature." More than thirty years later, when his powers were at their best, he produced his master-piece, a bold and critical work on "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics."

One has only to glance over the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to convince himself that Ohio ranks with the most progressive states of the Union, in respect to scientific discovery, investigation, and discussion. Of late years the universities and leading colleges of the State have caught the inquiring spirit of the age, and many specialists in various lines of research have issued articles as contributions to scientific journals or in book form. Besides numerous publications in mathematics and in purely physical science, not a few books on psychology, sociology and allied subjects, have gone forth from the desks of professors who are imbued with modern ideas.

The mention of Judge Stallo's thesis on the "Philosophy of Nature," recalls the somewhat surprising fact that the Scotch teacher of classics, Alexander Kinmont, who came to Cincinnati in 1827 and there died in 1838, was the author of a volume of "Lectures on the Natural History of Man," which was published in 1839, anticipating Stallo by ten years. Kinmont's work is still extant, having been reprinted by a leading eastern publisher. It was highly esteemed by Henry James, Sr., who considered Kinmont a remarkable genius born before his time.

The science of man seems to have been a favorite study with speculative thinkers in Ohio during the decade just preceding the Civil War. Dr. J. R. Buchanan started his "Journal of Man" in 1849, and published his "System of Anthropology" in Cincinnati, in 1854. "The Natural History of Human Temperaments," by J. B. Powell, and "The Races of Mankind," by

A. W. Gazlay, both appeared in 1856, from a western press. In the same line of investigation were David Christy's several books, "Lectures on African Colonization," 1849; "Ethiopia," and "Cotton is King," 1856, which last created a great furore. Christy was a resident of Cincinnati, and a noted authority on Chemistry and Geology.

Under the liberal generalization of things scientific, may be mentioned a book issued in Cincinnati, in 1826, expounding the hypothesis that the "Earth is hollow, is Habitable within, and widely open at the Poles." The book is entitled "Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres," and was written by J. McBride. It is one of the curiosities of Ohio literature.

Another famous work by a more famous Ohio man is the "Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses," published in 1858. Of this book 15,000 copies were sold in France alone in a single year. John S. Rarey, the author (1828-1866), was the most successful "tamer of horses" the world has known.

Neglecting the restrictions of severe classification, I may devote a paragraph to the cataloguing of some writers and writings, concerned with the scientific study of the constitution of man and problems of social life. — Washington Gladden (1836 —), a prominent and influential writer on political, social and religious themes, has been a resident of Columbus, Ohio, since 1882, and he is universally esteemed as one of the commanding intellectual forces of the State. He has achieved distinction as a poet and story writer, but his fame rests upon his more severe and argumentative works such as "Social Facts and Forces," "Things Old and New," "The Young Man and the Churches," "Applied Christianity," "Burning Questions," "Tools and the Man," etc. — Thomas Lee Wright (1825 —), produced a book of originality and vigor, which he named "Notes on the Theory of Human Existence." — Charles Edward Bolton (1841 —), of Cleveland, is known to students of economics as the author of the book, "A Few Civic Problems," and of suggestive articles in the "Review of Reviews." — Wayland Richardson Benedict (1848 —), professor of philosophy, ethics and logic, in the University of Cincinnati, a searching thinker of unusual literary ability, has published "The Nervous System and Consciousness,"

"Ethics and Evolution," "Theism and Evolution," a text-book on Logic, and "Outlines from the History of Education." In subtle and analytic power, impressive and convincing argument and a certain luminous felicity of statement and illustration, Dr. Benedict has few peers among those who elucidate psychic and ethical truth, whether by lecture or on the printed page.

LAW AND MEDICINE.

The law literature of Ohio, as is stated in the introduction to this sketch, is very abundant, having steadily accumulated from the comparatively early period in which Judge Timothy Walker wrote his learned work on "The American Law," down to the present year in which was published Ellis's "New Ohio Municipal Code." Every legal practitioner is familiar with the names Scribner and Swan and Bates and Kinkead and Loveland and Rockel and Yapple and Wilson and Page and Whittaker and Matthews, and a score of other Ohio men whose treatises on various phases of the great profession, are to be found in all the law libraries and are text-books in the law schools.

And what is said of Ohio law-books, — that they are numerous and important of their kind, — may be said of the books in medicine. Even in the pioneer period of the science, original books and journals testified to the learning and industry of great physicians in different sections of the commonwealth. Dr. Drake's monumental treatise, "The Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," to the making of which its author devoted thirty years, was pronounced by Allibone "probably the most important and valuable work ever written in the United States." Since Drake's day the progress of pharmacy, surgery and general medicine, has been much advanced by the writings of such men as Blackman, Gross, Mendenhall, Wright, Williams, King, Howe, Scudder, Pulte, Conner, Bartholow, Wormley, Whittaker, and many other doctors, eminent in the healing science and in the great art of surgery. — The State is well supplied with professional journals and libraries. It is doubtful whether there exists anywhere in the world, another collection of books in botany, pharmacy, chemistry, and allied sciences, that will com-

pare in extent and value, with the famous Lloyd Library of Cincinnati. This unique collection gathered at great expense of time and money, by the brothers, John Uri and Curtis Gates Lloyd, "is incorporated, is free to the public, and is pledged to be donated intact to science."

THEOLOGY AND DENOMINATIONALISM.

The theological and sectarian literature of Ohio is extensive and diverse. All shades of belief are represented, Jewish and Christian, Catholic and Protestant, — orthodox and agnostic. There are in the State some famous theological seminaries, including Lane Seminary, the Oberlin Theological School, the Hebrew Union College and the old Jesuit stronghold, St. Xavier's, and from these several seats of biblical learning as well as from the more secluded studios of representative clergymen of different creeds, have gone forth numerous volumes of doctrine, controversy and exposition, and church history. In the Library of the "Ohio Church History Society," of Oberlin, the number of publications does not fall far short of 400, nearly all pertaining to a single denomination, the Congregational. Only a very few books of the class indicated can be here specified, and it seems invidious to select. The titles which follow were chosen almost at random, and will suggest to the reader many more of equal importance. — Rev. Frederick Augustus Kemper published in Cincinnati, in 1831, a meditative and devotional book, "Consolations for the Afflicted," which breathes a pure and gentle spirit and shows the culture of a college bred gentleman. — Rev. David Austin Randall (1813-1884), was the author of two books, "The Wonderful Tent of the Mosaic Tabernacle," and "God's Handwriting in Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land," which latter had an enormous sale, fully 100,000 copies being called for. — Rev. Wm. Burnet Wright (1838 —), a distinguished preacher, holds a secure place in literature, by virtue of his two notable works, "Ancient Cities from the Dawn to the Daylight," and "The Sermon on the Mountain, Practiced on the Plain." — All who are interested in the so-called "Higher Criticism" in modern thought, have heard of the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith (1847 —), late

professor in Lane Seminary, now of Princeton, and thousands have read his books, "Inspiration and Inerrancy," and "The Bible and Islam." — Isaac M. Wise, the most eminent Rabbi in America, founder of the Hebrew Union College and of Liberal Judaism, was the author of many learned works, and the editor of the "American Israelite." Dr. Wise was a truly great man, profoundly respected by both Jews and Christians, and his influence did much to advance learning and literature. His "Life and Writings," by Drs. Philipson and Grossman, was published some years ago. His principal theological work is entitled, "Pronaos to Holy Scripture." — Dr. Moses Milziner (1828-1893), who ranks with the leading Semitic scholars of the world, is the author of an "Introduction to the Talmud." — Dr. Jired Dewey Buck (1838 —), president of the Theosophic Society of America, author of "A Study of Man and the Way to Health," "Mystic Masonry," etc., also wrote "The Nature and Aims of Theosophy," and "Why I Am a Theosophist," books which have circulation in England as well as in America. — John Porter Brown (1814-1872), a native of Chillicothe, was U. S. Minister to Turkey and a thorough student of Eastern languages and customs, and wrote a scholarly book, "The Dervishes of Oriental Spiritualism." — Hudson Tuttle (1836 —), of Berlin Heights, Ohio, exponent of spiritualism, has a large clientage of readers of his occult books, "The Arcana of Nature," "Studies in Psychic Science," "What is Spiritualism," etc. — Persons curious to study uncommon phases of religious faith and worship, may be interested in the fact that in Lebanon, Ohio, was published, in 1808, the rare book known as "The Shaker Bible;" and that, in Kirtland, Ohio, was issued in 1837, the second edition of the "Book of Mormon," a scripture which has since been translated into Italian by an Ohio man, Lorenzo Snow, president of the Mormon Church.

I can only allude to the amount and variety of denominational literature. — religious books and newspapers, uttered in the State. Several sects, the Methodists, for instance, and the United Brethren, have extensive publishing houses. The clergymen of Ohio, generally speaking, are promoters of literature, and many of them are accomplished writers.

The conflict of opinions on religious subjects, in the Ohio Valley, has given rise to some public discussions of great interest, reports of which were published. One secular debate on the use of the Bible in the Public School was circulated in book form, viz., "The Battle of the Giants." See also "Debate on Evidences of Christianity," R. W. Owen and A. Campbell, 1829; "Debate on the Roman Catholic Religion," A. Campbell and J. B. Purcell; "Debate on Universal Salvation," E. M. Pingree and N. L. Rice; "Roman Catholic Church and Free Thought," J. B. Purcell and Thos. Vickers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allied to the literature of creed and opinion, though not always sectarian, are numerous books of a more or less didactic nature, designed to instruct or to admonish in regard to the conduct of life. To this department of useful reading belong many juveniles, school text-books, and volumes of sermons, lectures, and essays for readers of all ages. A goodly array could be shown, of names of Ohio men and women, who, in this field of authorship, have labored successfully.

The late Professor David Swing (1830-1894), exerted a strong and salutary influence, not only by his pulpit utterances, but through his books, "Truths for To-day," "The Motives of Life," and "Club Essays." — Rev. Louis Albert Banks (1855 —), Cleveland, Ohio, is a prolific author of books mainly moral and religious, for young and old. Some of his later publications are: "Twentieth Century Knighthood," "Poetry and Morals," "Hidden Wells of Comfort." — Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, of Cleveland, is known to a host of grateful admirers, through her "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," "Girls' Book of Famous Queens," "Life of Lafayette," "A Moral Inheritance," "What America Owes to Women," etc.

Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton (1841 —), another Cleveland woman of recognized literary prominence, in both prose and verse, is especially noted for the excellence, in style and in substance, of her twenty or more entertaining books for youth. Some of the titles are: "Boys Who Became Famous," "Girls

Who Became Famous," "Famous American Authors," "How Success Is Won."

Charles Franklin Thwing (1853 —), president of Western Reserve University, is an author whose contributions to high class magazine literature and whose published volumes, mainly on educational themes, deserve and receive strong commendation from exacting critics. Of the numerous books written in the United States, on cultural processes and ideal conduct, there are few, if any, that are equalled by those from the pen of Dr. Thwing. Some of the titles are: "American Colleges: Their Students and Work," "The Reading of Books," "Within College Walls," "The College Woman," "The Best Life," "The Youth's Dream of Life," and "God in His World."

Addison Peale Russell (1826 —) was born in Clinton County and his conduct and ideals have been shaped almost wholly by Ohio influences and associations. Mr. Howells alludes to him as the author "whose charming books of literary comment have so widely endeared him to book-lovers; but whose public services to his state are scarcely known outside of it among the readers of 'Library Notes' or of 'A Club of One'." Mr. Russell was in public life from 1855 to 1868, as legislator, Secretary of State, and Financial Agent for Ohio. During the term of the last named office, he resided in New York City, where in 1867, he published his first book "Half Tints." For the last thirty years or more, he has devoted himself entirely to literature, in undisturbed retirement in the quiet town of Wilmington. He leads the contented life of a philosopher whose books are his world and whose mind "his kingdom is." In powers of assimilation he has been likened to Bayle, who had "the art of writing down his curious quotations with his own subtle ideas." Every library in Ohio should certainly contain his books, "Library Notes," "A Club of One," "In a Club Corner," "Characteristics," "Sub Coelum," and "Thomas Corwin."

Mrs. May Alden Ward (1853 —), a descendant of John Alden, the Plymouth Pilgrim, was born in Ohio. She now lives in Boston, and is one of the most accomplished of American critical writers. Her books, "Old Colony Days," "Life of Dante," "Life of Petrarch," are clear, succinct, scholarly and sympathetic.

Latest and best of her writings is the little volume entitled "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century," being essays on Carlyle, Ruskin and Tolstoi.

To the academic literature of the State belong the books, "Refercences for Literary Workers," and "Knowledge and Culture," by Rev. Henry Matson (1829 —), of Oberlin; "The Development of the English Literature and Language," and "English Literature of the Eighteenth Century," by Alfred Hix Welsh (1850-1889); "A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century," by Frederick Morris Warren (1859 —), of Adelbert College; "Master Virgil, as He Seemed in the Middle Ages," by J. S. Tunison; "Modern Poet Prophets; Essays Critical and Interpretative," by William Norman Guthrie; and "Tennyson's Debt to Environment," "The Poetry of Robert Browning," and "Studies in Literature," by Prof. Wm. G. Ward (1848 —), now of Boston, but born and brought up in Ohio.

David Philipson (1862 —), Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Israel, Cincinnati, has contributed to critical literature a work entitled "The Jew in English Fiction." This clear and forceful writer is the author of "Old European Jewries," and "A Holiday Sheaf," the latter a volume of sermons.

That most stimulating of all provocatives to literary commentary and controversy, the Shakesperean drama, has furnished a theme for more than one Ohio publication. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the Shakespeare-Bacon discussion, the bibliographer notes with some surprise that the first gun in that strange battle was fired by a young woman of Tallmadge, in the County of Summit,—Miss Delia Salter Bacon (1811-1859), whose famous book, "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare, Unfolded," with preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, was published in London, 1857, it being the author's zealous purpose "to solve the enigma of those mighty dramas" which the audacious critic devoutly admired though she endeavored to prove they could not have been written by "that booby," Wm. Shakespeare. Carlyle, to whom she came with a letter of introduction from Emerson, laughed at her theory, which, nevertheless, has found many advocates. One of the latest books on the mooted question, is a

Cincinnati publication and bears the title "The Shakesporean Myth."

More important than the "Cryptogram" literature, are the scholarly speculative works of Denton Jaques Snider (1841 —), an author who was born and raised in Ohio and who now lives in St. Louis. His critical writings on Shakespeare are regarded by so competent a judge as Dr. Wm. T. Harris, as of especial value in revealing the ethical significance of the immortal dramas. Dr. Snider, a graduate of Oberlin College and one of the lecturers of the Concord School of Philosophy, devotes himself exclusively to authorship and to the elucidation of his somewhat transcendental doctrines, from the platform. He is a man of profound erudition and of very bold speculative views. Besides his nine volumes of "Commentary on the Literary Bibles," viz., Shakespeare, Goethe, Homer and Dante, he has published five volumes of poems, three volumes on psychology, three on Froebel and the Kindergarten, and several miscellaneous books, including one novel. His latest publications are: "The Father of History," "Ancient European Philosophy," and a political treatise entitled "The State."

In concluding these rambling notes relating mainly to dramatic criticism by Ohio writers, I would mention that Henry Hooper of Hamilton County, who has written luminously on the philosophy of Shopenhauer, is also the author of various scholarly articles published in "Shakesperiana."

James E. Murdock, the celebrated actor whose home was in Warren County, wrote "A Short Study of Hamlet," "A Short Study of Macbeth," and other critical pieces; and his volume entitled "The Stage," published in 1884, is replete with suggestive comments on the dramatic art. One chapter discusses the topic "Shakespeare and his Critics."

FICTION.

In the days long ago, when James G. Percival was considered the chief of American poets, and when the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," and the "Port Folio," were arbiters of literary destiny, there dwelt within the borders of Ohio at least two

men of national reputation, who essayed to write novels. These pioneers of the imaginative pen were Timothy Flint (1780-1840), and James Hall (1793-1868).

Of Flint's masterpiece, "Francis Berrian, or the Mexican Patriot," 1826, Mrs. Trollope, who was a neighbor to the author, in Cincinnati, says in her "American Manners," "It is excellent: a little wild and romantic, but containing scenes of first rate interest and pathos."—Other of Flint's novels were "Arthur Clenning," and "George Mason, the Backwoodsman." One who had read Flint's "Recollections" would expect to find charm in his works of fiction. A reviewer of his "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley," declared those books "too interesting to be useful!"—Many readers found as good as fiction in Flint's delightful pseudo-biography, "The First White Man of the West, or the Life and Exploits of Colonel Daniel Boone." Though somewhat prolix and too much given to moralizing, Timothy Flint is characteristically delightful and two or three of his books are of such permanent interest and charm of style that they should be reprinted.

Judge James Hall, the author of an elaborate "History of the Indian Tribes," and other noted books in biography and history, wrote several historical romances, modeled somewhat after the style of Cooper, and valuable on account of their fidelity to life and scenery in the early west particularly in Kentucky. His best works are "Legends of the West," "Harpe's Head," and "Tales of the Border."

"The Western Souvenir," first of the so-called Annuals issued west of Philadelphia, was published in Cincinnati, in 1829. It was "embellished" with six steel engravings, and was made up of stories, sketches and poems, by James Hall, Timothy Flint, Otway Curry, and others. Perhaps the most interesting contribution in it is a character sketch of "Mike Fink, the Last of the Boatmen," by Morgan Neville.

A volume of original pieces collectively called "Tales of the Queen City," by Benjamin Drake, brother of Dr. Daniel Drake, was published in Cincinnati, in 1839. The merit of this book is that it attempts to delineate local scenes and characters with simplicity. But the "Tales" are not nearly so readable as the

author's other ventures, "The Life of Tecumseh," and the "Life of Black Hawk," which are romantic in their essence.

The first woman to gain literary reputation in Ohio was Mrs. Julia L. Dumont (1794-1841), preceptress of Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Mrs. Dumont wrote respectable verse and good honest prose. Her stories had vogue in the Ohio Valley and some of them found publishers in the East. She wrote "The Brothers," "Gertrude Beverly," "Ashton Gray," "Sketches from Common Paths".—Of livelier imagination and brighter touch than Mrs. Dumont, was Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (1800-1854), a popular writer who, for several years was a resident of Ohio. Some of her numerous novels are of a mildly sensational character, which perhaps accounts for the fact that nearly 100,000 copies of them were sold within three years. She is the author of several tragedies, one of which, "Lamora, or the Western Wild," was written and acted in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Francis D. Gage (1808-1884), born and bred in Ohio, was a practical writer, of strong common sense and much energy, who, like Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Stowe, Alice Cary and other talented women of her day, helped to create a love for literature in the West. Her best story is one entitled "Elsie Magoon." Early in the sixties she published a volume of poems. Mrs. Gage was a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, "The Tenth Muse," who wrote the first book of verse published in New England.

The relations of the Beecher Family to the educational and literary development of Ohio were intimate and vital. From 1832 to 1850, Dr. Lyman Beecher, as president of Lane Seminary and pastor of a prominent church, was a commanding character. He and his energetic sons and daughters received much from the rapidly developing society by which they were surrounded, to which they gave much in return. Henry Ward Beecher studied theology and learned to preach in Cincinnati; there Catharine Beecher organized and conducted a decidedly radical and progressive school for girls, and wrote some "up to date" text-books. The writing tendency was strong in several members of the brilliant family.—The famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," though not actually written in Cincinnati, was conceived there. The

author tells us in her Autobiography that many of the characters, scenes and incidents, in the story, were suggested by what she had observed in her own house, on Walnut Hills, or witnessed on occasional trips to Kentucky. Mrs. Stowe lived in Cincinnati for eighteen years,—the most vigorous and formative portion of her life. She wrote for a Western magazine. She was an active member of the Semi-Colon Club, of the Queen City, and to that society she dedicated her first book, "The May Flower," 1849. It is reasonable to claim that Ohio was the literary Alma Mater of the author of one of the world's most potent works of fiction. President Lincoln, when he first met Mrs. Stowe, said in his epigrammatic way: "So here is the little woman who caused the big war!"

Alice Cary (1820-1871), published her first book of stories, "Clovernook," in 1851, and her first regular novel, "Hagar: a Story of To-day," in 1852, the year in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. Other of Alice Cary's novels were "Married, Not Mated," "Holywood," and "The Bishop's Son." Of this Ohio writer the Westminster Review declared, "No other American woman has evinced in prose or poetry anything like the genius of Alice Cary."

Belonging to the same period as do the group of woman authors just spoken of, are several literary men who wrote or published novels, in Ohio. Thomas H. Shreve (1808-1853), a friend and associate of Mr. Gallagher, produced many short stories and one ambitious romance, "Drayton: an American Tale," 1851.—Frederick W. Thomas (1811 —), of Cincinnati, wrote "Clinton Bradshaw," "East and West," and "Howard Pinkney,"—successful novels in their time and of better artistic quality than much that passes current to-day as good literature.—The same may be said in commendation of the two novels which Edmund Flagg (1815 —), composed while a resident of Marietta in 1842-3,—viz.: "Carrero; or the Prime Minister," and "Francis of Valois." These compare very favorably with the historical novels of more recent origin.—Wm. W. Fosdick (1825 —), a poet of no mean ability, attempted fiction with some success, producing a romantic novel, "Malmiztic, the Toltec and the Cav-

aliers of the Cross," a study of Mexican traditions, and said to have furnished the prototype of Wallace's "The Fair God."

The decade from about 1846 to 1856 was prolific of sensational stories such as have been denominated in slang phrase, "yellow-backs," "dime novels," "blood and thunder tales," etc. Two of the most conspicuous and most entertaining spinners of this class of yarn made their appearance in Ohio, in the forties. These were E. C. Judson, "Ned Buntline," (1823-1886), and Emerson Bennett.

Judson came to Cincinnati in 1844 and embarked, with L. A. Hine, in the conduct of "The Western Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine," to which he contributed letters and editorials. He did not write any novel during the time he was in the West. He was greatly admired by the patrons of flashy literature. Of his lurid master-piece, "The Mysteries and Miseries of New York," 100,000 copies sold. "Ned Buntline's" income was said to be \$120,000 a year.

Emerson Bennett (1822 —), now living in Philadelphia and an octogenarian, came to Cincinnati when he was only twenty-two years old, and in that city, between the years 1846 and 1850, wrote and published an incredible number of lively romances, which were eagerly sought and greedily read by the multitude. A recent sketch of Bennett, printed in a biographical handbook, says, "He began writing poetry and prose at 18; has since followed literature and written more than fifty novels and serials, and some hundreds of short stories." At the very beginning of his career he caught the knack of constructing the "best sellers," and made money for himself and his publishers. His most popular books were "The Prairie Flower," and "Leni-Leoti," each of which had a sale of 100,000, having been, I believe, more in demand than any other novel ever published in the State, whatever that may signify. Hundreds of elderly men and women in the Ohio Valley, will confess, with a smile and a sigh, that in their school days they concealed in pocket or desk "The Bandits of the Osage," or "Mike Fink," or "Kate Clarendon," or "The League of the Miami," or "The Forest Rose." After all is said, these exciting romances were innocent enough,—the hero always tri-

umphant, the heroine an angel. The sharp crack of a rifle rang out and the villain fell with a thud.

In a way, "Ned Buntline" and Emerson Bennett were masters of their craft. They had a host of imitators.—George Lippard's "New York: Its Upper Ten and Lower Million," though not written in the West was published in Cincinnati, in 1854. So also was "The Trapper's Bride," by the English author C. M. Murray. In the same city, in 1855, was issued a feeble performance entitled "The Mock Marriage: or the Libertine's Victim: being a faithful delineation of the Mysteries and Miseries of the Queen City," by H. M. Rulison.

Less extravagant than the foregoing and less naughty than they affected to be, but scarcely more meritorious, were "Mrs. Ben Darby: or the Weal and Woe of Social Life," 1853, by Maria Collins; "Life's Lesson, a Novel," 1855, by Martha Thomas; "The Old Corner Cupboard," 1856, Susan B. Jewett; "Emma Bartlett: or Prejudice and Fanaticism," 1856; "Zoe: or the Quadroon's Triumph," 1856, Mrs. E. D. Livermore; "Mabel: or Heart Histories," 1859, Rosetta Rice,—all which are Ohio books.

During the period of the Civil War (1861-5) few novels were written in the United States, though the events of that stirring time educated authors and supplied material for whole libraries of history, fiction and poetry. In fact the war did much to elevate and nationalize American literature. The old distinctions between eastern literature and western were no longer much regarded. Even the southern writers ceased to be sectional. Secession ended in concession. Provincialism began to give way to a higher and broader and more tolerant culture, and books of artistic finish came from the South and from the West, to compete with the best from Massachusetts or New York. Tennessee was represented by Miss Murfree; Kentucky by James Lane Allen; Indiana by Riley; and Ohio by Mrs. Catherwood; writers who were in their early teens when the war began, and who were among the first of a rapidly increasing number of painstaking writers developed by the influences of a modern regime. The same influences, of course, modified the ideas and methods of the earlier generation of writers to which belong Wallace and

Howells and Tourgee and many more. A few names may here be chronicled of Ohio authors born before 1850.

Albert Gallatin Riddle (1816 —), whose distinguished career as lawyer and legislator furnishes a brilliant page in Ohio's history, found time, after he had reached middle life, to record, in a series of clever novels, much that he observed of men and events in northern Ohio, in the days of his youth. He tells the reader in the preface to one of his books that in his stories "an effort is made to preserve something of the freshness, gather up a few of the names, some of the incidents, catch the spirit and flavor of the life which has past, leaving only its memory in the cherishing hearts of the contemporaries of the author." In the author of "Bart Ridgely," "The Portrait," "House of Ross," and "Anselm's Cave," Cuyahoga County and the Western Reserve in general have a faithful delineator of scenes and characters. His style is simple, vigorous and picturesque, — his story is true to fact and is free from sensationalism. Mr. Riddle is a man of solid attainments and sound judgment. His historical romances supplement his more serious works: "Life and Character of Garfield," "Life of Benjamin F. Wade," and "Recollections of War Times."

William Dean Howells (1837 —), who, perhaps, may be regarded as the leading man of letters in the United States, belongs, in a sense, to the old and to the new, to the West and to the East, to the self-schooled and to the academic class of American authors. Born and bred in Ohio, he spent, as boy and man, nearly a quarter of a century in the state for which he has ever cherished a loyal and filial affection. His name appears upon the title page of some sixty different volumes, embracing works of biography, history, travel, description, sociology, fiction, poetry, drama, and criticism. This prolific and versatile author possesses a rare faculty of remembering all he has experienced, and he enters into delicate sympathy with the young as with the mature. His "Life of Hayes," "A Boy's Town," "Ohio Stories," "My Year in a Log Cabin," derive their subject matter from his knowledge of his native state, while in many of his novels, notably in "The Kentons," much of the local color and characterization were obviously suggested by scenes and people observed in the Buck-

eye State. The style of Mr. Howells is invariably elegant and pleasing; he has mastered the art of clear and graceful writing. His work in poetry, in criticism, and in picturesque description, commands admiration in both hemispheres. But his special genius is discovered in the department of fiction, and few will dispute the verdict of an eminent critic who says, "Mr. Howells was unquestionably the founder of the latter-day natural school of American fiction, in which truth to every-day life is given precedence, while rhetoric, forced situations, and the arts of the melodramatist are sedulously avoided."

Mr. Howells is author of the following: "Poems of Two Friends" (with Mr. Piatt); "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; "Venetian Life"; "Italian Journeys"; "Suburban Sketches"; "No Love Lost"; "Their Wedding Journey"; "A Chance Acquaintance"; "A Foregone Conclusion"; "Out of the Question"; "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes"; "A Counterfeit Presentiment"; "The Lady of Aroostook"; "The Undiscovered Country"; "A Fearful Responsibility, and Other Tales"; "Dr. Breen's Practice"; "A Modern Instance"; "A Woman's Reason"; "Three Villages"; "The Rise of Silas Lapham"; "Tuscan Cities"; "A Little Girl among the Old Masters"; "The Minister's Charge"; "Indian Summer"; "Modern Italian Poets"; "April Hopes"; "Annie Kilburn"; "A Hazard of New Fortunes"; "The Sleeping Car, and Other Farces"; "The Mouse Trap, and Other Farces"; "The Shadow of a Dream"; "An Imperative Duty"; "A Boy's Town"; "The Albany Depot"; "Criticism and Fiction"; "The Quality of Mercy"; "The Letter of Introduction"; "A Little Swiss Sojourn"; "Christmas Every Day"; "The Unexpected Guests"; "The World of Chance"; "The Coast of Bohemia"; "A Traveler from Alturia"; "My Literary Passions"; "The Day of Their Wedding"; "A Parting and a Meeting"; "Impressions and Experiences"; "Stops of Various Quills"; "The Landlord of the Lion's Head"; "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy"; "Stories of Ohio"; "The Story of a Play"; "Ragged Lady"; "Their Silver Wedding Journey"; "Literary Friends and Acquaintances".

Deservedly conspicuous among American authors, stands the jurist and diplomat, Albion Winegar Tourgee (1838 —), now U. S. Consul in Bordeaux, — an Ohio man thoroughly loyal to his

State as to his Nation. His reputation is well established in the minds of the thousands who have read his purposeful and effective novels: "A Fool's Errand"; "A Royal Gentleman"; "Figs and Thistles"; "Bricks Without Straw"; "Hot Plowshares"; "Black Ice"; "Button's Inn"; "With Guage and Swallow"; "Pactoius Prime"; "Murvale Eastman"; "John Eax"; "The Hip-Roof House"; "A Son of Old Harry"; "Out of the Sunset Sea", and "The Man Who Outlived Himself".

Ambrose Bierce (1842 —), one of the many sons of Ohio who have found scope in California for the exercise of their talents, is the author of "Fantastic Fables", "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," "Can Such Things Be?" and other books.

Charles Humphrey Roberts (1847 —), born near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, has written an interesting historical study, "Down the O-h-i-o, a Novel of Quaker Life," in which the operation of the Underground Railroad is well pictured.

Maj. Hugh Boyle Ewing (1826 —), of Lancaster, O., late U. S. Minister to the Hague, is the author of two clever books: "A Castle in the Air" and "The Black List."

Gen. John Beatty (1828 —), of Columbus, is known to many readers of his patriotic volumes, "The Citizen Soldier," "Belle o' Becket's Lane," and his prehistoric novel, "The Acolhuans."

Alexander Clarke (1834-1879) will be remembered in Ohio by his once popular and noteworthy books, "The Old Log School House" and "Starting Out: a Story of the Ohio Hills." These stories have local flavor.

Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor (1831 —), wife of O. J. Victor the literator, has written a good many volumes in verse and in prose. Among her novels are, "The Gold Hunters," "The Backwoods Bride," "Blunders of a Bashful Man," etc.

Mrs. Julia P. Ballard's (1828-1849) name is cherished on account of the pure, sweet stories she wrote for children: "The Hole in the Bag," "Gathered Lilies," "Lift a Little," "Little Gold Keys," etc.

Martha Finley (1828), a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, known to hosts of young people under her nom de plume "Martha Farquharson," perhaps the most popular living writer of Sunday

School books, is the author of the series called the "Elsie Books," and the "Mildred Books." Her present home is in Maryland.

Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge," (1845 —), Cleveland, is a popular and meritorious writer, chiefly for the young. Among her most attractive stories are those entitled, "What Katy Did," "In the High Valley," and "A Gurnsey Lily." This author holds good rank as a poet.

Ralph Keeler (1840-1873), an Ohio journalist who removed to California, where he died, will be remembered as the author of "Gloverson and His Silent Partner," and "Vagabond Adventures."

Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates (1844 —), a native of Fremont, Ohio, whose writings are praised by Stedman and other Eastern critics, has contributed to literature. "Jasper Fairfax," "The Prince of the Ring," "Shylock's Daughter," "The Chamber Over the Gate," etc. Her present home is in New York.

Mark Sibley Severence (1846 —), formerly of Cleveland, now of Los Angeles, wrote "Hammersmith; His Harvard Days," a pleasant story on the "Tom Brown at Oxford" method, giving pictures of student life as it was in Cambridge, just before the Civil War.

Mary Alpin Sprague (1849 —), of Newark, Ohio, demonstrated her ability to create a bright, piquant, epigrammatic and witty novel, when she produced her only published work, "An Earnest Trifler," 1880.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood (1847-1902), who was born and educated in Ohio and whose literary work is of a very high order, entitling her to a permanent place among American authors, was an indefatigable student of the history of the French settlements in Canada and the United States, an admirable delineator of character, an artist of delicate taste and lively fancy. Her novels are excellent. I give the chief titles: "Craque-o-Doom," "Old Caravan Days," "The Secret of Roseladies," "The Romance of Dollard," "The Bells of Ste. Anne," "The Story of Tonty," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia," "The White Islander," "The Chase of St. Castin," "Lazarre."

Of authors born since the Civil War, or not longer ago than 1850, many have risen into prominence, in the Middle West.

The sudden blossoming of literature in the State of Indiana has been the subject of much press comment. There has been a noticeable revival of authorship in Ohio. Let me catalogue, in the briefest manner, the names and books of half a dozen writers of good reputation who belong to the Buckeye Commonwealth by birth and breeding, but who have wandered to other states:

George Henry Pickard (1850—), is the author of "A Matter of Taste," "A Mission Flower," "Old Boniface," and "Madam Noel."—James Eugene Farmer (1867—) the scholarly author of "Essays in French History," wrote also "The Grenadier," and "The Grand Mademoiselle."—John Randolph Spears (1850—), whose superior work has been commended in England and France as well as at home, and whose sea stories are among the best of their class, is author of "The Port of Missing Ship," "Skipper of the Nancy C.," "Tales of the Real Gipsy." Claude Hazelton Wetmore (1862—), born at Cuyahoga Falls, recently won reputation from the signal success of his novel, "The Sweepers of the Sea."

The present decade has witnessed, in Ohio, the rise of a score of romance-writers, several of whom attained sudden celebrity. The work of these recent candidates for public favor or for the approval of the judicious critic, is of widely varying quality, good, bad or indifferent, though I have no hesitation in saying that the average Ohio novel is quite up to the conventional standard, and, in a few cases, it is of exceptional force and originality. The prevailing tendency of the writers to whom I refer, is toward a faithful realism, the result of close and conscientious study of nature and human society.

Adele E. Thompson, of Cleveland, has earned a deserved and generous recognition from reviewers and readers, owing to markedly praiseworthy qualities in her brace of bright novels: "Beck's Fortune," and "Brave Heart Elizabeth."

John Bennett (1865—), of Chillicothe, artist and poet, as well as story-writer, author of that dainty classic "Master Skylark," and of the no less delicately wrought story of "Barnaby Lee," enjoys a reputation extending over the United States, and wears some laurels from abroad.

Burton Egbert Stevenson (1872—), also of Chillicothe, edi-

tor and magazine writer, has demonstrated his ability to construct sustained historical romances which appeal to a large circle of admiring readers. His novels, "At Odds With the Regent," and "A Soldier of Virginia," are well worth reading, for both substance and style.

Dr. James Ball Naylor's rather hastily prepared novels, "In the Days of St. Clair" and "The Sign of the Prophet," deal with stirring events in Ohio history, and are lively and entertaining. The same author's "Ralph Marlowe," a rough and ready novel, the scene of which is laid in an oil village on the Muskingum, is an amusing record of jokes, stories and humorous incidents, written with enthusiasm, and containing some vivid and admirable descriptions of local scenes and "characters."

John Uri Lloyd (1849—), of Cincinnati, whose name has long been familiar to the scientific world which is indebted to his pen for important works in chemistry and pharmacy, is also known to a wide circle of readers of fiction. He possesses a bold and fertile fancy, and a very accurate eye for nature and for types of character, as may be discerned by the perusal of his unique stories of Northern Kentucky, "Stringtown on the Pike," and "Warwick of the Knobs," and his marvellous "Etidorpha; or the End of the Earth." Professor Lloyd sees with his own eyes and records what he sees with remarkable originality and independence, not giving much heed to literary convention.

Nathaniel Stephenson, also of Cincinnati, belongs to the later school of analytic writers who pay a good deal of attention to form and to art for art's sake. He is a man of cultured taste and wide reading, and has a polished style, a delicate perception, and a sense of humor. He is the author of "They That Took the Sword," a historical novel the plot of which is laid in Southern Ohio, and of "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton," a story of modern society.

Charles Frederick Goss (1852—), author of "The Redemption of David Corson," "The Loom of Life," "Little Saint Sunshine," "The Philoplist," etc., is a writer of "fiction with a purpose," some of whose popular romances have been much discussed and diversely judged. Mr. Goss has an ardent love for nature, a deep sympathy with all classes of humanity, and a vivid

pictorial fancy. His style is vigorous, fluent and earnest, and he has an aptitude for brilliant scenic effects.

John Brown Jewett, of Newtown, Ohio, a poet and recluse, of fine sensibility, is the author of "Tales of the Miami Country." Mr. Jewett is one of Ohio's most charming writers, albeit his work is but little known. In his exquisite sketch, "Fiddler's Green," and in other simple and beautiful compositions, he reveals himself a man of true literary instincts who possesses the seeing eye and the understanding heart.

Dr. Howard A. M. Henderson, an eloquent Methodist preacher of Ohio, is the author of a widely circulated religious novel, "Diomedes the Centurion," the design of which is "to give the average reader a panoramic view of the planting period of the Christian Era." The book is written in a style at once fervid and ornate.

It is logical that the state which put forward the first Abolitionist candidate for the president of the Republic, and originated the first university for negroes, and harbored the chief managers of the underground railroad, and inspired Mrs. Stowe to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," should be one of the states readiest to encourage literary endeavor on the part of men of African descent.

Charles Waddell Chesnut (1858—), of Cleveland, is fairly entitled to rank among the leading writers of our country. His novels are published by one of the foremost firms of Boston and are commended by able critics. Here and there his work is crude and abrupt, but it is in terrible earnest and his stories move straight on with dramatic and even tragic power. His writings include a "Life of Frederick Douglass," the novels: "The Wife of His Youth," "The Conjure Woman," "The House Behind the Cedars," "The Marrow of Tradition."

Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872), who was born and reared in Dayton, Ohio, has achieved a comfortable reputation as a poet, from his books of verse, "Oak and Ivy," "Majors and Minors," and "Lyrics of Lowly Life," and he has written successful novels, viz., "The Sport of the Gods" and "The Fanatics." These books show their author to possess humor, pathos and vivid imagination.

We should add to the catalogue of works of fiction: "Wall Street and the Woods," by Wm. J. Flagg; "The Lost Model," and "Wash Bolter," by Henry Hooper; "Mrs. Armitage's Ward," by Judge D. Thew Wright; "The Log of Commodore Rolling-pin," and "Thomas Rutherton," by John H. Carter; "The Secret of the Andes," by Fred. Hassaurek; "Her Ladyship," by Dr. T. C. Minor; "Silas Jackson's Wrongs," and "The Marquis and the Moon," by Nicholas Longworth; "Vawder's Understudy," and "The Three Richard Whalens," by James Knapp Reeve; "The Freeburgers," by Denton J. Snider; "Tales for a Stormy night," translated from the French, by Eugene F. Bliss; "Charles Killbuck, an Indian Story of the Border Wars of the American Revolution," by Francis C. Huebner; "Iturbide, a Soldier of Mexico," by Dr. John Lewin McLeish; "My Lord Farquhar," a romance of Armenia, by the brilliant and witty poet and editor Thomas Emmett Moore; "Ezra Cain," a study in morbid psychology, by Joseph Sharts; "A Buckeye Baron," by William Alpha Paxon; and "The Quaker Scout," by Nicholas Patterson Runyan.

HUMOROUS WRITERS.

William Tappan Thompson (1812-1882), a native of Ohio, who went to Georgia and became a prominent journalist, was renowned in his day and generation for the rough and extravagant portraiture and caricatures which he made of southern types, and which were published under the titles "Major Jones's Courtship," "Major Jones's Sketches of Travel," "Characters of Pineville," etc. He also wrote a very droll farce, "The Live Indian," which furnished John E. Owens with one of his laughable roles.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, "Sunset Cox" (1824-1889), of Zanesville, journalist, orator, statesman, diplomatist, one of the most brilliant and accomplished of Ohio's honored sons, added to his distinction as a political and descriptive writer the reputation of a man of rare wit and humor. All his writing and speeches abound in keen passages, and in one elaborate volume entitled, "Why We Laugh," he discusses the philosophy of humor. Like "Tom" Corwin, Mr. Cox had a genius for the wisdom of the ludicrous.

David Ross Locke (1833-1888), author of "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies of Yours Trooly, Petroleum V. Nasby," whose keen, satirical letters purporting to be written by a secessionist of "Confederate Cross Roads, Kentucky," delighted President Lincoln and were accounted by Secretary Chase as of powerful effect in helping to save the Union, was certainly a humorist of extraordinary endowment — a genius in his particular sphere. He laughed his enemies to scorn and "drew out Levathian with an hook" of sharpest wit. Mr. Locke was a native of the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Ohio, chiefly in Toledo. He published one novel, "A Paper City."

The inimitable Artemus Ward (1834-1867) came to Ohio about the year 1850, and though his sojourn in the state was not long, he wrote, while living on the Western Reserve, a number of his brightest and drollest papers.

POETRY.

In the year 1824 the editor of the Cincinnati Literary Gazette printed in his "Notes to Contributors" the following apologetic excuse for declining a poetical effusion from a Kentucky correspondent: "Poetry is in so flourishing a state on our side of the river that the limits allotted to this department are preoccupied." Timothy Flint, in the *Western Magazine and Review*, for May, 1827, wrote, "We are a scribbling and forth-putting people. Little as they have dreamed of the fact in the Atlantic country, we have our thousand orators and poets. * * * We believe that amid the freshness of our unspoiled nature, beneath the shade of the huge sycamores of the Miami, or cooling the forehead in the breeze of the beautiful Ohio, and under the canopy of our Italian sky, other circumstances being equal, a man might write as well as in the dens of a dark city." A volume of "Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West," compiled by W. D. Gallagher, was published in Cincinnati in 1841. It contains 210 pieces, and represents 38 writers, seven of whom are women. Coggeshall's well known "Poets and Poetry of the Ohio Valley," a volume of 680 pp., issued in 1860, gives sketches of 152 writers, with selections from their best book. Twenty-nine of the poets' names belong to Ohio. The admirable

volume, "American Poetry and Art," edited by J. J. Piatt and published in Cincinnati in 1882, presents, with discriminating judgment, many of the choicest poems written in the Ohio Valley.

There is no need to record here the long list of books of Ohio verse which now exist only in old catalogues or in rare collections. Enough to say that not a few of these possess considerable merit, and were sought after, scrap-booked and admired in their little day. It has been the good fortune of a number of the early writers to hold a more secure place in the public memory by virtue of the anthologies in which their poems are kept alive, perhaps under the title of "old favorites."

By far the most eminent of the early poets of the Ohio Valley was the bard who sang of the "Days When We Were Pioneers," and of the "Green Forest Land," the "Golden Wedding on Rolling Fork," the solitude of "Miami Woods," and the song of the "Brown Thrush" and "The Cardinal Bird." We refer to the good poet Wm. D. Gallagher, a truly inspired singer, gifted with the "love of love, the scorn of scorn," and with a Wordsworthian discernment of the feelings, beauty and significance of nature. As an artist he deserves a fuller appreciation than he has yet received, for he possesses unusual skill in melody, and a command of blank verse seldom attained in American literature. There are passages in his carefully wrought pastorals which, for dignity, noble simplicity and genuine reverence for spiritual beauty, compare with the masterful work of the so-called Lake School of poets. It is to be regretted that some of his most characteristic poems are out of print, but fortunately a few copies of his "Miami Woods and Other Poems" are preserved in libraries.

The now almost forgotten name of Otway Curry (1804-1855) was familiar to the eye and ear of all who, in the West of forty years ago, cared about poetry. The school readers contained extracts from Curry's "Eternal River," "Kingdom Come," and "The Lost Pleiad." James H. Perkins was likewise esteemed and quoted. There are scores of persons living in Ohio, who can recite lines from that once hackneyed "declamation," "O Were You Ne'er a School-boy?" or "The Young Soldier." Charles A.

Jones (1835-1851) is remembered by his oft reprinted "Tecumseh,"

"Stop, Stranger! there Tecumseh lies;"

and by his faithfully descriptive pieces, "The Pioneers" and "Lines to the Ohio River." F. W. Thomas still holds a place in our books of "Selections," by virtue of his fidelity to truth and nature in some meritorious stanzas of his descriptive poem, "The Emigrant," and because of the sentiment and melody of the song, "'Tis Said that Absence Conquers Love." W. W. Fosdick, on whom his contemporaries and patrons, M. D. Conway, W. H. Lytle and others, bestowed the title, "Laureate of the Queen City," wrote an ambitious volume, "Ariel, and Other Poems," the more labored contents of which have passed into oblivion, while a few of its simple, unpretentious, but genuine poems, faithfully reporting visible and vital fact, continue to exert a charm and to win a due meed of praise. Of these cherished few none are better than the lyrics: "The Maize" and "The Pawpaw." Born five years later than Fosdick, Florus B. Plimpton (1830-1886), journalist and poet, achieved more than a local reputation for the form and quality of his carefully finished literary work. Holmes and Whittier took him into fellowship. Though his death occurred less than twenty years ago, and though a beautiful memorial edition of his poems was issued in 1886, almost the only piece of his verse which survives is the vigorous ballad, "Lewis Wetzel," another instance of the vitality of compositions dealing with the actual in a direct and sympathetic style. Yet it seems that other of Plimpton's lyrics should be recognized by common consent as worthy of the favor bestowed upon this one ballad. The anthologies might well include, from his poems, "A Poor Man's Thanksgiving," "Summer Days," "Her Record," "In Remembrance," and the sonnet, "Pittsburg." Byron Foreseythe Willson (1837-1867), whose literary work Mr. J. J. Piatt displays and reviews at great length in the "Hesperian Tree," for 1903, was undoubtedly a poet of rare gifts, but he never was nor will be popular. One of his poems, "The Old Sargeant," had a temporary popularity soon after its publication in the time of the Civil War, but now it is

seldom read and only by literary folks. Willson was characterized by Mr. Stedman as "A strongly imaginative balladist, whose death was a loss to poetry."

The departed singers whose work has scarcely more than been glanced at in the above paragraph, though not poetical stars of first magnitude, have at least "fixed their glimmers." In their constellation belong three other lights, which whether from accident or because of their intrinsic superiority, have attracted more attention than their contemporaries. These are Thomas Buchanan Read (1822-1872), William Haines Lytle (1826-1863), and Alice Cary (1820-1870).

Thomas Buchanan Read used to say he had four principal homes, Philadelphia, Boston, Florence and Cincinnati. He had many friends in Ohio, to whom he acknowledged his indebtedness for patronage in art and letters. During his sojourn in the Queen City, he was constantly busy at the easel or the desk, and in that city he painted some of his finest pictures and composed some of his best poems. The house in which he lived, on Seventh street, and in which he wrote the poem "Sheridan's Ride," is marked with a bronze tablet, commemorating these facts.

Gen. W. H. Lytle, though not a "one poem poet," gained his secure place in literature through the merit of his masterpiece, the lyric, "Antony and Cleopatra," a stroke of genius and true inspiration,—a passionate glorification of love and war, of the "Great Triumvir" and the "Star-eyed Egyptian,"—and the author rose to renown. Like Kinney's "Rain upon the Roof," and O'Hara's "The Bivouac for the Dead," the "Antony and Cleopatra" appears to be "booked for immortality." In the small volume of Lytle's Poems collected by the writer of this sketch and published in 1894, readers will find a number of pieces well worthy to be preserved with the "Antony and Cleopatra." Specially excellent are the lyrics: "Popocatapetl," "Macdonald's Drummer," "Jaqueline," "The Volunteers," "Farewell" and "Sweet May Moon."

A third of a century has elapsed since Alice Cary died; more than half a century since she gathered her first laurels as a poet. At the very beginning of her literary career she was received with applause, and from year to year her reputation steadily ad-

vanced. It is to be doubted if any other American woman has ever, through the accomplishment of verse, attained so much celebrity as did this country girl of Clovernook. Even to-day, she has numerous readers and admirers, not only in Ohio, but in all parts of the United States. This is not because her poetry stands the test of severe criticism, for it does not. Yet it has some of the rare and potent qualities essential to excellent poetic composition as a fine art, and she herself was gifted generously with those qualities of genius which, when adequately developed, make the creation of good poetry possible. She was one of the poets "sown by nature;" she was sensitive to all beauty and truth; she had broad sympathies; she had the "vision and the faculty divine." Readers loved her personality and felt instinctively that she understood their feelings, and that she wrote of what she really knew, from direct observation and experience.

Phoebe Cary was also a genuine poet, though by no means the peer of her sister. The two women exerted, and still exert a sweet, pure and stimulating influence, especially upon the young in the public schools and upon sentimental readers who care more for melodious common sense than for the subtleties and refinement of poetic art however masterfully employed.

Coates Kinney (1826—) holds the seniority and the primacy among our poets. Nature endowed his large brain richly with the power of thought and the faculty of song. Though he has been a man of affairs — a lawyer, journalist, military officer, state senator — he has never neglected the higher "business of his dreams," but is one of those

"twice blest who in age pursues
His art with young desire."

In his youth he gave to the world the spontaneous music of "Rain Upon the Roof," which has maintained its popularity for more than fifty years and which, in its revised form, will no doubt continue a favorite with all who have the gift of nice appreciation. Representative of the author's mature power and of especial interest to the student of Ohio literature is the Ohio Centennial Ode, 1888, a forceful production giving eloquent expression to

what is best and noblest in Ohio history, tradition and ideals, and worthy to be classed with Lowell's Commemoration Ode. Of Kinney's poetry in general, Julian Hawthorne wrote: "It expands the brain and touches the heart. * * * What he has done will last." W. D. Howells assigns to the poet a place among "the few who think in the electrical flushes known only to the passions of most men," and the same critic testifies that Kinney's verse "brings to the reader the thrill imparted by mastery in an art which has of late seemed declining into clever artistry." It is impossible, in this brief sketch, to give an adequate idea of the scope and quality of Coates Kinney's verse. The strength of his imagination, his profound insight into the heart of man and of nature, his vigorous intellectual grasp and subtle analytic acumen, his daring fancy, and his facile command of rhythm and rhyme are revealed in the two important volumes, "Lyrics of the Ideal and Real," 1887, and "Mists of Fire," 1899, which contain a great variety of poems dealing with themes philosophical, religious, patriotic, social, and purely æsthetic. When at his best Kinney writes with a vividness, originality and beauty which gives a surprise and delight such as none but poets of first rate genius can awaken. If called upon to select from his later volumes the lyrics which in our judgment entitle him to a place of distinction among the poets of the century, our list of titles would include: "The Old Apple-tree," "Apostrophe of Death," "Alone," "Ships Coming In," "Mars," "Singing Flame," "Vesuvius," "Madonna," and "Our Only Day."

John James Piatt (1835—), has long occupied a secure and deservedly conspicuous position as one of Ohio's indefatigable promoters of *belles lettres*. He is one of those "planters of celestial plants," who have never lost faith in high ideals nor in the divinity of the Muses. He has devoted much of his energy to elevating the literary profession in the Ohio Valley, both by his discriminating work as an editorial writer and by his many publications in choice prose and genuine poetry. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for editing that notably elegant and compendious volume, "The Union of American Poetry and Art," and for issuing the more recent sumptuous volumes of "The Hesperian Tree," a Western Annual containing some of the best

literature of the period. Mr. Piatt's reputation as a poet is established; he needs no new encomium. Proud and jealous of the region in which he was born and educated, he has chosen to write much on local themes, "The Pioneer's Chimney," "The Lost Farm," "The Mower in Ohio," and he has given subtle and delicate poetic expression to thoughts and emotions evoked by the idyllic, the home-bred and the pensive. Since 1893 he has resided at North Bend, Ohio, devoting his time to literature. In 1860, he published, in collaboration with W. D. Howells, a first book, "Poems of Two Friends." Other of his poetical writings are: "The Nests at Washington," "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight," "Western Windows," "Landmarks," "Poems of House and Home," "Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," and "The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems." His prose style is shown at its best in a volume of delightfully artistic essays, entitled, "Penciled Fly Leaves."

Mrs. Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt (1836—), wife of John James Piatt, is a woman of original and exceptional genius — a poet whose name shines in American literature

"Like some great jewel full of fire."

She is unrivalled, in her province of song, by any living writer of her sex, whether native to this continent or of foreign birth. Though her range of concept and invention is not wide, nor her methods of expression remarkable for variety, she is inimitable in her own, vivid, bold and suggestive invention and manner. Whatever she writes has meaning — and the significance is often deep — sometimes strange and elusive — never commonplace. Mrs. Piatt's rare artistic skill has been admired by many who appreciate the technical difficulties of the poetic craft. A London critic of severe discrimination pronounces that her work is "not easy to equal, much less to surpass, on either side of the Atlantic." She is the author of the following: "A Woman's Poems," "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," "That New World," "Poems in Company with Children," "Dramatic Persons and Moods," "An Irish Garland," "In Primrose Time," "Child's World Ballads," "The Witch in the Glass," "An Enchanted Castle." Her

"Complete Poems," in two volumes, appeared in 1894, from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

Edith Matilda Thomas (1854—), a brilliant exponent of the culture of the Western Reserve, modified by the influence of New England training, was born in Medina county, and educated in a Normal School at Geneva, Ohio, in which latter village her literary tendencies were encouraged and largely developed. In her early womanhood she came under the influence of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson who was her friend and counsellor. In 1888, Miss Thomas removed to New York City, where she still resides, and where, as did Alice Cary, she devotes herself to authorship, being an accomplished writer in prose and in verse. In poetry she has published several small volumes: "A New Year's Masque," "Lyrics and Sonnets," "The Inverted Torch," "Fair Shadow Land," "In Sunshine Land," "In the Young World," and "A Winter Swallow, and Other Verse." That she is a true poet, one who has "slept on the Mountain of Song," and brought home pure Parnassian dews, those who appreciatively read her books will testify. A keen and trained intellect, a versatile and often daring fancy, an almost passionate love of nature, an Emersonian fondness for the occult, a fine taste for classicism and for the suggestive beauty of myth, are among the elements for her mind and of her artistic equipment. Her poetry, though not characterized by intense passion, spontaneity or haunting melody, is remarkable for strength, feeling, delicacy, variety of stanza form, and for a finish found only in the work of literary virtuosi.

Of recent years only a comparatively few writers in Ohio have chosen to "strictly mediate the Muse," thankless or otherwise, and of those few, the majority are not of the younger generation. No list of Western poets would be complete without the name of "Kate Brownlee Sherwood" (1841—), of Toledo, whose patriotic pen gave the State and the Republic those inspiring books, "Camp Fire and Memorial Day Poems," and "Dreams of the Ages, a Poem of Columbia." Nor should the record forget the name of Alice Williams Brotherton, accomplished scholar and lecturer on literary topics, contributor to the "Century," and author of two books of well conceived and carefully wrought verse, "Beyond the Veil," and "The Sailing of

King Olaf." William Norman Guthrie (1868—), author of "Songs of American Destiny, or a Vision of New Hellas," "To Kindle the Yule Log," "The Old Hemlock," and "The Christ of the Ages," sings a subtle Orphic strain in forms of poetic art which follow the cult of Leopardi and George Meredith.

To Dr. John Martin Crawford (1845—), of Cincinnati, late U. S. Consul to St. Petersburg, is due the credit for having rendered into English verse the famous national epic of Finland, the "Kalevala."

Thomas Ewing, Jr., son and grandson, respectively, of the two Ohio statesmen whose name he bears, is the author of "Jonathan: a Tragedy," a dignified, scholarly poem elaborating the story of Jonathan and David as told in the first book of Samuel. The scenes are well wrought in blank verse and the whole work is a creditable achievement in the difficult art of dramatic poetry.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

A few of the reference books consulted in the preparation of the foregoing sketch are: Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," 1860; Thomson's "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," 1880; "Biographical Cyclopaedia of the State of Ohio," 1887; Stedman's "A Library of American Literature," 1891; Stedman's "An American Anthology," 1900; Adams's "A Dictionary of American Authors," 1902; and "Who's Who in America," 1902. Much use has been made of library catalogues and publishers' lists. Grateful acknowledgment is made of special courtesy and aid received from The Library of Congress and The Public Library of Cleveland. The writer returns personal thanks for assistance rendered by Hon. E. O. Randall, of Columbus; Hon. C. B. Galbreath, Librarian of the Ohio State Library; Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati; and by Hon. A. R. Spofford, of Washington, D. C.

LIST OF OHIO AUTHORS

WHO HAVE WRITTEN WITHIN RECENT YEARS.

The following list was kindly prepared under the direction of Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of

Cincinnati. The names given, nearly 300 in number, are those of literary people resident in Ohio, who have written, *chiefly within recent years*, books, pamphlets or articles, the titles of which are catalogued in the Cincinnati Public Library or in the Cleveland Public Library, or in both. To save space, a few abbreviations are used, as Cin. for Cincinnati, Cl. for Cleveland, and Col. for Columbus.

- ALLEN, EMORY ADAMS. History, Cincinnati.
 AMBLER, HENRY LOVEJOY. Cl.
 ANDREAË, PERCY. Fiction.
 ASHLEY, BARNAS FREEMAN. 1833—: Ravenna.
 AVERY, MRS. ELROY MCKENDREE. 1844—: History and Science. Cl.
 BAINS, MINNIE WILLIS MILLER. 1845—: Springfield.
 BALDWIN, CHARLES CANDEE. Genealogy. Cl.
 BANKS, LOUIS ALBERT. 1855—: Religious works. Cl.
 BARNITZ, ALBERT. Poetry. Cl.
 BARROWS, JOHN HENRY. 1847-1892: Religious works. Oberlin.
 BASHFORD, JAMES WHITFORD. 1849—: Oratory. Delaware.
 BAUDER, LEVI F. 1840—: Cl.
 BEAL, JAMES HARTLEY. 1861—: Scio.
 BEATTY, JOHN. 1828—: Fiction. Col.
 BEECHER, EDWARD N. Cl.
 BENEDICT, ANNE KENDRICK. 1851—: Story. Cin.
 BENEDICT, WAYLAND RICHARDSON. 1848—: Psychology. Cin.
 BENJAMIN, CHARLES HENRY. 1856—: Science. Cl.
 BENNETT, HENRY HOLCOMB. 1863—: Ornithology, Story. Chillicothe.
 BENNETT, JOHN. 1865—: Fiction, Poetry. Chillicothe.
 BENNETT, WILLIAM ZEBINA. 1866—: Botany. Wooster.
 BEYER, FREDERICK CHARLES. 1858—: Editor Leader. Cl.
 BISHOP, JOHN REMSEN. 1860—: Classics. Cin.
 BLISS, EUGENE FEDERICK. 1836—: History, biography, translation. Cin.
 BOLLES, JAMES A. Theology. Cl.
 BOLTON, CHARLES EDWARD. 1841—: Civics, municipal science. Cl.
 BOLTON, MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH. 1841—: General literature, juveniles. Cl.
 BOOKWALTER, JOHN WESLEY. 1837—: Finance, trade, travel. Springfield.
 BOOTH, MRS. EMMA SCARR. Poetry. Cl.
 BOONE, RICHARD GAUSE. 1849—: Education. Cin.
 BOURNE, EDWARD GAYLORD. 1860—: History. Cl.
 BOURNE, HENRY ELDRIDGE. 1867—: History, civics. Cl.
 BRAIN, BELLE M. 1859—: Religion, sociology. Springfield.
 BRAINE, ROBERT D. 1861—: Music, etc. Springfield.
 BRAY, FRANK CHAPIN. 1866—: Editor The Chautauquan. Cl.
 BREWER, ABRAHAM T. Law. Cl.

- BROCKHOVEN, JOHN A. 1852—: Music. Cin.
 BROTHERTON, MRS. ALICE WILLIAMS. Poetry. Cin.
 BROWN, WILLIAM KENNEDY. 1834—: Woman Suffrage, etc. Cin.
 BROWN, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. 1855—: Bishop, author of "The Church for Americans." Cl.
 BUCK, JIRAD DEWEY. 1864—: Medicine, theosophy. Cin.
 BURNETT, C. Cl.
 BURNET, MARGARETTA. Zoology. Cin.
 CADWALLADER, STARR. 1869—: Social settlement literature. Cl.
 CHESNUTT, CHARLES WADDELL. 1858—: Novels. Cl.
 COLBY, HENRY FRANCIS. 1867—: Biography, religion. Dayton.
 COLLINS, CLINTON. Poetry. Cin.
 CONKLIN, DR. W. T. 1844—: Medicine. Dayton.
 CONOVER, CHARLOTTE REEVE. History, Dayton.
 COLLINS, MRS. LAURA G. Poetry. Cin.
 COLLORD, ISORA. Genealogy. Cin.
 CONNER, LEVIETTA BARTLETT. Compiler "Parents' Heart in Song," Cin.
 CONNER, DR. PHINEAS SANBORN. 1839—: Surgery. Cin.
 COOKE, J. EDMUND VANCE. Cl.
 CORY, HARRY THOMAS. 1870—: Engineering. Cin.
 COX, JACOB DOLSON. Military history. Cin.
 CRILE, GEORGE W. Cl.
 CROOK, ISAAC, ex-president O. W. University. Biography, church history, etc., Ironton.
 CURTIS, MATTOON MONROE. 1858—: Philosophy, ethics, etc. Cl.
 CUSHING, HENRY PLATT. 1860—: Science. Cl.
 DANZIGER, HENRY. 1852—: Editor. Cin.
 DAVEY, JOHN.
 DAVIS, EMMA C. Cl.
 DENNEY, JOSEPH VILLIERS. 1862—: Rhetoric, literature. Col.
 DEVEREAUX, MARY. Author of "From Kingdom to Colony." Cl.
 EDGAR, JOHN F. 1814—: Pioneer life. Dayton.
 ELLARD, MRS. VIRGINIA G. Story and poems. Cin.
 ELLARD, HARRY. Story and poems. Cin.
 ELLIOTT, HENRY WOOD. 1846—: Science, Alaska, etc. Cl.
 EMERSON, OLIVER FARRAR. 1860—: Literary critic, philologist, author "Memoirs of Gibbon." Cl.
 EMMETT, DANIEL DECATUR. 1815—: Famous song writer. Mt. Vernon.
 EVERTS, ORPHEUS. 1826—: Temperance, sanitation, etc. Cin.
 EWING, EMMA PIKE, 1838—: Cookery, etc. Marietta.
 EWING, HUGH BOYLE. 1826—: Fiction. Lancaster.
 FAIRCHILD, GERARD JAMES HARRIS. 1817—: Theology, ethics, education. Oberlin.
 FARMER, MRS. LYDIA HOYT. Books for the young. Cl.
 FARMER, JAMES EUGENE. 1867—: Essays, fiction. Cl.
 FARMER, SILAS. 1839—: History. Cl.

- FORAN, MARTIN A. Cl.
 FOSTER, LEONARD G. Cl.
 FOWKE, GERARD. 1855—: Archæology. Chillicothe.
 FREESE, ANDREW. Cl.
 FOWLER, HAROLD NORTH. 1859—: Greek and Latin texts. Cl.
 GALBREATH, CHARLES BURLEIGH. 1858—: "Lafayette's Visit to Ohio." 1903. Col.
 GANTVOORT, ARNOLD J. 1857—: Music. Cin.
 GIAQUE, FLORIAN. 1843—: Numerous law books. Cin.
 GILCHRIST, ROSETTA L. Cl.
 GLADDEN, WASHINGTON. 1836—: Religion, sociology, civics, etc. Col.
 GLACIER, JESSIE. Cl.
 GLEASON, W. J. Cl.
 GORDY, JOHN PANCOAST. 1851—: History, education. Col.
 GOSS, CHARLES FREDERICK. 1852—: Fiction. Cin.
 GROESBECK, TELFORD. Author of "The Incas." Cin.
 GROSSMAN, LOUIS. 1863—: Judaism. Cin.
 GUILFORD, LINDA THAYER. Cl.
 GULICK, JOHN THOMAS. 1832—: Evolution theory, etc. Oberlin.
 GUTHRIE, WILLIAM NORMAN. 1868—: Essay, poetry. Cin.
 HAACKE, HEINRICH. 1832—: Poems in German. Cin.
 HAILMAN, WILLIAM NICHOLAS. 1836—: Education. Dayton.
 HALL, CHARLES G. Railway history. Cin.
 HALSTED, MURAT. 1829: Politics, history, biography. Cin.
 HANSCOM, ALICE EMILY. Cl.
 HARBAUGH, THOMAS CHALMERS. 1849—: Poems. Casstown.
 HARRINGTON, VERNON C. Cl.
 HARDIN, WILLETT LEPLEY. 1868—: Science. Lima.
 HARRIS, CHARLES. Cl.
 HARVEY, CHARLES M. Cin.
 HATCH, MRS. ARTHUR E. Cl.
 HATHAWAY, B. A. Grammar. Lebanon.
 HAYDN, HIRAM COLLINS. 1851—: Sermons, etc. Cl.
 HAYES, MAX S. 1866—: Editor Cleveland Citizen. Cl.
 HENDERSON, EDWIN. Municipal history. Cin.
 HERHOLZ, ALFRED. 1851—: Translating journalist. Cin.
 HERRICK, CHARLES JUDSON. 1858—: Biology. Granville.
 HERRICK, FRANCIS HOBART. 1858—: Biology. Cl.
 HERRICK, LUCIUS CARROLL. 1840: Genealogist. Col.
 HICKENLOOPER, ANDREW. 1837—: Fuel Gas. Cin.
 HINMAN, WILBUR F. Fiction. Cl.
 HILL, MRS. MARIAN. 1870—: Story and verse. Cl.
 HOBBS, PERRY L. 1861—: Chemistry. Cl.
 HODGE, ORLANDO JOHN. Cl.
 HOPKINS, WM. ROWLAND. Street Railways. Cl.
 HERR, NORTON TOWNSEND. 1862—: Municipal law. Cl.
 HOSEA, MRS. LUCY. Fiction. Cin.

- HOTCHKISS, WILLIS R. Cl.
- HOWE, FREDERICK CLEMSEN. 1867—: Taxation, revenue, etc. Cl.
- HOWE, HENRY. 1816—: History. Col.
- HUBBELL, GABRIEL G. Spiritualism, psychic research. Cin.
- HUDSON, THOMAS J. 1834—: Psychic phenomena. Cl.
- HULBERT, ARCHER BUTLER. Historical Highways, etc. Cl.
- HYDE, EDWARD WYLLYS. 1843—: Mathematics. Cin.
- INGHAM, MRS. W. Cl.
- ISHAM, ASA BRAINARD. 1844—: Medicine, war history. Cin.
- JAGGER, THOMAS AUGUSTUS. 1839—: P. E. bishop. Religion. Cin.
- JAGGAR, T. A., JR. Geology. Cin.
- JONES, GEORGE JAMES. 1856—: Theology, philosophy. Jackson.
- JONES, NELSON EDWARDS. 1821—: "The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," etc. Circleville.
- JONES, SAMUEL M. 1846—: "Golden Rule Jones." Socialistic books. Toledo.
- JONES, MYRTLE LEONORA. Cl.
- JONES, VIRGINIA SMITH. 1827—: "Nests and Eggs of Birds of Ohio." Circleville.
- KARR, MRS. ELIZABETH. Author of "The American Horsewoman." North Bend.
- KEELER, HARRIET LOUISE. Trees. Cl.
- KELLERMAN, WM. ASHBROOK. 1850—: Botany. Col.
- KEIFER, GPN. JOS. WARREN. 1836—: Slavery, war. Springfield.
- KEISTER, D. A. Cl.
- KELLEY, MICHAEL J. History of St. Mary's Sem. Cin.
- KEPHART, ISAIAH LA FAYETTE. 1832—: Editor "Religious Telescope." Dayton.
- KIMBALL, KATE FISHER. 1860—: Editor "Round Table," in the "Chautauquan." Cl.
- KING, HENRY CHURCHHILL. 1858—: Theology, philosophy. Oberlin.
- KINNEY, COATES. 1826—: Poet. Cin.
- KIRCHNER, ADELAIDE ROSALIND. Author of "A Flag for Cuba." Cl.
- KNIGHT, GEORGE WELLS. 1858—: History. Col.
- LANGLEY, JOHN WILLIAMS. 1841—: Electricity, etc. Cl.
- LATCHAW, JOHN ROLAND HARRIS. 1851—: Psychology, theology, education. Defiance.
- LAWRENCE, JAMES. Cl.
- LAZENBY, WM. RANE. 1852—: Horticulture, forestry. Col.
- LEE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 1841—: Bishop, African M. E. Church. Methodism. Wilberforce.
- LEGGETT, MORTIMER D. 1821-1896: Author of "A Dream of a Modest Prophet." Cl.
- LENSKI, RICHARD CHARLES. 1864—: Religious writings in English and in German. Anna, O.
- LEONARD, WM. ANDREW. 1848—: P. E. Bishop of Ohio. Christian religion, etc. Cl.

- LINDAHL, JOHN HAROLD JOSUA. 1848—: Science, zoology. Cin.
 LINSKOTT, MRS. HILDA BATES. Cl.
 LLOYD, JOHN URI. 1849—: Pharmacy, chemistry, fiction. Cin.
 LLOYD, J. U. & CURTIS C. Author of "Drugs and Medicines of North America." Cin.
 LOCKE, ROBINSON. 1856—: Journalist, "Toledo Blade." Toledo.
 LONG, SIMON PETER. 1860—: Religion. Col.
 LORD, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. 1854—: Metallurgy, mineralogy. Col.
 LOY, MATTHIAS. 1829—: Theology. Col.
 LUDLOW, ARTHUR CLYDE. Cl.
 LUDLOW, MRS. ROSE ROEDER. Cl.
 MAC DILL, DAVID. 1826—: Biblical subjects. Xenia.
 McLAUGHLIN, MARY LOUISE. Ceramics, painting. Cin.
 McLEISH, DR. JOHN LEWIN. Novels. Cin.
 MACMILLAN, GEORGE WHITFIELD. Moral Science, religion. Richmond, O.
 McRAE, MILTON A. 1858—: Scripps, McRae League. Cin.
 McWHINNEY, THOMAS MARTIN. Christian ethics and Psychology. Dayton.
 MATSON, HENRY. 1829—: General culture. Oberlin.
 MAY, MAX BENJAMIN. Historic sketches. Cin.
 MEARS, DAVID OTIS. 1842—: Religious biography, sermons, etc., Cl.
 MEES, THEO. MARTIN K. 1848—: Pedagogics, etc. Woodville, O.
 MIELZINER, REV. MOSES. 1828-1903: Judaism, etc. Cin.
 MINOR, DR. THOMAS CHALMERS. 1846—: Medicine, fiction. Cin.
 MONTFORT, FRANCIS CASSATT. 1844—: Theology, etc. Cin.
 MOOREHEAD, WARREN KING. 1866—: Archæology. Circleville.
 MORGAN, ANNA EUGENIA FELICIA. 1845—: Scripture, philosophy, etc. Oberlin.
 MORLEY, EDWARD WILLIAMS. 1839—: Chemistry. Cl.
 MORRIS, EDWARD DAFYDD. Theology. Col.
 MORRIS, HOMER. 1868—: Cin.
 MORROW, JAMES B. 1856—: Editor "Leader." Cl.
 MUNN, HIRAM H. 1836—: History. Cl.
 MURRAY, CHARLES BURLEIGH. 1837—: Statistics. Cin.
 MYERS, PHILIP VAN NESS. 1846—: History, College Hill.
 NELSON, HENRY ADDISON. 1820—: Theology. Wooster.
 NORTON, SIDNEY AUGUSTUS. 1835—: Chemistry, physics. Col.
 NORTON, THOS. H. 1851—: Chemistry. Cin.
 ORR, CHARLES. Cl.
 OSBORN, HERBERT. 1856—: Biology, embryology. Col.
 PAGE, LORENCE M. Cl.
 PAINTER, MRS. J. V. Cl.
 PARSONS, RICHARD C. Cl.
 PATTERSON, S. LOUISE. Cl.
 PEASLEE, JOHN BRADLEY. 1842—: Education. Cin.
 PENNOCK, ANNA M. Psychology, education. Toledo.

- PERDUE, EUGENE HARTLEY. 1845—: Journalism. Cl.
 PERRY, ALFRED TYLER. 1858—: Biblical works. Marietta.
 PESCHAN, F. W. E. 1849—: Lutheran writer of prose and verse. Miamisburg.
 PHILIPSON, DAVID. 1862—: Judaism, literature. Cin.
 PHISTER, MONTGOMERY. 1852—: Dramatic criticism. Cin.
 PIATT, JOHN JAMES. 1835—: Poet. North Bend, O.
 PIATT, Mrs. S. M. B. 1836—: Poet, North Bend, O.
 PITMAN, BENN. 1822—: Phonography. Cin.
 PLATNER, SAMUEL BALL. 1863. Greek and Latin Classics. Cl.
 PORTER, W. T. Railroading. Cin.
 PROSSER, CHARLES SMITH. 1860—: Geology. Col.
 RANDALL, EMILIUS OVIATT. 1850—: History, general literature. Col.
 RAVOGLI, AUGUSTUS. 1851—: Medicine. Cin.
 REED, CHAS. A. LEE. 1856—: Surgery, etc. Cin.
 REEVE, JAMES KNAPP. 1856—: Fiction. Franklin, Ohio.
 REEVE, JOHN CHARLES. 1826—: Medicine. Dayton.
 REEVE, SIDNEY AMOR. 1866—: Science. Dayton.
 ROBB, Mrs. ISABEL H. Cl.
 ROBERTSON, GEORGE A. 1851—: Journalism, history. Editor "Recorder." Cl.
 ROE, GEORGE M. Municipal history. Cin.
 ROE, MARY JOSEPHINE. Genealogy and general literature. Cin.
 ROHE, CHARLES HENRY. 1846-1902. Fiction, poems. Col.
 ROSE, Mrs. MARTHA E. Cl.
 ROYSE, NOBLE K. Essays, school-books. Cin.
 RUSSELL, ADDISON PEALE. 1826—: General literature. Wilmington.
 RYAN, W. A. Cin.
 SALEN, CHAS. P. Cl.
 ST. JOHN, CHAS. EDWARD. 1857—: Physics, astronomy. Oberlin.
 SANDERS, THOS. J. 1855—: Theology, philosophy. Westerville.
 SARGEANT, KATE. Cl.
 SATTLER, ERIC E. 1859—: Medicine, etc. Cin.
 SCARBOROUGH, WM. S. 1852—: Education, philology, etc. Wilberforce.
 SCHAFF, DAVID SCHLEY. 1852—: Biography. Cin.
 SCHUETTE, CONRAD H. L. 1843—: Church affairs. Col.
 SCOVEL, SYLVESTER FITHIAN. 1835—: Morals, sociology. Wooster.
 SCRIBNER, HARVEY. 1850—: Author, "My Mysterious Clients." Toledo.
 SCUDDER, JOHN MILTON, M. D. Many books on Eclectic Medicine, Cin.
 SHARTS, JOSEPH. Fiction. Cin.
 SHERWOOD, ISAAC R. 1835—: Journalist, author of "The Army Gray-back." Cl.
 SHERWOOD, Mrs. KATHERINE M. BROWNLEE. 1841—: Poet. Toledo.
 SHOEMAKER, MICHAEL MYERS. History, travel. Cin.
 SHUEY, EDWIN L. Sociology. Dayton.
 SIEBERT, WILBUR HENRY. 1866—: History. Col.

- SLOCUM, CHAS. EHLIN. 1841—: History, Genealogy. Defiance.
- SPERRY, LYMAN BEECHER. 1841—: Physical science, morals. Oberlin.
- SPRAGUE, MARY APLIN. 1849—: Fiction. Newark, Ohio.
- SPRECHER, SAMUEL P. Cl.
- SPRINGER, NARCISSA S. Cl.
- SPROULL, WM. OLIVER. 1848—: Latin and oriental literature. Cin.
- STALEY, CADY. 1840—: Of the Case School. Sewerage, etc. Cl.
- STANBERRY, MRS. GEO. A. Cin.
- STEELE, ROBERT W. History. Dayton.
- STEELE, MARY D. Essay. Dayton.
- STELLHORN, FREDERICK W. 1841—: Theology. Col.
- STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. Fiction. Cin.
- STEVENS, GEO. W. 1866—: Poems. Toledo.
- STEVENSON, EGBERT BURTON. 1872—: Fiction. Chillicothe.
- STEWART, ELIZA DANIEL. 1816—: "Mother Stewart," Temperance. Springfield.
- STOCKWELL, JOHN NELSON. 1832—: Astronomy. Cl.
- SUPER, CHARLES W. 1842—: Romance languages, education. Athens, O.
- SWASEY, AMBROSE. 1846—: Machinery. Cl.
- SWEETZER, DELIGHT, MRS. F. F. PRENTICE. 1873—: Stories, translations. etc. Cl.
- TAFT, CHAS. P. 1843—: Education. Cin.
- TAPPAN, DAVID STANTON. 1845—: Religious works. Oxford.
- TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD A. E. 1834—: Poems. Col.
- TERRY, THEODORE BRAINARD. 1843—: Farming. Hudson.
- THALHEIMER, MARY ELSIE. History. Cin.
- THOMPSON, ADELA E. Fiction. Cl.
- THOMPSON, ELIZA J. T. 1816—: "The Mother of the Crusade." Temperance. Hillsboro.
- THOMPSON, HENRY ADAMS. 1837—: Biographical and historical books relating to church. Dayton.
- THOMPSON, RALPH SEYMOUR. Editor of the "New Era." Temperance. Springfield.
- THOMPSON, WILL L. 1847—: Song writer. East Liverpool.
- THOMSON, PETER GIBSON. Bibliography. Cin.
- THWING, CHARLES FRANKLIN. 1853—: College life and general culture. Cl.
- TUTTLE, HUDSON. 1836—: Religion, spiritualism. Berlin Heights.
- TUTTLE, EMMA ROOD. 1839—: Reform poems. Berlin Heights.
- TUTTLE, MARY M. T. 1849—: Temperance. Hillsboro.
- VENABLE, WM. HENRY. 1836—: History, fiction, poetry. Cin.
- VENABLE, WILLIAM MAYO. 1871—: Military history, engineering. Cin.
- VENABLE, MARY. Writings on Music. Cin.
- VINCENT, BOYD. 1845—: P. E. Bishop. Religion. Cin.
- WALD, GUSTAVUS HENRY. 1853—: Law. Cin.
- WALDEN, JOHN MORGAN. 1831—: M. E. Bishop. Methodism, etc. Cin.

- WALKER, PAUL FRANCIS. Spanish text-books. Cin.
 WALTON, CHARLES EDGAR. 1849—: Medicine. Cin.
 WARNER, ADONIRAN JUDSON. 1834—: Finance. Marietta.
 WARREN, FREDERICK MORRIS. 1859—: Romance languages, etc. Cl.
 WATSON, DAVID KEMPER. 1849—: Coinage, law, etc. Col.
 WHITCOMB, MERRICK. History. Cin.
 WEST, THOMAS DYSON. Metallurgy and foundry work. Cl.
 WHITE, EMERSON ELBRIDGE. 1829—: Pedagogics, school text-books. Col.
 WHITTAKER, DR. JAMES T. 1843-1900: Medicine. Cin.
 WHITTAKER, WILLIAM HENRY. Law. Cin.
 WILLIAMS, DAVID. 1843—: Medicine. Col.
 WILSON, MOSES FLEMING. 1839—: Criminal Code. Cin.
 WISE, RABBI ISAAC MAYER. 1819-1900: Theology, history, polemics. Cin.
 WRIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK. 1838—: Editor "Bibliotheca Sacra," voluminous writer on scientific and religious topics, special student of glacial phenomena. Oberlin.
 WRIGHT, HENRY COLLIER. Cin.
 YOUNG, JESSIE BOWMAN. 1844—: Author of "Days and Nights on the Sea," "Helps for the Quiet Home," etc. Cin.
 ZOLLARS, ELI VAUGHAN. 1847—: Biblical Studies. Hiram, O.

PQETRY.

SOME OHIO WRITERS OF VERSE AND THEIR WORKS.

The following list was furnished by Hon. C. B. Galbreath, State Librarian. It comprises an approximately complete catalogue of the Ohio verse-writers who have published in book form. All the earlier books and many of the later ones are to be found in the State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

- ADAMS, CHARLES JOSIAH. 1850—: The Matterhorn head and other poems, 1899.
 ADAMS, JAMES BARTON. 1843—: Breezy western verse, 1898.
 ALBAUGH, N. H. Wayside blossoms. Dayton, 1885.
 AREY, HARRIET ELLEN G. 1819—: Household songs and others poems. New York. 1885.
 BACON, DELIA. 1811-1859: The Bride of Fort Edward: a drama. 1850.
 BARNES, HENRY: Guerilla bride. 1858.
 BARNITZ, A. T. S. Mystic delvings. Cin. 1857.
 BARRITT, MRS. F. F. 1826-? : Azlea: a tragedy. 1846.
 BELL, JAMES MADISON. 1826-1902: Poetical works of James M. Bell. 1901.
 BIDDLE, HORACE P. 1811-? : A few poems. Laporte. 1857.
 BRANNAN, WM. PENN. 1825-1866: Vagaries of Van Dyke Browne. Cin. 1865.

- BROTHERTON, MRS. ALICE WILLIAMS: *Beyond the veil*. Chicago. 1886.
Sailing of King Olaf. Chicago. 1887.
- BROWN, W. W.: *Bread if you please*. Cleve. n. d.
- BURNETT, ALFRED. 1825-?: *Poems and recitations*. Cin. 1847.
- CARY, ALICE. 1820-1871: *Poems*. Boston. 1855. Last poems. 1873.
Poetical works. 1883.
- CARY, PHOEBE. 1824-1871: *Poems and parodies*. Boston. 1854.
- CARY, ALICE AND PHOEBE: *Poetical works, with memorial*. Boston. 1880.
- CIST, LEWIS J. 1818-1885: *Trifles in verse*. Cin. 1845.
- COFFINBERRY, ANDREW: *The Forest rangers. A poetic tale of the western wilderness of 1794*. Columbus. 1842.
- COFFEN, J. F.: *The fate of genius*. Cin. 1835.
- COLLINS, LAURA G.: *Immortelles and asphodels*. Cin. 1893.
- COLLINS, CHARLES H.: *Echoes from the Highland Hills. The New Year comes, my lady*. Buffalo. 1895.
- COOPER, DR. W. C.: *Tethered truants. Poems, etc.* Cin. 1897.
- CORWIN, J. H.: *The harp of home: or the medley*. Cin. 1858.
- CRIFIELD, A.: *The Universaliad*. Cin. 1849.
- CRISWELL, R. C.: *The new Shakespeare and other travesties*. 1882.
- DENTON, WILLIAM. 1823-?: *Poems for reformers*. Cleve. 1859.
- DEXTER, CHARLES: *Versions and verses*. Boston. 1865. *In memoriam*.
Versions and idle measures. 1891.
- DILLON, JOHN B.: *Burial of the beautiful*. 1826.
- DOOLITTLE, J. C.: *Poems*. Toledo. 1858.
- DORSAY, G. VOLNEY: *Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles*. 1880.
- DUNBAR, PAUL LAURENCE. 1872—: *Oak and ivy*. Dayton. 1893. *Majors and minors*. Dayton. 1895. *Lyrics of lowly life*. New York. 1896.
Lyrics of the hearthside. New York. 1899. *Lyrics of love and laughter*. New York. 1903.
- EDGERTON, JAMES ARTHUR. 1869—: *Poems*. 1889.
- ELDREDGE, ELIZABETH FLORENCE: *Heart Songs*. Cin. 1902.
- ELLARD, HARRY G.: *Poems*.
- EMERSON, W. D. 1813-?: *Occasional thoughts in verse*. Springfield. 1851.
- EMMETT, DANIEL DECATUR. 1815—: *Hundreds of songs, including Old Dan Tucker, Dixie, etc.*
- EWING, THOMAS JR.: *Jonathan: a tragedy*. New York. 1902.
- FLASH, HENRY LYNDEN. 1835-?: *Poems*. 1860.
- FLINT, MICAH P. 1807-1830: *The hunter and other poems*. Boston. 1826.
- FOSDICK, WILLIAM WHITEMAN. 1825-1862: *Ariel and other poems*. New York. 1855.
- FRANKENSTEIN, JOHN: *American art, A satire*. Cin. 1864.
- FULLER, FRANCES A. AND METTA V.: *Poems of sentiment and imagination*. New York. 1851.
- FURNAS, BOYD E. 1848-1897: *Poems of heart and home*. 1895.
- GAGE, MRS. F. D. 1808-1884: *Poems by Frances Dana Gage*. 186—.

- GALLAGHER, WILLIAM DAVIS. 1808-1894: Erato. In three small volumes. Cin. 1835-7. Poetical literature of the West. Cin. 1841. Miami Woods and other poems. Cin. 1881.
- GAZLAY, J. W. 1784-1874: Sketches of life and social relations, with other poems. 1860.
- GENNIN, THOMAS H. 1822-?: The Napolead in twelve books. St. Clairsville. 1833.
- GUEST, MOSES. 1756-?: Poems and extracts from journal. Cin. 1823.
- GUNSAULUS, FRANK WAKELEY. 1856—: Songs of night and day. 1896. Loose leaves of song. Phidias and other poems.
- GUTHRIE, WM. NORMAN. 1868—: To kindle the yule log. Cin. 1899. A Vision of New Hellas. Cin. 1900. The old hemlock. Cin. 1902. The Christ of the ages. Cin. 1903.
- HANBY, BENJAMIN R. 1834-1867: Nellie Gray and other songs.
- HARBAUGH, T. C. 1849—: Maple leaves. Cin. 1884.
- HARRISON, JENNIE M.: Leola Leroy. 1872.
- HAY, JOHN. 1838—: (Sometime of Cleveland, Ohio.): Pike county ballads. 1871. Castilian days. 1871. Poems. 1890.
- HENTZ, MRS. CAROLINE LEE. 1800-1856: Lamorah; or the western wild; a tragedy. De Lara; or the Moorish bride; a tragedy. 1843. Constance of Werdenberg; a tragedy.
- HODSON, JOSEPH: Miscellaneous Poems. Wellsville. 1866.
- HOWE, MRS. SARAH J.: Boselas II; or the seige of Kiow, drama. 1847.
- HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN. 1837—: Poems. 1867. Stops of various quills. 1895.
- ISLER, ARNOLD: Wild thoughts in rhymes. Columbus. 1873.
- JONES, CHARLES A. 1815-?: The Outlaw and other poems. 1835.
- KINNEY, COATES. 1826—: Keetuka and other poems. Cin. 1855. Lyrics of the real and the ideal. Cin. 1887. Mists of Fire and other poems. Chicago. 1899.
- LAWRENCE, WM. V.: Ellina, the bride of Montrose, Cambridge. 1873.
- LAWRENCE, MRS. IDA ECKERT: Day dreams. Cin. 1900.
- LEAVITT, JOHN McDOWELL. 1824-1888: Faith: a poem. Cin. 1856.
- LLOYD, MRS. SOPHIA WEBSTER: Poems. Cin. 18—?
- LOCKE, DAVID ROSS. 1833-1888: Hannah Jane. 1882.
- LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS: Electra. Cin. 1878.
- LOVEMAN, ROBERT. 1864—: Poems. 1897. Book of verses. 1900.
- LUTE. ———: Poems. Dayton. 1858.
- LYTLE, WILLIAM HAINES. 1826-1863: Poems, edited by W. H. Venable. Cin. 1894.
- MCGAFFEY, ERNEST. 1861—: Poems of gun and rod. 1892. Poems. 1896. Poems of the town. 1900. Sonnets to a wife. 1901.
- MCLAUGHLIN, E. A. 1798-?: Lovers of the deep and other poems. Cin. 1841.
- MERING, ANNA S.: Songs in the night. Cin. 1855.
- MOORE, THOMAS EMMETT: Poems. (Ready for the press) 1903.

- NEVIN, WILLIAM CHANNING. 1844—: *Norsemen. Legend of Katama Bay. Martha's Vineyard.*
- NICHOLAS, MRS. REBECCA S. 1820—: *Bernice and other poems.* Cin. 1844. *Songs of the heart and the hearthstone.* Phil. 1851.
- O'HARE, TERESA BEATRICE: *Songs at twilight.* 1897.
- PIATT, DONN. 1819-1891: *Poems and Plays.* Cin. 1893.
- PIATT, JOHN JAMES. 1835—: *Poems in sunshine and firelight.* Cin. 1866. *Western windows,* New York. 1869. *Landmarks,* New York. 1871. *Poems of house and home,* Boston. 1878. *Idyls and lyrics of the Ohio Valley,* Cin. 1881. *At the Holy Well,* Dublin. 1887. *Book of Gold.* 1889. *Little New World idyls.* 1893. *The Ghost's Entry and other poems.* 1895. *Poems of two friends.* (Piatt and W. D. Howells.) 1860.
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- PIERCE, THOMAS: *Odes of Horace in Cincinnati.* Cin. 1822. *Muse of Hesperia.* Cin. 1823.
- PLIMPTON, FLORUS B. 1830—: *Poems.* (Illustrated memorial edition.) Cin. 1886.
- PUMMILL, JAMES. 1828—: *Fugitive poems.* Cin. 1846.
- READ, THOMAS BUCHANAN. 1822-1872: *"Sheridan's Ride," etc.* Cin. 1861-7.
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- ROBERTS, ANNA S (Rickey). 1827-1858: *Forest flowers of the West.* Phil. 1850.
- ROSS, ALEX. COFFMAN. 1812-1883: *Tippecanoe and Tyler too.*
- SCRIMPTON, CHARLES: *The Inebriate.* Cin. 1858.
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- SEYMOUR, THOMAS DAY, Ed. 1848—: *Selected odes of Pindar.* Boston. 1882. *Homer's Iliad.* Boston. 1887-90.
- SHADE, W. H. T.: *Buckeyeland and Bohemia.* Hillsboro. 1895.
- SHANNON, MRS. M. E. (FEE). 1824-1855: *Buds, blossoms and leaves.* *Poems by Eulalie.* Cin. 1854.
- SHARP, KATE DOORIS: *Eleanor's Courtship.* 1888.
- SHERWOOD, KATHARINE MARGARET. 1841—: *Camp-fire and Memorial-Day poems.* Chicago. 1885. *Dreams of the ages; a poem of Columbia.* 1893.

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- SUTLIFFE, ALBERT. 1830—: Poems. Boston and Cambridge. 1859.
- SYMMES, FRANCES NEWTON: Brier bloom. Cin. 1893.
- TAIT, JOHN ROBINSON. 1834—: Dolce far Niente. 1859.
- TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD A. E. 1834-1903: Claudia Procula and other verses. 1899.
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- TAYLOR, WM. A. 1837—: Roses and rue. 1895. Twilight or dawn?
- THOMAS, EDITH MATILDA. 1854—: New Year's masque and other poems. Boston. 1885. Lyrics and sonnets. Boston. 1887. The inverted torch. Boston. 1890. Fair Shadowland. Boston. 1895. In the young world. Boston. 1895. A winter swallow and other verse. 1896.
- THOMAS, FREDERICK W. 1811-1866: The Emigrant. Cin. 1833.
- THOMAS, LEWIS FOULKE. 1815-1868: Osceola: a drama. 1838. India: a legend of the lakes, and other poems. 1842.
- TORRENCE, F. R.: The house of a hundred lights. 1900.
- TRUESDELL, MRS. HELEN: Poems. Cin. 1856.
- TUTTLE, EMMA ROOD. 1839—: Blossoms and our spring. Gazelle. From soul to soul. Unseen city. Asphodel blooms.
- VENABLE, WILLIAM H. 1836—: June on the Miami. Cin. 1872. Melodies of the heart. Cin. 1885. The teacher's dream. Illust. New York. 1881. Songs of school days. Cin. 1889. The last flight. Cin. 1894.
- WALLACE, WILLIAM ROSS. 1819-1881: Battle of Tippecanoe and other poems. 1837. Alban; a metrical romance. 1848. Meditations in America. 1851.
- WARD, JAMES WARNER. 1818—: Yorick and other poems. 1838. Home-made verses. 1857.
- WARDEN, ROBERT BRUCE. 1824—: Ardvairlich; a romantic tragedy. 1857.
- WARREN, MANLEY: Rhymes, 1852.
- WELSH, JOSEPH S.: Harp of the West. 1839.
- WHEELER, EDWARD JEWITT. 1859—: The Dutchman.
- WHITE, JOHN W.: George Seymour, or disappointed revenge, a drama. Mt. Vernon. 1858.
- WILSON, JOHN M.: After office hours, and other poems. 1898.
- WOODMANSEE, JAMES: The closing scene: a vision. Cin. 1857.
- WOOLSEY, SARAH CHAUNCEY. (Susan Coolidge): 1845—: Verses. 1880. Ballads of romance and history. 1887. A few more verses. 1888.
- WORTH, GORHAM A.: American bards; a modern poem. Cin. 1819. (First book of original verse published in the West.)
- WRIGHT, FRANCES. 1795-1852: Altorf: a tragedy. Phila. 1819.

PROSE WRITERS — SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

The following list of prose writers, in addition to the one already given, has been submitted by State Librarian C. B. Galbreath. The names of the authors and their works are taken from a list that he is preparing for use in the Ohio State Library.

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- ANDREWS, ISRAEL WARD: 1815-1888. *Manual of constitution.* 1874.
- ALBACH, JAMES R.: *Annals of the west.* 1857.
- ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM JACKSON: *Artist historian.* 1899. *Siberia and the Nihilists.* 1890. *Greatest living man.* 1902.
- AVERY, ELROY MCKENDREE. 1844—: Text books on chemistry and physics.
- BALLARD, HARLAND HOGE. 1853—: *Three kingdoms. The world of matter. Open sesame. Re-open sesame.*
(With Barnes): *Barnes' readers and American plant-book.*
- BARR, GRANVILLE WALTER, 1860—: *In the third house.* 1899. *The verdict in the Rutherford case.* 1899. *The woman who hesitated.* 1899. *Larry McNoogan's cow.* 1900. *In the last ditch.* 1900. *Shacklett.* 1901. *Monograph on the valley of the Mississippi.* 1899
- BATES, MARGARET HOLMES. 1844—: *Manitou.* 1881. *The chamber over the gate.* 1886. *The price of the ring.* 1892. *Shylock's daughter.* 1894. *Jasper Fairfax.* 1897. *Six school speakers.* 1887-1893.
- BEARD, LINA and ADELIA B.: *American girl's handy book.* 1890.
- BEARD, THOMAS FRANCIS. 1842—: *Blackboard in the Sunday School.*
- BEECHER, LYMAN. 1775-1863. *Plea for the West.* 1835. *Views on theology.* 1836. *Lectures on political atheism, etc.* 1852. *Sermons on various occasions.* 1852. *Views on theology.* 1852.
- BEECHER, WILLIS JUDSON. 1838—: *Farmer Tompkins and his Bibles.* 1874.
- BENHAM, GEORGE CHITTENDEN. 1836-1887: *Year of wreck.* 1880.
- BENHAM, WILLIAM GEORGE. 1860—: *Laws of scientific hand reading.* 190v.
- BERGEN, FANNY DICKERSON. 1846—: (With husband) *The development theory. Glimpses at the plant world.* (Editor): *Current superstitions; animal and plate lore; etc.*
- BESSEY, CHARLES EDWIN. 1845—: *Geography of Iowa.* 1876. *Botany for high schools and colleges.* 1880. *The essentials of botany.* 1884. *Elementary botanical exercises.* 1892. (Editor): *American naturalist,* 1880-97; *Science,* since 1897; *Johnson's Cyclopaedia,* since 1893; *McNab's Morphology, physiology and classification of plants.*
- BIERCE, AMBROSE. 1842—: *Cobwebs from an empty skull.* 1874. *Black beetles in amber.* 1892. *Can such a thing be?* 1893. *In the midst of life.* 1898. *Fantastic fables.* 1899. (With Dr. A. Danziger):

- BIERCE, AMBROSE.** 1842— Concluded.
The Monk and the hangman's daughter. 1892. (Editor): Argonaut and wasp.
- BITTINGER, LUCY FORNEY.** 1859—: Memorials of the Rev. J. B. Bittinger. 1891. History of the Forney family of Hanover, Pa. 1893. The Germans in colonial times. 1901.
- BOLTON, CHARLES KNOWLES.** 1867—: Saskia, the wife of Rembrandt. On the wooing of Martha Pitkin. Love story of Ursula Wolcott. The private soldier under Washington; and articles on library administration.
- BOMPIANI, SOPHIA VAN MATRE.** 1835—: Italian explorers in Africa. Short history of the Italian Waldenses.
- BOSWORTH, FRANCKE HUNTINGTON.** 1843—: Hand-book of diseases of the throat and nose. 1879. Treatise on diseases of the nose and throat. 1893. Text-book of diseases of the nose and throat. 1896.
- BRINKERHOFF, ROELIFF.** 1828—: Supplement to the "Family of Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff. 1892. Recollections of a life time. 1900.
- BROCK, SIDNEY G.** 1837—: Hawaiian Islands, their history, products and commerce. History of the navigation, commerce, tonnage, etc., of the Great Lakes. History of the Pacific states and Alaska—acquisition, wealth, products, commerce, etc. Advance of the United States for a hundred years, from 1790 to 1890.
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- CATHERWOOD, MARY HARTWELL. 1847—: *Craque-o'-doom.* *Old caravan days.* *Secret at Roseladies.* *Romance of Dollard.* *Bells of Ste. Anne.* *Story of Tonty.* *Lady of Fort St. John.* *Old Kaskaskia.* *White islander.* *Chase of St. Castin and other tales.* *Spirit of an Illinois town and the little Renault.* *Days of Jeanne d'Arc.* *Bony and Ban.* *Mackinac and lake stories.* *Spanish Peggy.* *Lazarre; etc.*
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- CIST, HENRY MARTYN. 1839—: *Army of the Cumberland.* 1882. (With Col. Donn Piatt): *Life of Major-General George H. Thomas.*
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- COGGESHALL, WILLIAM T. 1824-1867. *Stories of frontier adventure in the South and West.* 1863. *Poets and poetry of the West.* 1860. *Historical sketch of the Ohio State Library, Columbus.* 1858. *An account of newspapers in Ohio.* *Lincoln memorial.* 1865. *Advantages of local literature.* 1859. *Easy Warren and his contemporaries.*
- COMAN, KATHERINE. 1857—: *Growth of the English nation.* *1895. *History of England.* 1899. *History of England for beginners.* 1901.
- COMMONS, JOHN ROGERS. 1862—: *Distribution of wealth.* *Social reform and the church.* *Proportional representation.* *Municipal electric lighting.* *Representative democracy.*
- CONNER, JACOB ELON: *Uncle Sam abroad.*
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RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES IN OHIO.

BISHOP C. C. M'CABE.

It would not take much argument to convince me that Ohio is a favorite of Heaven. If God has favorites among the nations, surely Ohio is one of them. And why should he not have?



C. C. M'CABE.

The Hebrew bard who wrote and sang the 147 Psalm said, "He hath not dwelt so with any nation." We who were born and reared upon her sacred soil are proud and happy to say in any country to which we may wander, "I was born in my native land and my native land is Ohio." Paul never claimed Roman citizenship more proudly than we, the sons of Ohio, claim that we are or have been her citizens.

Ohio has done many great things in these hundred years that are passed since her admission into the Union, but her greatest achievement is this: she has taught the world a lesson in the art of Nation building and any people of any race which will follow Ohio's example can become a great, free, prosperous and happy commonwealth. Her history is well worthy of universal imitation. There are some things that came to her at the very beginning of her history as the direct gift of God and which marked her for a glorious career. These blessings came to her as part of her inheritance from New and Old England. Let the historian tell of the rapid increase of her wealth. Let the soldier tell of the valor of her sons and the vastness of her armies, but the underlying reasons for her greatness and prosperity and power are to be found in the fact that her soil was dedicated to Liberty from her very birth.

No slave could breathe her air and remain a slave. And then there came the adoption of her constitution which gave to her people religious liberty forever. Mr. Alfred Mathews, in his history of Ohio and her Western Reserve, tells us how the great Ordinance of 1787 came to be adopted. The account is to me of thrilling interest.

It seems that an ordinance had been before Congress for three years barring out slavery from the whole Northwest forever.

The bill hung fire. It was a critical moment. Even Thomas Jefferson failed to secure its passage. There was a band of intending settlers in New England, 288 in number, waiting for the passage of that bill before they should start westward. A Congregational clergyman by name Manasseh Cutler was agent of the company.

Mathews says, "Manasseh Cutler got into his gig and rolled leisurely down to New York, where Congress was in session at that time, to accomplish in one week what had baffled others for three years." He secured the passage of the immortal ordinance on July 13, 1787.

Mathews describes Cutler as "a prince of diplomats and a pioneer of lobbyists."

Thus a mere handful of intending settlers of Ohio dictated and secured the fundamental law for the whole Northwest Territory and made her soil free soil forever. Seldom in our history has so momentous a result proceeded from so insignificant a cause.

All honor to the memory of Manasseh Cutler. Lofty monuments have been built to men who have accomplished for humanity far less than he.

I would like to see a splendid picture of this Congregational parson, riding to New York in his old gig, hanging on the walls of the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Another great event soon drew national attention to Ohio — the adoption of her constitution.

Article 8, section 3, reads as follows:

That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience. That no human

authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience. That no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship or maintain any minister against his consent and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious society or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit.

With what wondering eyes the slaves of ecclesiastical despotism in the old world must have read these words, one hundred years ago. Ohio gave religious liberty to her people forever. Even the non-conformist rate-payers of Great Britain must have read that article with a longing to break for Ohio at once to found new homes for themselves and for their children.

Here then were two reasons why such a sifted population flowed into Ohio.

Physical liberty was guaranteed to all her citizens by the immortal Ordinance of 1787, and soul liberty, mind liberty, heart liberty, liberty of conscience, that priceless boon for the attainment of which gallant nations like the Swiss Republic and the Dutch Republic have fought even to the verge of annihilation, was given to the people of Ohio without the shedding of a drop of blood.

I have looked upon 580 instruments of torture used, every one of them, to coerce the human conscience, to compel men to think alike upon religious subjects.

I have wandered through the Tower of London and have seen the axes that were used to sever heads from the bodies of those of whom the world was not worthy because they would rather die than lie. Those terrible blocks upon which beautiful and noble heads were laid in the far away past are there still, to teach us faith in God and in the resistless march of humanity toward that better day so sure to come when religious liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the whole world.

Think what it would mean to the persecuted Christians of Turkey and the persecuted Jews of Russia to live under such a constitution as this.

A religion that denies religious liberty to others may be labelled Christianity but it is not Christianity. It needs but the testing time to show to the world that it is only veneered sav-

agery. Such a revelation we have had from Russia within the past few days. There is nothing of the spirit of Christ in such a religion as that.

What other nations secured through seas of blood and Gethsemanes of anguish, Ohio was born into.

It was of course to be expected that all denominations of Christian people would share the enthusiasm for the young state.

The Moravians were first to come. Christian Frederick Post was the first to arrive in 1761. His was the first white man's cabin built in Ohio. The Moravians built the first house of worship in 1772 near where Marietta now stands, and here was the spot where the first colony of 47 persons came from New England in 1788 and founded the city of Marietta and there they found a Christian church which had been built 16 years before.

The Roman Catholics came in the early years of the century. Rev. Edward D. Fenwick, a Marylander, born in 1786—a Dominican friar educated in France—was the first missionary to Ohio of the Roman Catholic faith. He came from Kentucky where Roman Catholicism had been already established about 1810, to visit the few families of his church which he found along the frontiers. In 1821 the Diocese of Cincinnati was created and included all the Northwest Territory. Mr. Fenwick was appointed by Pope Pius VII. as the first bishop. He then estimated there were 8,000 Roman Catholics in his jurisdiction, but about the year 1830 the migration from Ireland and Germany very greatly increased the population of that faith, since which time its growth has been steady.

The planting of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio was done by faithful laymen. The prayer book was read in log cabins and rude school houses. Formal organization took place in September, 1809, at Boardman, Trumbull County. Rev. Philander Chase preached the first sermon in Ohio at Covenant Creek, March 16, 1817.

Judge Solomon had read prayers in the woods for several years so that when the clergyman came he found fifty persons ready to be baptized.

The Evangelical Lutherans first came to Ohio with the waves of immigration from Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina.

in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The first missionary pastors came over the mountains on horseback, baptized and confirmed the children of these pious Germans and organized the first congregations in 1802-1806. Soon the immigrants from Germany came in increasing numbers to the new state forming a not inconsiderable element of our religious forces. In army and legislative hall the members of this conservative church have ever been loyal and faithful to Buckeye principles of liberty. Today Ohio Lutherans number 125,000 communicant members and support, in the state, three colleges, two theological seminaries, an orphans' home, a dozen periodicals and report over six hundred churches with a valuation of three million dollars.

The Presbyterians came early in the century and have been a mighty force for good in Ohio. They have been lovers of righteousness and haters of iniquity. They and the Methodists had many a battle for years, but the stern creed of John Calvin has softened a little with passing years and the Arminian and the Calvinist now work together in perfect harmony.

In the autumn of 1789 a number of Baptist families went down the Ohio River and began a settlement where the town of Columbia now stands. In 1790 the Reverend Stephen Gano organized the first Baptist church and baptized three persons. Ohio has fully shared in the vast increase of the Baptist denomination which now counts upon her muster rolls in the whole nation four and one-half millions of communicants and nine millions of a population.

Puritanism has made a wonderful contribution to the religious history of Ohio. The colonizing of the Western Reserve was a sublime event. These colonists were the descendants of the Puritans of whom Macaulay wrote, "They thought so intently on one subject that they were tranquil on every other"; and concerning whom he further says, "The Puritans brought to civil and military affairs a coolness of judgment and an immutability of purpose which some writers have thought inconsistent with religious zeal, but which were in fact the necessary effects of it."

Even Hume the historian though a scoffer at Christianity says, "They, the Puritans, alone kindled and preserved the precious spark of Liberty"; and Hallam says, "The Puritans were

depositories of the sacred fire of liberty and revived its smoldering embers."

Carlyle speaks of Puritanism as "the last of all our heroisms which was in all verity as noble a heroism as ever transacted itself on the earth." It gave England constitutional liberty and America political freedom, self-government and the beginnings of a true democracy.

Puritanism came to Ohio with the stern creed of John Calvin, John Knox and William the Silent and whatever defects that creed may have, it has so much of the truth of God and of his Gospel in it that it can build nations that endure and conquer. There is iron in the creed and there was iron in the men who believed it.

The descendants of these men peopled the Western Reserve. Their children of to-day illustrate their moral fibre.

Is there any community on earth more law abiding, more true to the lofty ideals of our holy Christianity than these descendants of the Puritans?

Time would fail to speak of all the denominations which were here at the very beginning, but there is one more to which I must refer — the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Puritanism and Methodism have very much in common. Both movements were protests against the wickedness of the world and the worldliness of the Church. Both suffered fearful persecutions and both were triumphant at the last. They differed in creed, the one Calvinistic and the other Arminian, but they agreed in the great essentials. They believed in Christ Jesus as the only Savior. They believed the Bible to be the Word of God and at last they saw that their objects and aims were one and that they ought to work together in perfect harmony! Methodism brought with her from England the itineracy, which was certainly a providential scheme for preaching the Gospel in the western world.

How wonderful it all seems as we look back upon it now. John Wesley was denied the pulpits of the established church and even the privilege of preaching in his own father's pulpit. He mounted his father's tomb and there he preached Jesus and the great salvation to the people. He was hooted at and scorned

and stoned and mobbed, but he went up and down through the United Kingdom for half a century until all opposition ceased and his fame grew into colossal proportions and all England joined in applause as he approached the end of his life-long labors and declared that he was ready to "cease at once to work and live." Never was there a finer illustration of the truth of Paul's declaration when he said, "We can do nothing against the truth but for the truth;" as though he had said, "Every blow ye strike will be for the furtherance of the Gospel." If Wesley had been welcomed to the churches of England, we should never have had the itineracy of Methodism, that ecclesiastical, military system which enabled him even before he died to reach every part of Great Britain and that emboldened him to invade America.

That was a great day for Ohio and every other state when John Wesley said to George Shadford, one of his preachers, "George, I turn you loose on the continent of America. Publish your commission in the face of the sun." I have before me the record of the first conference of these itinerants that ever met in this country. It was held in Philadelphia in June, 1773, just one hundred and thirty years ago. It was composed of ten preachers. After several days deliberation the appointments were read. We can imagine that little band closing their session with Charles Wesley's parting hymn which has been sung by the Methodists ever since it was written.

And let our bodies part,
To different climes repair,
Inseparably joined in heart,
The friends of Jesus are.

Then the question was asked, "How are the preachers stationed?"

New York, Thomas Rankin, to change in four months.

Philadelphia, George Shadford, to change in four months.

New Jersey, John King, William Watters.

Baltimore, Francis Asbury, Robert Strawbridge, Abraham Whitwork, and Joseph Yearbay.

Norfolk, Richard Wright.

Petersburg, Robert Williams.

And then they mounted their horses and rode away, some to the north and some to the south.

Never since the day when Jesus spread his pierced hands over the heads of his disciples at the Mount of Olives and sent them out to preach the Gospel has there been witnessed a sublimer sight than that little band going out to preach the Gospel to the people, literally not knowing whither they went.

They were men of great ability. Francis Asbury would have graced the Senate of the United States, he would have graced the supreme bench of this country or of England, but these men went forth on a salary that rarely averaged as much as \$64 a year. The people showed them abounding hospitality. Their preaching, their prayers, their songs made them welcome everywhere. Year by year, they kept going farther west as their numbers increased. They followed the settlers into the valleys and over the mountains and in the closing years of the century they reached Ohio. The Western Conference was organized. It took in all the great West from the summit of the Alleghany Range to the limits of civilization. That Western Conference met in Chillicothe in 1807. The state of Ohio was at that time one great district. I have seen the minutes of that conference. Let me read them to you.

Ohio District, John Sale, presiding elder.
Miami, Benjamin Lakin, John Collins.
Mad River, Agget McGuire, Isaac Quinn.
Scioto, Anthony Houston, Milton Ladd.
Hock Hockin, Joseph Hayes, James King.
Muskingum, Peter Cartwright.
Little Kanawha, William Vermillion.
Guyandotte, John Klingham.
White River, John Hellmuns, Sela Paine.
Licking, William Ellington.

A band of twelve men from whose labors came Ohio Methodism as it stands to-day, with its five great conferences, its 600,000 people, its \$12,000,000 worth of church property, its schools and colleges all through the land.

Other denominations adopted the itineracy and one pastor was often given charge of four or five groups of believers. These

itinerant preachers were strong men. It would be a delight had we time, to select from them a few types and describe them. Their immediate successors were such men as Bigelow, Christy, Raper and a host of others. Recently, I heard Joseph Parker, a great preacher of London, preach a magnificent sermon. I listened to him with delight and I know that these men I have mentioned would stand shoulder to shoulder with him if they were alive to-day and in the pulpit. They were scholarly men. What they lacked of education at the beginning, they gained by hard work. They studied on horseback. They studied in the cabins of the poor. Thousands were converted under their ministry. Think of men like Russell Bigelow getting a salary of \$300 a year while the Archbishop of Canterbury, a very nice man and a very good man, but judging from his published sermons in no sense the equal of Russell Bigelow, receiving \$75,000 a year for his salary. But these great men who helped to make Ohio what it is have received their reward in the results of their lives. They wove their lives into the destiny of Ohio and that destiny is to brighten forever beneath the smile of God. Therefore, they have found their reward. They had the strange and wonderful power to cause men to cry out, "What must I do to be saved?" and the story of their triumphs is among the most thrilling and wonderful in the history of the Church of God.

But the religious influences of Ohio did not altogether proceed from the ministry. Christian homes abound, homes like that where Abraham Lincoln was reared, who was trained by his Baptist mother to love the Bible and to read it until his soul was filled with its great thoughts and he made it the guide of his life. No wonder that when he stood by his mother's grave he said, "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my angel mother." If you will look carefully into the lives of the greatest men Ohio has ever produced, you will find that they came from such homes as this. U. S. Grant, who was incapable of an unmanly or an unchristian act, came from a Christian home. William McKinley had a mother who was devotedly pious. She taught her boy to believe in God and revere his commands. He showed the result of her teaching and as he was dying drew the whole world nearer to God when he sang, "Nearer my God to Thee, nearer to Thee."

Last Sabbath I heard Bishop Joyce preach. He told the following incident. In one of his great congregations far out in Montana, he called upon all those who were willing to give their lives to Jesus Christ from that day forward to rise. Many responded to his appeal and among them was the owner of the mine in which most of his congregation were employed. When the services were over, the mine owner came to the bishop and said, "I have not been inside of a church for seven long years. Why I am here to-day I can not understand. Your appeal brought to me sacred memories. When I bade my mother goodbye in old Scotland, she said, 'I want to say three things to you. Don't forget God. Don't forget your Bible. Don't forget your mother,' and while you were talking, my mother's face glided before me. That mine owner became a Christian. Several years after, he was injured in his mine and was taken home to die. Although called suddenly away from earth, he was ready. He said to his wife, 'I am glad I gave my heart to God that day when the bishop asked us to rise'."

Volumes might be written of such instances as this that came to the knowledge of the frontier preachers, and they were not slow to appeal to the holiest and most sacred impulses of the human heart. We can not trace the religious influences that made Ohio without taking this into account. Before we can do it accurately, we must catch the holy gleam on many a mother's face as she sorrowfully bids her boy goodbye and sends him out to seek his fortune in the new state. Yea, before we can trace accurately the religious influences that made Ohio, we must be gifted with spiritual insight to enable us to tell how the Holy Spirit of God, who convinces men of sin and of righteousness and of a judgment to come, calls men to repentance, awakens their consciences and as the supreme Teacher leads them into conscious fellowship with Jesus Christ. We must be able to tell how that Spirit dealt with each individual soul, for it is written that "He lighteneth every man that cometh into the world."

And now what of the future? Let us have no fears but go forward to meet it confident that all will be well. In 1857, I heard George D. Prentiss, the editor of the Louisville Journal, deliver a lecture on American Politics. It was as gloomy a lec-

ture as I ever heard. He spoke of the Ship of State driving upon the breakers and he said, "The pilots are all dead." He referred to the death of Clay and of Webster; and then in his beautifully classic way he said, "Ulysses has gone forth to his wanderings and there is no one left at Ithaca strong enough to bend his bow. Atlas has gone to the shades of Erebus and there is no one left to support the falling skies" and he sat down and left us in the darkness. But God had a Ulysses that George D. Prentiss did not know about. He was in a tan-yard in Galena, Illinois. He had been trained by a Christian mother. And God had ready an Atlas in a law office in Springfield, Illinois, whose character had been moulded and fashioned by a noble Christian woman who taught him to fear God and nothing else. His name was Abraham Lincoln.

Let us go forward then to meet the future, believing that He who has brought us thus far will still be our guard and guide through all the coming years, and furnish us leaders in every great crisis.



TENT IN WHICH CENTENNIAL, EXERCISES WERE HELD.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES FOSTER.*

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no manuscript, and in fact until about ten minutes ago I did not know that I was even expected to talk, and besides that my landlady notified me that I must be home to dinner at half-past twelve or I would not get anything to eat. (Laughter and cries of "Its past half after twelve now; go on.")

Its past half-past twelve now, dinner is gone, and perhaps for that reason I may detain you a little longer than I otherwise would. (Laughter.)

Egotism as a rule is intolerable, but when fully justified it may be tolerated as is the case in the state of Ohio. (More laughter.)

We care but little to-day about the precise date on which the state was admitted into the Union, or whether Thomas Jefferson and his political associates performed the high political financiering, so-to-speak — I don't want to use any harsher term — to secure the admission of the state without submitting to a vote of the people. What do these things matter when now, to-day, we have four and one-half millions of people, happy and contented, every one of them.

A condition exists in Ohio and in the whole country for that matter which does not exist anywhere else in the world. There is not a man in all this broad state and country in good health, who to-day can not make a living for himself, secure a home and lay up something besides.



CHARLES FOSTER.

* Stenographer's Report.

Our friend, General Cowen, in his most charming paper undertakes to show and I think does show some reason for the extraordinary success of the people of this state of Ohio; for *it is* extraordinary. It does not happen to other states, and there must be some reason for it. He shows that the liberty-loving and best people of Western Europe, through Virginia and Massachusetts, were the first settlers of the state of Ohio, and the mingling of the blood of these people has produced this magnificent type of people that we now possess in this state. I have no doubt that that is one reason and a very potent reason, but it strikes me, my fellow-citizen, that there is another reason. Conditions exist in Ohio that do not exist in any other state in this Union. The great mineral, manufacturing, mercantile and farming interests exist in Ohio in about equal proportions. In other states one or the other of these great interests predominate; hence it is that these great interests operating upon the minds of our people so equally produce a level-headed sort of people (applause and laughter) while in other states one factor being potential makes the people of that state just a little lop-sided compared with the people of Ohio. (More applause and laughter.)

My fellow-citizens, I think perhaps if I stop I can yet get that dinner, and you have had this centennial discussion from all points and had many very able papers, and I do not care about continuing my speech because it won't get into that book of sixteen volumes.

Having said this much I desire to express my great gratification at meeting you and to compliment the officers of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society upon the success of their enterprise. (Great applause.)

ADDRESS OF BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: (Cries of "What shall we do with the Colored Race?" "Hear him." "Hear him.")

I am more than pleased to be here, pleased because of the occasion that brings us together in the reception vestibule of the twentieth century. I am here to represent in part ninety-six thousand Buckeyes of the buckeye color. (Laughter and applause.) We are not painted buckeyes, but are buckeyes (more laughter); every one of us. You see it is our buckeye; you have adopted it; we have the color and you have the buckeye. (Laughter.)



BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

If it were not so late I would like to go back one hundred years and speak of the grand work of the pioneer fathers, but I know it is too late for that.

My dear friends, in this grand work of laying the foundation of the Northwest Territory, no class of people in this land was more interested and had a deeper interest in its consummation than the race with whom I am identified, by blood, by history and by destiny, for the Northwest Territory was the first gift to posterity, from the fathers that fought for the establishment of a country here whose cornerstone was that "God has created all men equal and endowed them with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Northwest Territory was the Ten Commandments; the Northwest Territory was the Golden Rule; the Northwest Territory to us was the land of Canaan, the promise of liberty, of honey, and milk, and wine. (Laughter and applause.)

* Stenographer's Report.

We have not always received the wine; we don't want it; as Doctor Thompson says, we can do without it; but there is this about it: In the organization of the Northwest Territory our fathers were in harmony with the spirit that laid the foundation of our republic. They believed what they said; they believed in the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. But the subject with them was how to supply that; how to take the power of the strong and give it to the weakest; how to take the wealth of the wealthiest and distribute it among the poor; how to take a race that was down and lift it up. For our fathers in the past hundred years their sons have solved that mysterious problem and to-day we stand in Ohio.

In 1802 my race was denied the oath in the courts; we were denied the right to carry a gun; we were denied the jury box; we were denied the cartridge box; and we were denied everything that was in those two boxes. But we have lived to see the children of the fathers who laid the foundation of this government, come up to the point where we are this day. There is not a statute on the books of the great state of Ohio that discriminates against any man or woman on account of race, color of previous condition (applause); we stand to-day equal before the law. A hundred years ago my race was standing with not a star appearing above the horizon; no stars appeared above the horizon of our civilization except the two stars that guide the pilgrims of all nations—the Star of Bethlehem and the Star of Hope. For American citizens they are the brightest stars in the firmament of our civilization.

To the Negro there was no star, but thank God we have lived to see the day when our sons — every one — have the opportunity to make of themselves men; to take upon themselves the responsibilities of citizenship, and we have come to you, not to criticise the past, but to gird ourselves for the duty of an American citizen; to, in the future, increase the wealth, the intelligence and the virtue of this grand republic of ours. (Applause.) We hope that the coming century may be broader even than the past, and we want to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that one hundred years ago when the state was organized there was not a Negro

who owned a house in this great territory, but to-day twenty-seven thousand homes belong to our race.

In eighteen hundred when the census was taken there were only one thousand five hundred negroes in all the Northwest Territory; but to-day there are two million five hundred and seventy-six thousand, five hundred and forty negroes — I think there has been some addition since that (laughter), since the census was taken, but we will let those figures stand. (Applause and laughter.)

But we are here to take our part; our soldiers in the past have fought in the war; we have fought for our country, as a race we have fought; our soldiers went out and fought for the union and the constitution. Why it is said we fought like demons upon the battle-field. Both slave and valiant freemen faced the glittering steel; our blood, beneath the banner, mingled with the whites; beneath its folds we now have received justice and equal rights,—let it wave. (Applause.) Let the glorious banner wave, let it wave, but never over a slave. (Great applause.) That is the message we have for you, my fellow-countrymen.

Fellow-citizens, let us adopt for the coming century the motto of Kentucky. Kentucky has two white men standing — they made a mistake — and holding each other's hands, and above them is written "United we stand, divided we fall." So I say to this audience, to this congregation and all the state of Ohio, let us stand as the motto says, United the Negro and the White stand.

We know that one hundred years ago the Indians outnumbered us, but the Indian is passing away and the Negroes have increased. The Indians rejected your Bible; they rejected your civilization; they rejected your coat; they rejected your pants; they rejected your shoes; they rejected all of these; the Negro, he has appropriated your shoes (laughter), appropriated your coat (more laughter) — when the weather is stormy he had to have it, if you didn't give it to him he would take it anyhow (great laughter), because in our civilization to-day we must have a coat. And the reason we have appropriated the best of your civilization is the reason we are here to-day, and where are the Indians? It has come to be as General Cowen said last night, when he was talking about the Cliff Dwellers, the Mound Build-

ers and the Tent Dwellers who had inhabited this country, coming to the people who had dwelling houses, school houses, court houses and watch houses. (Laughter.)

Now, who own the dwelling houses of this country?— The negro and the white man. Who own the school houses of this country?— The negro and the white man. Who own the court houses of this country?— The negro and the white man. You furnish the judge and we furnish the prisoner. (More laughter.)

The sixteen million families of this country live in fourteen million houses, and of the fourteen million houses more than two million of them belong to us — we are the only people in this country that own houses. We have our titles clear to the houses on earth as we have to the mansions in the sky.

And that is the reason why we are here. Talk about the Negro going away. We can't get away if we wanted to, and we wouldn't go if you did want us to. Your fathers supported us when we were slaves; your fathers educated us when we were ignorant; your fathers helped us when we had nothing; now we are enlightened, now the school houses are open to us, now we are doing our duty, and we are going to with your help. The Negroes of this country, the nine million Negroes of this country have been in a normal school — America is a normal school teaching some how to teach the rest, teaching others how to realize the best.

Why the Negro and the white man are the ones who know how to get things! Do you know that there is not a statute on the books of the nation or state that was put there except by us two? Show me an instance.

The Indians, there are only about two hundred and fifty thousand of them; the other colored peoples, there are about one hundred and seventy-five thousand of them; but there are nine millions of us and sixty-six millions of you, and every statute on the books of this nation is there, proposed and put there by you or us.

Do you know that the only people ever sitting in the speaker's chair of the House of Representatives of the United States are us two? Nobody ever got there but the Negro and the white man. (Laughter.) And do you know that the first colored man who ever occupied the chair of the House of Representatives was

invited there by an Ohio man? (Applause.) When General J. Warren Keifer was speaker of the House of Representatives, on one occasion the house was turbulent — you know how it is when they are going to close up, the spirit was on them and the spirit was *in* them — he looked over the house to find a man with a level head and the only man he saw with a level head was Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, and J. Warren Keifer, when he presided in the House of Representatives, has the distinction of inviting Mr. Rainey to come up and take the chair for the first time in the history of the world. Nobody ever got there before us and we would not have gotten there if it had not been for an Ohio man (laughter and applause), and I would not move out of Ohio if I could. (Applause.) All honor to J. Warren Keifer. (More applause.)

And you know the Speaker's chair of the Senate. Nobody was ever in that but us two. It is a fact. I am not telling you anything new, anything that you didn't yourselves all know. B. K. Bruce was a senator from Mississippi, he was elected senator from Mississippi, and he went there, and the vice-president of the United States asked Mr. Bruce to come up — you know it is a senatorial courtesy to invite them — when the time came he shut his eyes and said, "Mr. Bruce, come up and take the chair"; he didn't say, "The gentleman from Mississippi will please take the chair," and Mr. Bruce came up and took the chair and he presided over the Senate of the United States. Nobody has been there but us two, and do you suppose I am going to leave you now? There is only one more chair for us to fill. We have been constable; we have been justice of the peace; we have been injustice of the peace; we have been representative; we have been misrepresentative; we have been in Congress, and the only other chair is over at the White House, and as long as there is an Ohio man in the White House we don't want it. (Applause.)

And when an Ohio man was elected to that we furnished him the Bible on which he took the oath of office (applause), so while we have not the president we have the Bible.

My friends, I must stop. All I ask of you in the future, all I ask in the name of the ninety-six thousand negroes of this state is that you give us your sympathy in our struggle; give us your

prayers; and we ask the press to be fair to us and to record our virtues as well as our vices. (Applause.) If a negro is lynched, tell why he is lynched, but if the negro does a good deed put it in your paper. That is all we ask.

If you find a negro man going to jail, let him go on like any other man, and hang him like any other man but don't hang the wrong man and try him after he is hung. We ask justice for the children of the fathers, as true to the principle as their fathers.

We start out in the new century, standing with the motto of Kentucky, "United we stand but divided we fall."

In the future you may expect us to do our duty every time. If our nation is in danger, call upon us; if there is any danger call upon us.

We are the oldest daughter in this state of the Methodist Church, and my Church happens to have the distinction of being the oldest daughter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so he (referring to Bishop McCabe) is the bishop of the mother and I am a bishop of the daughter, both one in religion, equal in responsibility.

Let the work of educating the negro go on with Wilberforce the light of the race in this state. When we educate the hand, we educate the heart and the head. We are educating for the duties of American citizenship, and when we march on and are celebrating the coming bi-centennial they will look back into the record of this day, and the first will be that rendered by the African Methodist Church. (Loud and long continued applause.)

THE OHIO CENTURY.

AUSTIN MATLACK COURTENAY.

A Spirit high and nobly wise,
Who saw creation's dawn of old,
And watched with musing, wondering
eyes
The great world-drama slow unfold,
Led Abram's faith, and thrilled afar
From David's heart the shepherd's
song,
Swung from his hand bright Beth-
lehem's star
And wept for Calv'ry's holy wrong;

Then, and thence, for many an age
He scanned this heart of all the
world

Unknown, unsought of King or Sage,
No flag its wildness o'er unfurled;
God kept its maiden beauty fast
From old world lust, and greed, and hate
Until a worthy race at last
He chose for her love-wedded mate.

Earth's heart, of fairest soil and sky,
From Alleghany's laureled height
To far Sierra's snow-crown high,
Lay sleeping yet in undreamed might,
All draped in lustrous robe of green,
Wrought whole in Nature's mystic loom,
Stream-broidered with a silver sheen,
And clasped with jewelled-prairie bloom.



A. M. COURTENAY.

The sentinel Angel sagely saw
 The tide-like torrent of a race
 Which Freedom loved, yet revered Law,
 And gave Religion temple space.
 Blown landwise over seas appears
 By trackless forest, mountain crest,
 Through years, wars, treaties, blood and tears,
 This Winner of God's virgin West.

And firstborn of their mighty brood,
 Begotten of the Land and Race,
 Ohio, like Minerva stood
 Full-armed, brain-born, with heart of grace;
 The Century struck to chime this birth
 Of its incarnate inmost self
 Where Labor, Learning, Native Worth,
 Faith, Freedom, make the Commonwealth.

Had waited long to take his task
 This guardian Genius of our Age,
 Compact of all the vital past,
 Inheritor of Saint and Sage;
 At last he guides her destiny,
 And shapes the fashion of her fate,
 Then crowns with Immortality
 The splendid myriad of her great.

Her pondering brow is Science' throne,
 Her lips breathe sweetest poesy,
 Her bounty stills pale famine's moan,
 Her will doth order Liberty;
 About her feet lie shattered crowns,
 And trampling them in reasoned rage
 The mass of men, whose shouting drowns
 The droning lies of privilege.

Her strong right hand hath knighted toil,
 Her heart-arm gathers to her breast

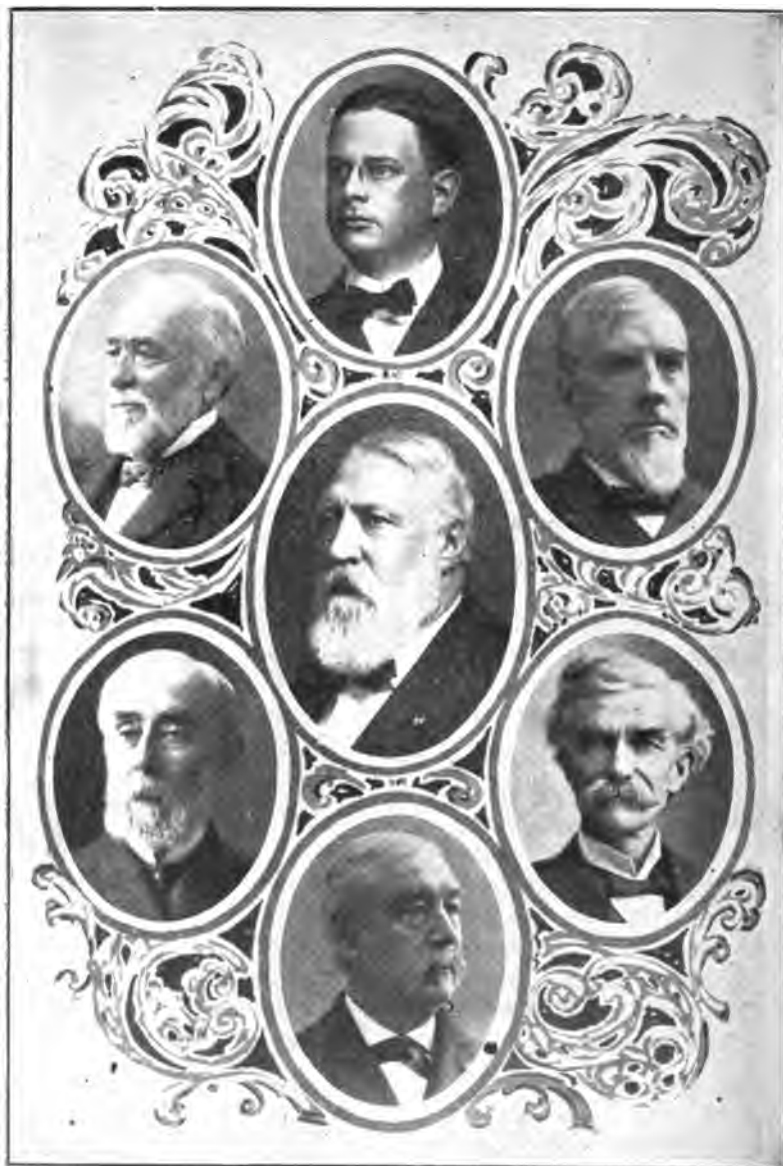
Woman and Childhood, from the coil
Of ancient wrong, so sore oppressed ;
She shelters on her affluent lap
The maimed of body and of mind—
The martyrs of mankind's mishap—
And nurtures at her bosom kind.

She teacheth Law the grace of Love,
And bids sweet Charity be wise ;
She wooeth wisdom from above
And marrieth our Earth and Skies ;
She loveth Earth and yet her eyes,
Serene, profound, most gently bright,
With lowly reverence seek the skies
Adoring God who gave her might.

O! great, immortal Era, rise !
Thou latest born of Time, ascend !
And in the Court of Centuries,
Before thee all the Ages bend ;
While stands Ohio proudly by —
First, fairest offspring of thy state —
With image, stature, spirit nigh
Thine own, O! Mother of the Great.

Then hail! Ohio, Hail to thee!
Be holy-wise and generous-strong,
Law-true, home-pure and bravely free,
Yet patient while thou curbest wrong,
Then hail, heart's hail, dear land we love!
Thine Elders pray, while Childhood sings,
Thy dead acclaim thee from above ;
Grace! Peace! beneath God's sheltering wings!

OHIO CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.



RUSH R. SLOANE.
DAVID S. GRAY.

R. W. MANLY.
J. WARREN KEIFER.
JAMES BARNETT.

BENJ. R. COWEN.
CHAS. M. ANDERSON.

(686)

**PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE SPEAKERS,
COMMISSION AND TRUSTEES OF THE OHIO STATE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

ANDERSON, CHARLES M. Born in Juniata county, Pa., January 5, 1845. Son of James and Ruth (McCahan) Anderson, the former born in Lancaster County, Pa., April, 1792, the latter in January, 1800. His paternal grandparents were Irish and lived about twenty miles from Dublin, emigrated to America in 1791. Parents of Chas. M. were married in November, 1820. Family came to Ohio in 1855. Boyhood and youth of Chas. M. spent on a farm. Later taught school. Served as private in Co. B., seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Vol., and was honorably discharged January 6, 1866, at twenty-one years of age. Attended Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and also engaged in teaching. Studied law under direction of Judge D. L. Meeker, of Greenville, and admitted to the bar May 21, 1868. Opened an office at once and gradually rose to a position as a leader of the bar. Democratic candidate for nomination to congress in 1878. Defeated in convention by only one-fourth of a vote. Candidate August 7, 1884, in Dayton district. Nominated on first ballot. Elected in following October. Appointed one of the Board of Visitors at West Point. In January 1884, commissioned Judge-Advocate General of Ohio by Governor Hoadley. Second in command of Ohio troops during Cincinnati riot. In 1890 appointed by Governor Campbell one of Ohio's commissioners at the World's Fair (Chicago). In 1894 chosen by congress as one of the board of managers for the National Home of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Re-appointed April 1900. Member Red Men, K. of P., and Masonic orders. Gen. Anderson is an orator of great power and has been heard by audiences in all parts of the country. Married June 7, 1870, to Miss Ella Hart, daughter of Moses Hart, of Greenville. Two sons, William H., graduate of West Point, and Robert T., a law partner with his father. Appointed by Gov. Nash a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

ANDERSON, JAMES H., son of Judge Thomas Jefferson and Nancy Dunlevy Anderson; born March 16, 1833, in Marion, Ohio; educated in the select schools, in the Marion Academy, and Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Graduate from the law department of Cincinnati College; admitted to the bar. Delegate to the first republican state convention in Ohio, July 13, 1855. Elected mayor of Marion and prosecuting attorney of Marion county. Married to Miss

Princess A. Miller. Appointed (March 16, 1861) by President Lincoln U. S. Consul at Hamburg; Mr. Anderson's official duties were those of both Minister and Consul. He remained abroad five and a half years. Elected a member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society; also corresponding member of the American Institute; on May 30, 1863, he was appointed a delegate to represent the American Institute at International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg. In 1866, Mr. Anderson tendered his resignation as consul. On his return home he was sent as a delegate from the eighth congressional district of Ohio, to the National Union convention at Philadelphia. In 1866 President Johnson appointed him territorial judge, but declining that judicial position he accepted the office of collector of internal revenue for same district. In 1878 appointed by Governor Bishop, trustee of the Ohio State University. The year that Gen. Thomas Ewing ran for governor of Ohio, Mr. Anderson served as a member of the state executive committee, and as its secretary. President of the Old North West Genealogical Society, and was an active member for years of the Historical Society of Virginia. Member Ohio State Bar Association and American Bar Association. Went to Columbus in 1873, and has since that time been identified with the business interests and growth of the capital city. Married to Miss Princess A. Miller; children (now living) are Mary Princess, wife of Professor Edward Orton, Jr., of the Ohio State University; Lieut. James T. Anderson, U. S. A.; and Charles Finley of Paducah, Ky. Life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

ANDERSON, THOMAS McARTHUR. Was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, January 22, 1836. Son of W. Marshall and Eliza McArthur; grandfather was Governor Duncan McArthur. Gen. Anderson naturally adopted the military profession, for his paternal grandfather was a colonel in the Continental Army. Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, George Rogers Clark, and a lot of fighting Marshalls, Croghans and McDonalds were blood relatives, taking part in nearly all our wars from those of the French and Indian war to the last fight in the Philippines. General Anderson graduated at Mt. St. Mary's College, Md., 1855 and Cincinnati Law College, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1858. On opening of the Rebellion enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; transferred to the regular army, and recruited a company in Fairfield, Pickaway and Fayette counties; served through the Civil War, commanding a battalion of the twelfth infantry; took part in eighteen battles in that war, and was twice wounded, and twice brevetted for bravery in action. At the close of the war he mustered out our Andersonville prisoners who had been collected at Camp Chase, Columbus. Subsequently he was a reconstructing officer in the South. After the close of that duty, he served on the extreme western frontier, having his full share of Indian

campaigns. He served twelve years as colonel of the fourteenth infantry. In winter of 1898 commanded Columbia district in Alaska, during the Klondike excitement. At the breaking out of the Spanish War he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded the first detachment to the Philippines; the first military expedition from this country which ever crossed an ocean. After the arrival of General Merritt a month later, he was second in command; landed and organized the forces sent to Luzon, and commanded the division of the eighth army corps which attacked and took Manila. On return home was placed in command Department of the Lakes at Chicago. Is a member of the G. A. R.; a thirty-third degree Mason; Past Commander of the Oregon Loyal Legion and was seven times Vice-President General of the S. A. R. He married Elizabeth Van Winkle (N. J.) Commandant of State Soldiers and Sailors Home, Sandusky, Ohio. Life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

ANDREWS, MARTIN REGISTER, born near Meigs, Morgan county, Ohio, April 6, 1842; is a descendant of John Andrews, who settled in Danbury, Conn., about 1640. In the same family were E. A. Andrews, the author of the well known Latin grammar, President Lorin Andrews, of Kenyon College, and many other teachers. Martin R. Andrews learned to read and write in a little log school house, and he soon supplemented that instruction by devouring all the volumes of the "Ohio School Library" to be found in his own and adjacent districts. Graduated from the McConnellsville High School in 1859; from the Marietta College in 1869. A long interval between high school and college was spent in teaching a district school and in following the Stars and Stripes through Dixie; served in the sixty-second Ohio for sixteen months, was in the Signal Corps nearly two years, and for a few months was adjutant of the 43d battalion O. V. M. Principal of the Harmar public schools for three years, and superintendent of schools at Steubenville from 1870 to 1879. Since that time he has been in the employ of the trustees of Marietta College for fifteen years, as principal of the academy; for a short time as instructor; and, more recently as Putnam Professor of History and Political Science. Published and edited the *Ohio Teacher* from 1899 to 1902. On November 13, 1903, Governor Nash appointed Prof. Andrews trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

ARNETT, BENJAMIN WILLIAM, born Brownsville, Pa., March 16, 1838; son of Samuel G. and Mary Louisa Arnett; educated in the common schools of Bridgeport, Pa., and graduate of Wilberforce University (Ohio) with degrees of D. D. and LL.D.; special course in divinity at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. He was married at Uniontown, Pa., May 25, 1858, to Miss Mary L. Gorden. Ordained to ministry in the A. M. E. Church in

1868; bishop since 1888. Elected by the Sunday-school Union of Ohio to represent it at the Robert Raikes Centennial, London, England, 1880. Elected to represent the Inter-Denominational Sunday-school Union of South Carolina at the World's convention, London, England, July 2, 1889. Member of the Ohio Legislature from Green County, 1886-7. Author of the bill abolishing the "Black Laws" of the state, and to provide for teaching scientific temperance in all the schools. Delivered address at the centennial celebration of the first settlement of the Northwest Territory, 1888, Marietta, Ohio; delivered address at the Jubilee of Freedom, Columbus, Ohio, 1888. Chaplain of the National Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896. Presided over Parliament of religions at Chicago September 15, 1903; presided at Ecumenical Conference of Methodists, London, September 7, 1901. Life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

AVERY, ELROY MCKENDREE, PH. D., LL. D., was born at Erie, Monroe county, Michigan, July 14, 1844, the son of Caspar Hugh and Dorothy (Putnam) Avery. He served as a soldier during the Civil War, and was mustered out at its close as sergeant-major of the eleventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. Married Catherine Hitchcock Tilden, daughter of Judge Junius Tilden, of Monroe, Michigan, July 2, 1870. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1871. Principal high school at Battle Creek, Michigan, and East High School, and City Normal School at Cleveland. Member Cleveland City Council, 1891 to 1892, and of the Ohio State Senate, 1893 to 1897. Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of many other historical and economic societies. Member Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. Thirty-second degree Mason. Knight Templar, etc. Author series of high-school text-books on physics and chemistry, published by the American Book Co., and of many other published works. His "History of the United States and Its People," an illustrated work of twelve royal octavo volumes, is now in press. Life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

BAREIS, GEORGE F., son of George and Ernestina (Finkbiner) Bareis, born July 23, 1852, near Bremen, Fairfield County, Ohio. Father native of Wittenberg, Germany, as were also his grandparents on his maternal side. Was educated in the district schools and attended the high schools in Logan and Canal Winchester, Ohio. In 1871 began an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, in the meantime studying architecture; in 1880 he entered upon the lumber business, which he has since conducted. Married March 17, 1875, to Miss Amanda J. Schock. President Board of Regents of Heidelberg University; member executive committee Ohio State Sunday-school Association. Active in local school and village affairs. Superintendent of his (Reformed) Sunday-school for more than twenty-five years. Author and publisher of a "History of Madison Town-

ship, Franklin County," Ohio (1902). Life member, trustee and vice-president Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

BARNETT, JAMES, was born June 20, 1821, at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, the son of Melancton and Mary C. Barnett. Came to Cleveland in 1825, and learned the hardware business. At the breaking out of the Rebellion entered military service and was given command of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. Took the field in April, 1861, participated in the campaign in Western Virginia, and the affairs at Phillipi, Bealington, Carrick's Ford, and elsewhere. On September 3, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the First Ohio Light Artillery (three years). General Buell placed him in command of the Artillery reserve of the Army of the Ohio. Afterwards he was appointed Chief of Artillery on staff of General C. C. Gilbert, commanding the Third corps, Army of the Ohio, and later appointed chief of artillery on the Staff of General A. McD. McCook, commanding the right wing of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Assigned to duty by General W. S. Rosecrans as chief of artillery, Army of the Cumberland, November 24, 1862, and participated in all its movements and battles. Was honorably mustered out of service October 1864. On return to civil life, he was appointed director of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Xenia, Ohio, which office he filled until 1870, when he was appointed one of its trustees. Trustee of Cleveland Asylum for Insane for seven years. In 1875 was appointed police commissioner by Governor Hayes. President First National Bank, Cleveland, from 1876 to present time. Member Cleveland City Council, 1873. Trustee and life member of Case Library for twenty years; member of G. A. R. since its organization. A delegate to the Republican National conventions at Chicago, 1880, and at Philadelphia, 1900. In 1881 was appointed member of the Board of Managers of National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Member Order of the Loyal Legion. President Cleveland Humane Society, and Cleveland Associated Charities; member Western Reserve Historical Society; Cuyahoga Monument Committee for Soldiers and Sailors. Member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Union Club. By act of congress was brevetted as Brigadier General of Volunteers, which promotion was afterwards advanced to Major General of Volunteers. Appointed by Gov. Nash member of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

BONEBRAKE, LEWIS D.; born in Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio, August 23, 1859; father was Rev. Daniel Bonebrake, and a great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War; his mother was Esther Ann Bishop, daughter of Captain John Bishop, who served in the War of 1812, and came from Dutchess County, New York, to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1818. Attended the district school; graduated from Westerville high school, and also from Otterbein University in 1882; degree of LL. D.

TRUSTEES OF THE OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



M. D. FOLLETT.
E. M. AVERY.
D. J. RYAN.

H. BRINCKERHOFF.

G. F. BAREIS.
S. RICKLY.
E. O. RANDALL.

from his alma mater, and also from Ohio University at Athens. Has served as school examiner of his city and county; superintendent of schools at Sparta, Elmore, Athens and Mt. Vernon, serving in the latter place for eight years. Elected state commissioner of common schools at the November election, 1897, for three years, reelected fall of 1900. Has delivered educational addresses in every county of the state. Also delivered institute lectures extensively in Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan and other states. In 1884 Mr. Bonebrake was married to Miss Mary F. Beal, of Hamilton, Ohio; they have one daughter. Mr. Bonebrake is a Mason, member of Knights of Pythias, and Maccabees.

BRINKERHOFF, ROELIFF, born Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, June 28, 1828, of Holland ancestry; educated common schools and Auburn and Homer (N. Y.) academies; began teaching at age of sixteen; went South at eighteen, and was for three years tutor of family in Hermitage, home of General Andrew Jackson; returned North at twenty-one; studied law with kinsman, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio; began practice, 1852; editor and proprietor *Mansfield Herald*, 1855-9; married Mary, granddaughter of Gen. Robert Bently of Ohio. Entered army as first lieutenant and quarter master 64th Ohio Vol. Infantry; served five years, and attained rank of colonel in quartermaster's department, and brevetted brigadier general for meritorious service. Resumed law practice until 1873, when he became cashier of the Mansfield Savings Bank, of which he is now president; since 1878 member of State Board of Charities, and for several years past its chairman. President National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1880; vice-president of the International Prison Congress, Paris, France, 1895, and president of the American delegation; for ten years, from 1884, vice-president of the American National Prison Congress, with Gen. R. B. Hayes as president, becoming president at latter's death. Organized (in 1875) the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; in 1893 succeeded Gen. Hayes as president of that society, and has been retained in said office to present time. Author: "The Volunteer Quartermaster," "Recollections of a Lifetime," 1900. Life member of Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

CAMPBELL, JAMES EDWIN, born at Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, July 7, 1843. His father, Andrew Campbell, was a physician of prominence, and his uncle, Lewis D. Campbell, a statesman of note. One of his maternal ancestors took part in the battle of Lexington, and one of his paternal ancestors was with Montgomery at the assault on Quebec. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. During the Civil War he served in the navy upon the Mississippi and tributary rivers; was discharged for serious physical disability, but recovered, studied law, and began practicing at Hamilton in 1867. He was prosecuting attorney of Butler county from 1876 to 1880. In 1882 he was elected to congress as a democrat in a strongly republican district; was

re-elected in 1884, and again in 1886, gaining the last victory by the meagre plurality of two votes in a total of more than thirty-two thousand. In 1889 he was elected Governor of Ohio over J. B. Foraker, now U. S. Senator, receiving a larger vote than ever cast before for any gubernatorial candidate; and while in the governor's office was noted for an inflexible adherence to that which he deemed to be right. In 1891 he was defeated for governor by Wm. McKinley (late president of the United States), and in 1895 was again defeated by Asa S. Bushnell.

CLAYPOOL, HORATIO C.; born at McArthur, Ohio, February 9, 1858; father, John Claypool, was born at Morefield, Va.; mother was Rose Peterson, born in Augusta, Me. Attended country and village school until seventeen years of age. Engaged in teaching and then pursued studies in school at Normal, Ill., and Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently again taught in the villages of Sciotoville, Kingston and Bainbridge; at the same time studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Began the practice of law in 1884, and was elected prosecutor of Ross County in 1898 and again in 1901.

COURTENAY, AUSTIN MATLACK, pastor of Walnut Street Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, of Irish and Scotch ancestry; educated in the public schools of his birthplace, at a private academy in Maryland, and in England; has served pastorates in the state of Maryland, and the cities of Baltimore, Allegheny and Meadville; has written occasionally in prose and verse for the current reviews, magazines and papers.

COWEN, BENJAMIN RUSH, was born in Moorfield, Harrison county, Ohio, August 15, 1831. His father, Benjamin Sprague Cowen, a native of Washington county, N. Y., (son of revolutionary soldier) was a soldier in the War of 1812, member of congress, 1841-2; of the Ohio House of Representatives 1845-6, and judge of the court of common pleas 1848-57. Removed to St. Clairsville, 1832, where Benjamin R., the subject of this sketch resided until 1857. Was educated at the public schools and St. Clairsville Classical Institute; learned the trade of printer, and was editor and publisher of the *Belmont Chronicle*, 1848 to 1857. Married September 19, 1854, to Ellen Thoburn, St. Clairsville, Ohio. Chief clerk Ohio House of Representatives 1860 and 1861; elected Secretary of State, 1861, resigned in May, 1862. Private soldier, 1st lieutenant, major, brevet lieutenant-colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers, 1861-5, and adjutant general of Ohio, 1864-8; supervisor of internal revenue for California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, 1869-70; assistant secretary of the Interior, 1871-7; editor *Ohio State Journal*, 1883-4; clerk U. S. circuit and district courts since 1884. Special commissioner to treat with Sitting Bull in 1872; to remove the Modoc Indians in California in 1873; to investigate the New Orleans White League troubles in 1874, with Admiral Rodgers, and, in 1875, to investigate the Mormon troubles in Utah.

Past Commander Ohio Commandery of Loyal Legion; Past Colonel Union Veteran Legion; member of G. A. R.; ex-president Ohio Society Sons of Revolution; member Society of Colonial Wars; of the War of 1812; of American Wars; the New England Society; Cincinnati Literary Club; Young Men's Blaine Club; 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Appointed by Gov. Nash member of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

EWING, THOMAS, JR., was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1862; father Gen. Thomas Ewing, at that time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, later member of congress from Ohio, 1877 to 1881, and candidate for the democratic (Ohio) party for governor in 1879. His grandfather, the famous lawyer and Whig statesman, served twice in the U. S. Senate from Ohio, was secretary of the treasury under General Wm. Henry Harrison, and secretary of the interior under General Taylor. On the side of his mother, who was the daughter of the Reverend Wm. Cox of Piqua, Ohio, Mr. Ewing is the great-grandson of Gen. Reasin Beall of Wooster, Ohio. After two years attendance at Wooster University, Thomas Ewing, Jr., entered Columbia University in New York City, where he was graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1886. After three years of post graduate study of the natural sciences, he entered the U. S. patent office and served as an assistant examiner from 1888 to 1890. He was graduated from the law school of the Georgetown University in 1890, and, removing to New York, he was admitted to the bar in 1891. He has made a specialty of the law of patents since 1892. Mr. Ewing, when not in Washington, has resided in Yonkers, a suburb of New York City, where he was twice the candidate of the democratic party for mayor, and served for five years as a member of the board of trustees of the public schools. In 1894 he was married to Miss Anna Phillips Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Cochran, of Yonkers. They have four children, Alexandra, Thomas, William Francis Cochran, and Sherman. Author of drama in blank verse, entitled "Jonathan, a Tragedy," (Funk and Wagnalls, 1902). It is founded upon the Bible story of the first Prince of Israel. Mr. Ewing is a vice-president of the Ohio Society of New York, of which his father was one of the founders and the first president.

FOLLETT, MARTIN DEWEY; born at Enosburg, Vermont, 1826; son of John Fasset and Sarah Lemira (Woodworth) Follett; great-grandfather killed at Wyoming Massacre, grandfather a soldier with Stark in the Revolution; graduate of Marietta College with highest honors, 1853, A. M., 1856; married first, 1856, Harriet L. Shipman, Marietta, Ohio, second, 1875, Abbie M. Bailey, Lowell, Mass.; admitted to bar, 1859; elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1883, served till 1888; delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1864; Democratic nominee for congress, 1866, 1868; delegate to the International Prison Congress at Brussels, 1900; mem-

ber, the American Bar Association; National and International Prison Associations; State Board of Charities; Ohio National Society of Charities and Correction; Sons of the American Revolution; life member and trustee of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

FORAKER, JOSEPH BENSON, born July 5, 1846, near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio. Enlisted July 14, 1862, at age of sixteen, private in 89th O. V. I., and served to end of war, becoming first lieutenant and brevet captain; entered Wesleyan University, Delaware, 1866; graduated, Cornell University 1869; married October 4, 1870, Julia, daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, Jackson county, Ohio. Admitted to bar and began practice at Cincinnati, 1871. Judge of the Superior Court, Cincinnati from 1879 to 1882; resigned on account of ill-health. Republican candidate for governor of Ohio in 1888; was defeated by George Hoadley but was elected governor in 1885 over George Hoadley and in 1887 over Thomas E. Powell; again defeated, in 1889 by James E. Campbell for the same office. In the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1892, 1896 and 1900 Mr. Foraker was a delegate at large from Ohio in the "Big Four." Placed William McKinley in nomination at St. Louis, 1896, and at Philadelphia, 1900. Brilliant orator and wise statesman. Elected by the Ohio Legislature United States Senator from Ohio, January 15, 1896, for the term from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1903; re-elected January 14, 1902 for the term from March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1909. Life member Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

FOSTER, CHARLES; born near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828; educated in public schools, Norwalk, Ohio Academy, and private studies. Partner in father's general store at eighteen; entire charge at nineteen. Member of congress, Ninth Ohio District, 1871-3, Tenth District, 1873-9; served on committee to make examination of Louisiana affairs, 1874, visiting New Orleans as chairman of sub-committee; governor of Ohio, 1880-4; appointed by President Harrison chairman of the commission to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians; Republican nominee for U. S. Senator, 1890; candidate for congress, 1890; member of President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet as Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, 1891-3. Long identified with business interests of town of Fostoria, founded by his father. President of the Board of Trustees State Hospital, Toledo, since 1887; President of the Association of Trustees and Officers of Hospitals for the Insane since 1895; life member, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

GRANGER MOSES M., born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 22, 1831; educated in Zanesville schools and Kenyon College, Ohio; graduated 1850; studied law under Judge Charles C. Convers, and was admitted to Ohio bar at Columbus, January 3, 1853. Was city solicitor of Zanesville, 1865-6; prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county 1866; Judge of com-

mon pleas eighth judicial district of Ohio, 1866-1871; Reporter to Ohio Supreme court 1872-3; Chief Judge of Second Ohio Supreme Court Commission, 1883-5. Was Captain 18th U. S. Infantry 1861-2; major and lieutenant colonel 122d Ohio Vol. Infantry, 1862-4; brevet colonel U. S. Volunteers, October 19, 1864. His army service was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, in Gen. George H. Thomas's division, in 1861-2; in Maryland and Virginia in 1862-4, in the 8th, 3d, and 6th corps; in Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and Sheridan's Shenandoah battles. His father, James Granger, was of the Suffield, Connecticut family; his mother, Matilda Vance Morehead, of Maryland and Virginia ancestry; his wife, Mary Hoyt Reese, a grand-daughter of Judge Charles Robert Sherman. Since April, 1865, he has been the managing administrator of the educational trust created by the will of John McIntire, the founder of Zanesville. Author "Washington vs. Jefferson: the Case Tried by Battle in 1861-5." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1898). The battle of Cedar Creek in Vol. 3, Ohio Commandery War Papers. His eldest son, Alfred Hoyt Granger, is an architect in Chicago; his second son, Sherman Morehead Granger, is his partner in law practice; his only daughter, Ethel, is wife of Wm. Darlington Schultz of Zanesville.

GRAY, DAVID SIMPSON; born in Sussex county, Delaware, February 8, 1829; brought to Ohio by his parents when three months old; his father was a Methodist circuit rider of pioneer days. David Gray's education was that of the district schools of his time, except two years at the Norwalk, Ohio Seminary under the principalship of Dr. Edward Thomson. Mr. Gray entered the railway service as clerk in the office of the C. C. & C. Ry. Co. at Wellington, in 1849, and has been engaged in the railroad business continuously since that time. Was transferred to Columbus about 1850, and to Louisville, Ky., 1852, where he was appointed general freight and ticket agent. In 1853 returned to Columbus, and appointed general agent of the Central Ohio Railway; during the Civil War, 1861-65 was general agent in Chicago of traffic jointly of several main railroads leading west from Chicago; in January, 1864, was appointed general superintendent of the Union Railway and Transportation Company, the through freight line of the Pennsylvania system; in February 1869 elected second vice-president and general manager of the P. C. & C. Ry. In 1873, manager of the Union Line through freight traffic of the Pennsylvania system; January, 1896, elected representative of the Pennsylvania Railway and its affiliated lines in the Joint Traffic Association, which held its sessions continuously in New York City. Continued with this association in that position until its dissolution, January, 1900. After over fifty years of active railway service Mr. Gray retired; trustee and director of various public educational and charitable institutions. Is a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of which he was president for thirteen years; a life member of the Ohio State Archæo-

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JAMES KILBOURN.
N. B. C. LOVE.
J. H. ANDERSON.

D. B. WRIGHT.

W. H. HUNTER.
J. W. HAFFER.
R. E. HILL.

logical and Historical Society, and was appointed by Governor Nash a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

GROSVENOR, CHARLES H., born at Pomfret, Connecticut, September 20, 1833. His grandfather was colonel Thomas Grosvenor of the Revolution and his father was Peter Grosvenor, major in the Connecticut militia, and who served in the war of 1812. His mother was Ann Chase, born in Massachusetts and educated in Providence, R. I. Peter Grosvenor with his family, came to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Rome Township, Athens county, Ohio, on a portion of a section of land which had fallen to Col. Thomas Grosvenor as a part of his share in the Ohio Company's purchase. Charles attended three short winter terms in a log school-house, which was constructed (1844) by voluntary contributions of labor and material by the settlers, who had made homes within a radius of three or four miles. Extreme poverty made it impossible for the family to send their children away, or to buy suitable books for their education. But Charles was sent for a single brief term to a country school in the neighborhood of Marietta. He taught school in Athens County three winters. Went to Indiana in the spring of 1854, intending make it his home. Returned to Athens County, and has lived there ever since. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1857. Elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1873, and again in 1875. Speaker of the house of (Ohio) representatives in 1876-1877. He was elected to congress in 1884, and with a single exception caused by the change in the congressional district, he has retained his seat in congress ever since, and was nominated on each occasion by acclamation. Chosen presidential elector in 1872, and carried the vote of Ohio to Washington. Elector at large in Ohio in 1880, and the spokesman of the Ohio electoral college when it visited Mentor to notify Mr. Garfield of his election. Delegate at large from Ohio to the republican national conventions in 1896 and 1900. General Grosvenor served in the Union army from July, 1861, to October, 1865, in the 18th Ohio Infantry. Governor Dennison appointed him major of that regiment. Later lieutenant colonel, and colonel of that regiment. Brevetted by President Lincoln, first to the rank of colonel, and then rank of brigadier general.

HANNA, MARCUS ALONZO; born New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Ohio, September 24, 1837; son of Dr. Leonard and Samantha Converse Hanna; residence in Cleveland since 1852; educated in common schools of Cleveland, and Western Reserve College, from which he graduated; LL. D., Kenyon College, 1900; married September 27, 1864, C. Augusta, daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, Cleveland. Enlisted May 5, 1864, in 150th O. V. I., was first lieutenant of Company C; Governor Nash was member of Company K; became employe and later partner in wholesale grocery house (Cleveland, Ohio) until 1867; now head of M. A. Hanna & Co., coal; director Globe Ship Mfg. Co.; president Union National Bank; presi-

dent Cleveland City Railway Co., all at Cleveland; president Chapin Mining Co., Lake Superior. Directed campaign which secured nomination and election and re-election of William McKinley as President. Governor Bushnell appointed Mr. Hanna U. S. Senator March 2, 1897, vacancy caused by resignation of John Sherman; in January, 1898, Mr. Hanna was elected (by majority of two votes) over Robert McKisson to the U. S. Senate for the unexpired term of Senator Sherman and for the full term ending March 3, 1905; candidate for re-election to Senate for second term, and will undoubtedly be chosen (by largest legislative majority ever given a U. S. Senator) to succeed himself to March 3, 1911; one of the "Big Four" delegates from Ohio to Republican National conventions of 1884, 1892, 1896 and 1900; chairman, National Republican Committee since 1896; life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

HARPER, JOHN W.; ancestors of British origin; emigrated to America about the year 1675, settling in Snow Hill, Maryland, where they resided until the year 1808, when the family moved to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe, whence they moved in 1816 to Indiana. John W. Harper was born February 11, 1830, in Indianapolis; educated in private schools, and went to Cincinnati in 1862. Engaged in mercantile business and fire insurance. For many years a member of the council and school board of Avondale. He was aide de camp on Governor Hoadley's staff with rank of colonel, and rendered faithful service in the memorable Cincinnati riot, receiving special praise from the Governor; was appointed by Governor Foraker Trustee of the Central Insane Asylum at Columbus; re-appointed by Governor Campbell. On the Board of Supervisors at Cincinnati for one term, appointed by Mayor Mosby. A member of the State Decennial Board of Equalization in 1890; member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; one of the projectors of the great Dramatic Festival in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Harper's grandfather was a private in the Maryland Line during the American Revolution, was in the battle of Brandywine, and with Washington at Valley Forge. A member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was president (1900) of the Ohio Society; a member of the Ohio Senate in the year 1898 and 1899 from Hamilton county. Though a democrat, he recalls with pleasure the fact that he voted twice for Abraham Lincoln and once for General Grant. Has been a Mason for forty-five years. For many years has been connected with the Unitarian church. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jennie Ellis of LaFayette, Indiana. They have three children and seven grandchildren. Appointed by Governor Nash trustee Ohio State Archæological Historical Society. February 18, 1903.

HALSTEAD, MURAT; born on Paddy's Run, Ross Township, Butler county, Ohio, September 2, 1829; son of Griffin and Clarissa (Willets) Halstead; reared on farm, attending school winters; attended select school one term; taught school two terms; graduated, Farmers College near

Cincinnati (1851); married March 2, 1857, Mary Banks, Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead are parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. Began newspaper work on a literary weekly; joined staff of *Cincinnati Commercial* March 8, 1853, bought interest 1854; head of firm, 1865; later consolidated with *Gazette*, as *Commercial Gazette*, of which he became editor-in-chief. Nominated, 1889, by President Harrison as Minister to Germany; rejected by Senate because of articles he had written about the purchase of senatorial seats. Later edited *Brooklyn Standard Union*; during past few years special correspondent and magazine writer. Went to Philippine Islands during war with Spain. Author: *The Convention of 1860*; *The White Dollar*; *The Story of Cuba*; *Life of William McKinley*; *The Story of the Philippines*; *The History of American Expansion*; *Our Country in War*; *Official History of the War with Spain*; *Life of Admiral Dewey*; *The Great Century*; *The Boer and British War*; *The Galveston Tragedy*; etc. He has written six volumes of American Wars and over twenty books in all. Has traveled the world over and visited and written about nearly every country.

HARMON, JUDSON, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 3, 1846. His father was Reverend B. F. Harmon, a Baptist minister; his mother, Julia Brunson, both from the state of New York. After a preparatory education by his father at home, graduated Denison college at Granville, Ohio 1866; and soon after entered the office of George Hoadley as a law student; graduated Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar, March, 1869. He at once began practice in Cincinnati. In October, 1876, he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, but after a service of a few months was unseated by a contest in the Ohio Senate. In April, 1878, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was re-elected April, 1883, and served until March, 1887, when he resigned to join the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley. In June, 1895, he was appointed by President Cleveland, Attorney-General of the United States, and served until the close of Mr. Cleveland's term, March, 1897, when he resumed his practice at Cincinnati. He was president of the Ohio Bar Association in 1898, and is one of the Faculty of the Cincinnati Law School.

HILLS, REUBEN E., born at Oxford, Ohio, 1853; grandfather Dr. James Harvey Hills, emigrated from Connecticut to Ohio in 1807, settling in Worthington; father, Reuben E. Hills, was born at Worthington, Ohio, 1812, subsequently lived at Oxford and Delaware, Ohio; Reuben E., the subject of this sketch, spent his early life in Delaware, and graduated Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873; entered the real estate business in Chicago, but returned in 1874 to Delaware where he has since been associated with his two brothers in the wholesale grocery business. Served two terms as president of the Delaware city council; since 1887 has been an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was a delegate to the

general assembly of 1901, which adopted the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In 1885, married to Miss Ida Worline, Sidney, Ohio; has two daughters. Member since 1891 of The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; twice elected trustee by the Society; and is now trustee by appointment by Governor Nash.

HOPLEY, ELIZABETH SHEPPARD, (MRS. JAMES R. HOPLEY); born Granville, Ohio, December 11, 1870; daughter of Thomas J. and Margaret (Collins) Sheppard; descendant of Huguenot and revolutionary ancestry; father Baptist clergyman well-known as the "Andersonville chaplain;" educated at Shepardson College, Granville, and graduated later in Bucyrus, where her father was then pastor; graduated Armour Institute, Chicago, and studied under Wm. L. Tomlins, Central Music Hall, Chicago, and Edmund Russell; post-graduate in kindergarten system, Armour Institute; taught in Chicago Mission kindergartens two and a half years; married, Granville, Ohio, November 15, 1893, James R. Hopley, manager of the *Bucyrus Evening Telegraph* and the *Bucyrus Journal*; president (1900-2) Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; member from Ohio of Library Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs; chairman Conference Committee, Ohio College Alumnae; only woman speaker at the Ohio Centennial Celebration at Chillicothe.

HUNTER, WILLIAM H.; born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, May 26, 1852; son of Joseph R. and Letitia McFadden Hunter; grandfathers, James Hunter and John Sloan, Scotch Presbyterians in Pennsylvania, and soldiers in the American Revolution; a great-grandfather (Thomas Hunter), equipped and led a company in the French-English War; his father, Joseph R., emigrated from Pennsylvania to Cadiz in 1830 and studied law in the office with Edwin M. Stanton. William H. Hunter was educated in the public and private schools of Cadiz, and engaged in wood carving and the production of artistic pottery, originating the ware known as "Lonhuda." Mr. Hunter early entered the office of the *Cadiz Sentinel*, and before the age of eighteen was in charge of the editorial department. In 1874 with H. H. McFadden, purchased the *Staubenville Daily Gazette*. Mr. Hunter became a widely-known writer on historical art, literary and economic subjects; author of "The Pathfinders of Jefferson County." Some years ago, with his brother, George F. Hunter, purchased the *Chillicothe Advertiser* and *Chillicothe News*, moving to Chillicothe to conduct the paper resulting from the merger. Married to Harriet Rosemond Brown; two sons, Philip C. and W. J.; historian of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution; vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; and life member and trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

KEIFER, JOSEPH WARREN; born in Clark county, Ohio, January 30, 1836; son of Joseph Keifer; educated Antioch College; since 1858 in law

practice at Springfield, Ohio; married, 1860, Eliza Stout. Served in Ohio Volunteers in field, 1861-5, as major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier and major-general; four times wounded; declined appointment as lieutenant-colonel 26th United States Infantry in 1866; member of the Ohio Senate in 1868-9; department commander Ohio G. A. R., 1868-70; vice-commander-in-chief, G. A. R., 1871-2; delegate to Republican National convention, 1876; member of congress, 1877-85 (Speaker, 1881-5), Republican. President of the Lagonda National Bank, Springfield, Ohio, since 1873. Appointed and served, 1898-9 as major-general volunteers in war against Spain. Author: "Slavery and Four Years of War," 1900; life member and trustee Ohio State Archaeological Society; appointed by Gov. Nash member Ohio Centennial Commission.

KILBOURNE, JAMES; born, Columbus, Ohio, October 9, 1842; son of Lincoln Kilbourne, grandson of Col. James Kilbourne, one of pioneer settlers of Ohio; graduate Columbus high school in 1857; Kenyon College, 1862 (A. M.); entered army as private 84th Ohio Volunteers; served in Maryland and West Virginia until August, 1862; discharged to accept commission as 2d lieutenant, 95th O. V. I.; promoted 1st lieutenant and captain; served till close of war. On staff of Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding 3d division 15th army corps; later on staff of Gen. John McArthur, commanding 1st division 16th army corps, army of the Tennessee; breveted major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel of U. S. Volunteers. Mustered out at close of Civil War. Graduate of Harvard law school, 1868; admitted Ohio Bar. Founded (president and manager) Kilbourne & Jacobs Manfg. Co.; president Columbus Board of Trade 1891-2. One of organizers and directors Columbus Club (four times pres.); president Board Trustees Columbus Public Library and of Children's Hospital; member G. A. R.; Soc., Army of the Tenn.; Union Vet. Legion; Loyal Legion; president Ohio Soc. S. A. R., 1903. Chairman Ohio delegation. National Democratic Convention 1900; nominee for governor of Ohio, 1901; defeated by George K. Nash; married, October 5, 1869, to Anna B. Wright, daughter of Gen. Geo. B. Wright; life member and trustee Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

KNABENSCHUE, SAMUEL S.; born near Lancaster, Ohio, November 1, 1845; son of Joseph M. and Nancy (Prentice) Knabenschue educated common schools, followed by private study; married 1871 Salome Matlack, Lancaster, Ohio; began learning printing trade in fourteenth year; worked at case at Cincinnati; health broke down from confinement; returned to Lancaster, taught country school, then was for ten years principal of Grammar School; editor and part proprietor the *Republican*, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1876-78. Returned to school work as principal at Lancaster; night editor, *Ohio State Journal*, 1881-3; political writer, *Toledo Blade* since 1884; life member Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

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S. FRED. WRIGHT.

H. W. ARNETT.
H. A. THOMPSON.
J. P. MACLEAN.

LOVE, NATHANIEL BARRETT COULSON; born in Rushville, Ohio, October 29, 1830; father, William Love, was Scotch-Irish; mother, Susannah Force, of English and Scotch-Irish descent. N. B. C. Love was educated in the common schools, and privately taught by his father; united with the Northern Ohio Annual Conference, M. E. Church, 1853; in 1856 transferred to the Central Ohio Conference. Has held pastorates in many of the leading cities of northern Ohio. For twenty-seven years lecturer at various Chautauqua assemblies in Ohio and other states. Author of a work on "Object Teaching," many articles in papers and leading magazines on church and secular history. Mr. Love is also an artist "con amore," and producer of many works upon the canvas; student and critic in art matters. Degree of Doctor of Divinity from Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1892; member of Masons and Odd Fellows. Life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and a trustee by appointment and re-appointment by Governor Nash.

MCCABE, CHARLES CALDWELL; born, Athens, Ohio, October 11, 1836; son of Robert and Sarah (Robinson) McCabe; educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; entered Ohio conference, M. E. Church, 1860. Pastor M. E. Church Putnam, Ohio. Became, in autumn of 1862, chaplain 122d Ohio Infantry; captured at battle of Winchester; was in Libby prison four months; rejoined his regiment, but soon after went into the service of the Christian Commission eloquently pleading for the Union cause and raising large sums of money in aid of sick and wounded soldiers; after war, became pastor at Portsmouth, Ohio, and financial agent, Ohio Wesleyan University; in 1868, agent and later assistant correspondent and secretary Board of Church extension, M. E. church; in 1884, secretary Missionary Society of the M. E. church. Elected chancellor of the American University, Washington, September 10, 1902; elected Bishop M. E. Church, at Cleveland, in 1896. Famous throughout the country for his power in song and speech, and for his lecture "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison."

MCCLINTICK, WILLIAM TRIMBLE; born in Chillicothe, February 20, 1819; educated in public schools and academy of native town; attended college at Ohio University, Athens, and later graduated from the college at Augusta, Ky., in 1837; received degree of M. A., 1840; studied law and admitted to the bar, 1843; practiced continuously in his county until near the time of his death, a period of over fifty years; prosecuting attorney of Ross county, 1849-50; a Whig and Republican in Politics; lieutenant-colonel of the fourth regiment of Ross County militia in the John Morgan raid. One of the organizers of the American Bar Association at Saratoga in 1878. Married at Howellsburg, Ky., October 11, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Atwood; several children, two of whom are still living. Miss Mary Petrea and Mrs. Edward W. Strong. Life member

Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. Mr. McClintick died at his home in Chillicothe, October 28, 1903.

MCINTIRE, ALFRED R.; born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 14, 1840, of Scotch-Irish lineage; attended school at Fredericktown, and in the early years taught school; prepared himself for college, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he graduated in 1865. In August, 1862, enlisted in Company A, 96th O. V. I.; also served as first lieutenant of Company H, 142d, summer of 1864; began the study of law with Judge R. C. Hurd at Mt. Vernon, in April, 1867; admitted to the bar in June, 1869; became a most successful practitioner in his profession; member of the city board of education; republican candidate for state Senator 1879; in 1896 became affiliated with the Union Reform movement, and was the candidate of that party for attorney general, and later for supreme judge. Married September 28, 1869, to Miss Helen Richards of Frederickstown; two sons, Rollin R. and Heber McIntire; member G. A. R. and K. of P. Mr. McIntire died on Monday, September 21, 1903, near North Platte, Nebraska, while en route from Idaho to his home at Mt. Vernon. He was a life member, and for the past six years was a trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

MACLEAN, JOHN P.; born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, March 12, 1848; descendant from Scotch-Irish ancestry; at the age of four with his parents settled upon a farm three miles south-east of Franklin, upon which he now resides. Early education in the country schools; in 1867 graduated from the National Normal University, receiving Ph. D. degree in 1894; graduated from the divinity department of St. Lawrence University, 1869; completed a course in medicine and surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1873; specialist in comparative anatomy; student in archæology, and in 1886 had charge of the mound explorations in southwestern Ohio for the Government Bureau of Ethnology; in 1887 visited Scotland in search of material for his "History of the Clan McLean." Made an examination of Fingal's Cave by request of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; under direction of Professor G. Frederick Wright made a glacial survey of Butler County, Ohio; for three years in charge of the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland; for fifteen years lecturer on archæology and kindred subjects, from Maine to Minnesota; published books are: History of Clan McLean; Antiquity of Man; The Mound Builders; Mastodon; Mammoth and Man; Norse Discovery of America's Fingal Cave; Introduction Study St. John's Gospel; Jewish Nature Worship; The Scotch Highlanders in America; The Journal of Michael Walters. Contributor to leading historical and archæological periodicals, American, English and Scotch, and government reports, and to official reports of Smithsonian Institution. In 1896 Republican candidate for congress in the fourth district. Life member Gælic

Society of Glasgow, and Clan MacLean Association of Glasgow; corresponding member Davenport Academy of Sciences, and Western Reserve Historical Society; life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

MANLY, ROBERT WOOLF; son of Robert Woolf and Mary Cook Manly, and grandson of Governor Tiffin; born Portsmouth, Ohio, June 19, 1873; father, Robert Woolf, was a minister in the M. E. Church, and died in 1883 while stationed in Denver, Colo.; since the death of his father Robert Manly has made his home with his mother in Chillicothe, Ohio; attended preparatory schools and college, and graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1896; admitted to the bar of Ohio, 1897. Engaged in law practice in Chillicothe. Married at Chillicothe, April 22, 1902, to Miss Helen Entrekin, daughter of the Hon. John C. and Mary F. Entrekin. Appointed by Governor Nash member of the Ohio Centennial Commission.

MARTZOLFF, CLEMENT L.; born in Monday Creek Tp., Perry county, O., November 25, 1869; German descent, grandparents came from Alsace in 1834, and were among the pioneers of Perry county; spent his boyhood on the farm; attended district school till nineteen years of age. Engaged in the vocation of teaching from then until now, excepting one year, when he was a student at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. Has taught all grades of public school work; is now superintendent of schools at New Lexington, Ohio; lecturer at teachers' institutes, schools and colleges; author of a history of Perry county; life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

MASSIE, DAVID MEADE; son of Henry Massie, the youngest child of General Nathaniel Massie, founder of Chillicothe; born in that city in 1859; graduated at Princeton and Cincinnati Law School; elected to the state senate of Ohio in 1887, and re-elected in 1889; trustee of the Ohio State University since 1888; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896; since July 1, 1902 has been Commissioner to take testimony in Cuba, in causes pending before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission; life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

MAYO, ARCHIBALD; born at Oxford, Ohio, June 11, 1839. Spent most of his youth at home of his grandparents in Philadelphia, where he prepared for college. Obtained college education at Miami University; three months' service in company of college companions in Civil War; studied law and admitted to the bar; elected to Ohio State Legislature, 1864; prosecuting attorney of Vinton County and later of Ross County (1870-2); father was Herman Boseman Mayo, distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and later resided with his son in Vinton County, of which he was the probate judge for six years.

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MILLS, WILLIAM C.; born in 1860, Pymont, Montgomery county, Ohio; attended public schools of his native place; taught four years; entered Ohio State University in 1881; at the close of his junior year took the regular course in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and Cincinnati, Ohio Medical College; re-entered Ohio State University, 1897; graduated, 1898, degree of B. Sc.; in 1902 received degree of M. Sc.; appointed Curator of the Archæological Museum, Ohio State University, and elected Curator and Librarian of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, 1898. Lecturer on Anthropology. Librarian, Ohio Academy of Science; president Wheaton Ornithological Club; associate editor *Ohio Naturalist*; member American Association Advancement of Science and American Ornithologists' Union.

NASH, GEORGE KILBON; born York Township, Medina county, Ohio, August 14, 1842; parents, Asa Nash and Electa (Branch) Nash of New England stock; they came to Ohio from Massachusetts; educated Western Reserve University and Oberlin College; left latter institution as sophomore to enter army, enlisting as private in 150th O. V. I., served with honor till close of war; soon after discharge from army came to Columbus; taught school; studied law with Judge Robert B. Warden; admitted to bar 1867; edited *Ohio State Journal* thirteen months; became chief clerk in office of Secretary of State of Ohio; prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, 1871-5; in 1876 defeated for congress by Hon. Thomas Ewing; attorney general for state of Ohio, 1879-1883; member, Supreme Court Commission, 1883-5; chairman of the state Republican Committee several years; elected Governor of Ohio for terms 1900-2, defeating John R. McLean, and 1902-4, defeating James Kilbourne. Married, April, 1882, to Mrs. Wm. K. Deshler, who died October, 1886. Life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

PRINCE, BENJAMIN F.; born December, 1840, near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio; descendant of first settlers in western Ohio; maternal grandparents settled in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1805, and his paternal grandparents in 1809; grandfather participated in the War of 1812. Benjamin was raised upon a farm, and received the usual education in the country schools; in 1860 entered the preparatory department of Wittenberg College (Springfield) and graduated from that institution in 1865; entered upon the study of theology, but was appointed instructor in his alma mater in the spring of 1866; been connected with that institution since that date, serving for more than twenty years as professor of Greek and History, and now occupying the professorship of History and Political Science; ex-president Clark County Historical Society; life member and

trustee by appointment of Governor Bushnell and re-appointment by Governor Nash, of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

RANDALL, EMILIUS OVIATT; born Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, October 28, 1850; son of Rev. D. A. Randall, D. D., and Harriett. O. Randall (three great-grandfathers fought in American Revolution); educated Columbus High School, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1869-70; graduated Cornell, Ph. B., 1874; graduate College of Law, Ohio State University, LL. B., 1892, (LL. M., same, 1892); married, Ithaca, N. Y., October 28, 1874, Mary A. Coy. Admitted to the bar, Ohio Supreme Court, 1890; official reporter Ohio Supreme Court since 1895; Professor of Law Ohio State University since 1893; secretary Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society since 1894; member American Bar Ass'n; American Historical Ass'n; and American Library Ass'n; Society of American Authors and Sons American Revolution; member Columbus Board of Education, 1887-9; president Columbus Board of Trade, 1889; trustee Columbus Public Library since 1887. Author: History of Blennerhasset (1880); History of the Separatist Society of Zoar (1899); associate editor "Bench and Bar" of Ohio, two vols. (Chicago, 1897); editor nine volumes historical publications Ohio State Historical Society. Edited seventeen volumes Ohio State Reports of Supreme Court Decisions. Editor Ohio Archæological and Historical Society Quarterly, since 1897; life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; appointed trustee of the society by Governors McKinley, Bushnell and Nash.

RICKLY (RICKLI), SAMUEL STRASSER; born January 2, 1819, at Buetzburg, Canton Berne, Switzerland; only survivor of family of eighteen children; parents emigrated to America in 1834, locating at Baltimore, Fairfield county, Ohio. Spent his boyhood as carpenter and clerk, depending entirely upon his own efforts. Entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1839, graduated, 1843; studied theology and taught; married in 1845; came to Columbus in 1847 as educator, and in 1848 was principal of the Columbus high school. In 1849 established an academy at Tarleton, Pickaway county, Ohio, which school was, in the spring of 1850, adopted by the synod of the Reformed Church as the nucleus of a church institution called Heidelberg College, of which Mr. Rickly was made president. The same year this institution was re-located at Tiffin, Ohio, where it now exists as one of the leading colleges of the state; superintendent of schools at Tiffin, Ohio, 1851, and professor of pedagogy in Heidelberg College; journal clerk Ohio House of Representatives 1854; member Columbus Board of Education, 1863 and City Council, 1874; organizer Franklin County Teachers' Association (1848) and Ohio Teachers' Association (1849) — of which he was secretary — and the National Teachers' Association at Cleveland in 1852; one of the organizers of the Ohio Sunday-school Teachers' Association at Cincinnati, 1858, and National Sunday-school Teachers' Association at Philadelphia, 1858. Mer-

chant, manufacturer and banker until 1875, when he organized the Capital City Bank, of which he has since been president; January 6, 1885, submitted to Board of Trade plan that the City of Columbus, in 1892, commemorate the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. This idea was subsequently carried out by the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Trustee Columbus public library; director Columbus Board of Trade and chief promoter in the erection of Board of Trade building. Regent of Heidelberg University, and regent of Otterbein University. Westerville, Ohio; life member, trustee and treasurer of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

RYAN, DANIEL JOSEPH; born, Cincinnati, January 1, 1855; son of John and Honora (Ryan) Ryan; graduated Portsmouth, Ohio high school; studied law, 1875-77; married, Delaware, Ohio, January 10, 1884, Myra L. Kerr. Admitted to bar of Ohio 1877; practiced at Portsmouth; City Solicitor of Portsmouth two terms; member of the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh general assemblies of Ohio, (speaker pro tem, sixty-seventh); first president, the Ohio Republican League, two terms; temporary chairman first National Convention of Republican Clubs, New York, 1887; Secretary of State of Ohio, 1888-91; executive commissioner of Ohio at World's Columbian Exposition, and organized Ohio exhibit; member executive committee Association of American Exhibitors, 1893, and its commissioner to Antwerp Exposition, 1893; delegate from Ohio to Western Water-ways convention at Vicksburg; president Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown Traction Co., Columbus Lithograph Co., Homeopathic Hospital Association; director and counsel Miami & Erie Canal Transportation Co. Author: A History of Ohio; Arbitration between Capital and Labor; contributor to North American Review and other magazines; life member and trustee Ohio Archæological and Historical Society.

SLOANE, RUSH RICHARD; born Sandusky, Ohio, September 18, 1828; son of John Nelson and Cynthia (Strong) Sloane; grandfather, William Sloane who located at Lyme, N. H. in 1764 was an officer in the American revolution. Educated in private schools and at Wesleyan Academy, Norwalk, Ohio; married, Elyria, Ohio, Helen F. Hall; City Clerk two terms; Probate Judge two terms; appointed by President Lincoln as General Agent of the Postoffice Department, March, 1861; was delegate to Pittsburg convention, 1856, which organized the republican party, and was an invited guest at Philadelphia National Republican Convention, June, 1900. Aided in organizing the "Cassius M. Clay brigade," April, 1861, to protect city of Washington, was a member of the brigade; chairman, Republican State Committee of Ohio, 1865-6; candidate of Liberal (Greely) party for congress, 1872; mayor of Sandusky, 1879-81. In 1852 was sued for \$6,000.00 damages in U. S. Court for professional services as a lawyer in defending six slaves, escaping to Canada, under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; was mulcted in damages and paid the judgment. Was Railroad

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president ten years. President of the Firelands Historical Society; member Sons of the American Revolution; life member and trustee of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society; appointed by Gov. Nash a member Ohio State Centennial Commission.

THOMPSON, HENRY ADAMS; born, Stormstown, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1837; son of John and Lydia Thompson; graduate of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., 1858; studied theology, Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., (Hon. D. D., Jefferson College, 1873; LL. D. Westfield College, Ill., 1886) married Galena, Ohio, August 7, 1862, Harriet E. Copeland. Taught select school at Marion and Noblesville, Ind., 1861; professor of mathematics, Western College, Iowa, 1861-2; same, Otterbein University, Ohio, 1862-7; superintendent public schools, Troy, O., 1867-71; professor of mathematics, Westfield College, Ill., 1871-2; president Otterbein University Ohio, 1872-86; candidate for congress, prohibition ticket, 1874; for Lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1875; for governor of Ohio, 1877; chairman, National Prohibition convention, 1876; nominated for vice-president on ticket with Neal Dow, 1880; delegate to Ecumenical conference, London, 1881; commissioner, department of science and education at Ohio Centennial Exposition at Columbus, 1889; associate editor, editor-in-chief Sunday-school literature, U. B. Church, 1893-1901; editor United Brethren Review since 1901. Author: *Schools of the Prophets*; *Power of the Invisible*; *Our Bishops*; *Biography of Bishop J. Wearer*. Life and charter member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM OXLEY; born Cambridge, Ohio, November 5, 1855; son of David Glenn and Agnes Miranda (Oxley) Thompson; boyhood on farm: from age of twelve supported himself; attended and taught country schools; graduated Muskingum College, 1878; taught school at Lawn Ridge, Ill.; graduated Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., 1882; A. M., 1881; D. D., 1891, Muskingum College; LL. D., Western University of Pennsylvania, 1897; ordained to Presbyterian ministry, 1882; pastorate at Odebolt, Iowa, 1882-5; president, Longmont College, Colorado: president Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1891-99; president, Ohio State University, 1899; married, Cleveland, Ohio, June 28, 1894, Estella Godfrey Clark; life member Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

VENABLE, WILLIAM HENRY; born, Warren county, Ohio, April 29, 1836; son of William and Hannah (Baird) Venable; graduated National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, 1860 (A. M., De Pauw University, 1864; LL. D., Ohio University, 1886) married, Indianapolis, Ind., 1860, Mary Vater. Taught in Lebanon Normal School and later principal Jennings Academy, Vernon, Indiana; professor natural sciences, 1862-81, principal and proprietor 1881-6, Chickering Institution; professor English Litera-

ture, Hughes High School 1889-95; Walnut Hills high school, Cincinnati, since 1895. Member Literary Club of Cincinnati. Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio; A. A. A. S.; National Educational Association. Organized and was president of Cincinnati Society for Political Education; first president Teachers' Club, Cincinnati; president, Western Association of Writers. Author: *A History of United States 1872*; *June on the Miami, etc.*; 1872; *The Teacher's Dream*, 1881; *Melodies of the Heart*, 1865; *Footprints of the Pioneers*, 1888; *Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley*, 1891; *John Hancock, Educator*, 1892; *The Last Flight*, 1894; *Life of General William Haines Little*, 1894; *Let Him First be a Man*, 1894; *Tales from Ohio History*, 1896; *Selections from Burns, Byron and Wadsworth*, 1898; *Santa Claus and The Black Cat*, 1898; *Dream of Empire, or the House of Blennerhasset*, 1901; *Tom Tad*, 1902.

WOOD, EDWIN FOREST; born in Bradford County, Pa., October 3, 1863; parents, Earl P. and Maritta J. Wood. When Edwin was two years of age his parents moved to Ohio, settling in the little village of Jersey, Licking County. There Edwin attended the district school, and later the Presbyterian Academy at Central College, Franklin County. Came to Columbus in 1879, and in 1884 entered the Capital City Bank, with which institution he has since been connected, serving for many years past as assistant cashier. April 15, 1886, married at Columbus to Miss Jesse B. McKim. Have three sons. From early manhood Mr. Wood has been an enthusiastic and efficient worker in his church (Congregational), and Sunday-school. Is treasurer of the Congregational Club of Columbus and also of the Columbus and Franklin County Sunday-school Associations. In 1890 he became identified with the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, and for the past ten years has been its assistant treasurer, having practical charge of its funds and financial affairs.



E. F. WOOD.

WRIGHT, GEORGE BOHAN; born near Granville, Ohio, December 11, 1815; son of Spencer and Abbie (Cooley) Wright; educated Western Reserve University, and Ohio University, class of 1840; left in senior year; married in 1846, Hetta A. Taylor (died January 25, 1888). Admitted to bar April, 1843; practiced at Newark, O., until 1856; after that devoted to railway business until 1861. Served in quarter-master's department of Ohio equipping Ohio soldiers for service; assistant quarter-master and quarter-master general until January, 1864; appointed military storekeeper by President Lincoln; appointed colonel 106th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but Secretary Stanton objected to his leaving the service at Columbus

and detailed him to that place; first state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, Ohio, 1867-71; vice-president Atlantic & Great Western R. R. Co., 1870; later receiver, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western R. R. Co. until 1887; member military order Loyal Legion; G. A. R.; Sons of American Revolution; life member, trustee and vice-president Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. General Wright died at Columbus, Ohio, September 11, 1903.

WRIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK; born Whitehall, N. Y., January 22, 1838; son of Walter and Mary Peabody (Colburn) Wright; graduate of Oberlin 1859 (A. M. 1862), Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1862 (D. D., Brown University, 1887; LL. D., Drury College, 1887); F. G. S. A., 1890; soldier in U. S. Army five months in 1861; married August 28, 1862, Huldah Maria Day (died 1899). Pastor, Congregational Church, Bakersfield, Vt., 1862-72, Andover, Mass., 1872-81. Professor of Language and Literature New Testament, Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1881-92; of the harmony of science and religion since 1892. Assistant geologist Pennsylvania survey, 1881-2; U. S. survey 1884-92. Deliverer of popular and scientific lectures in all parts of the country. Author: *Logic of Christian Evidences*, 1880; *Studies in Science and Religion*, 1882; *The Relation of Death to Probation*, 1882; *the Divine Authority of the Bible*, 1884; *Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky*; *Ice Age in North America*, 1889; *Charles Grandison Finney*, 1891; *Man and the Glacial Period*, 1892; *Greenland Ice Fields and Life in the North Atlantic*, 1896; *Scientific Aspects of Christian Evidences*, 1898; *Asiatic Russia* (2 vols.), 1902; etc. Editor *Bibliotheca Sacra* since 1884. Life member and trustee Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

YAPLE, WALLACE D.; born in Eagle Township, Vinton County, Ohio, May 2, 1870; parents were William Ross Yaple and Elizabeth (McDonald) Yaple; great-grandfather, John Yaple, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and with four other associates, at the end of that war, founded the city of Ithaca, New York. John Yaple left Ithaca 1813, and settled in Ross County, Ohio. William Ross Yaple, father of Wallace, was born in Ross County in October, 1833. Wallace D. was the eldest son of his parents; educated in the public schools, and after the death of his father, in 1887, taught school several years. Read law with his uncle, Judge Alfred Yaple, of Cincinnati, and admitted to the bar December 6, 1894. Practitioner in Chillicothe ever since. Defeated as Democratic candidate for probate judge of Ross County, 1896; elected city solicitor of Chillicothe, 1897; re-elected, 1899; in April, 1901, elected mayor of Chillicothe, and re-elected in April, 1903. Member of the Masons, I. O. R. M. and B. P. O. E.

INDEX.

- Abolition — Chase, a believer, in, 251; Ohio, in, 179, 299.
- "Achievements of Ohio in the care of her unfortunate classes," Brinkerhoff, 490.
- Adams, John, represents U. S. in Western Boundary Controversy, 66.
- Addresses (Ohio Centennial) — Andrews, 71; Anderson, 147; Arnett, 677; Bonebrake, 389; Brinkerhoff, 490; Campbell, 249; Claypool, 45; Courtenay (Poem), 688; Cowen, 536; Ewing, 510; Foraker, 278; Foster, 675; Granger, 318; Grosvenor, 292; Halstead, 207; Hanna, 382; Harmon, 59; Hopley, 550; Keifer, 50, 165; Knabenshue, 566; Manley, 2; Massie, 238; Mayo, 28; M'Cabe, 664; McClintick, 8; Nash, 50, 53; Randall, 120; Ryan, 13; Sloane, 90; Thompson, 426; Venable, 582; Yaple, 3, 48.
- Allen, William — descendants of, 5, 7; Mention of, 46, 51, 148, 275; Sketch of, 261; U. S. Senator from Ohio, 283.
- Anderson, Charles — goes to England in Civil War, 257; sketch of, 256; personal sketch, 687.
- Anderson, Thomas M. — "Military history of Ohio, including War of 1812," 147; portrait of, 147; personal sketch, 688.
- Anderson, James, H., personal sketch, 687.
- Andrews, Martin R. — "History of Northwest Territory from Marietta settlement to organization of State," 71; portrait of, 71; personal sketch, 689.
- Anti-slavery, Gov. Andrews advocates, 257. (See Abolition.)
- Armstrong, Gen. criticizes Gen. Harrison, 160.
- Arnett, B. W. — address of, 677; portrait of, 677; personal sketch, 689.
- Asbury Francis, 671.
- Athens, "Log Cabin" Campaign at, 526.
- Atwater, Caleb, discusses date of Ohio's admission, 96.
- Authors (Ohio) — list of poetical, 639-643; list of recent, 631-639; prose writers, list of, 644-663.
- Avery, Elroy McKendree, personal sketch, 690.
- Baldwin, Michael, appointed on Ohio Judiciary, 101, 104.
- Bank, U. S., mention of, 450.
- Bar, Chillicothe's, in 1840, 12.
- Bareis, George F, personal sketch, 690.
- Barnett, James, personal sketch, 691.
- Bartley, Mordecai, sketch of, 246.
- Bartley, Thomas W., sketch of, 246.
- Barton, Mary C., Civil War, in, 195.
- Battles (Civil War) — Ohio soldiers in, 184; Fallen Timbers, 156; Fort Meigs, 154; Lake Erie, 160; Malcolm's Mills, 161; Opequon, 187; Point Pleasant, 153; Raisin, 154; Thames, 160.
- Bebb, William, sketch of, 246.
- Beecher, Henry Ward, mention of, 611.
- Bennett, H. H. — designs memorial tablet, 1; portrait of, 7.
- Bennett, John, suggests erection of memorial tablet, 1.
- Bingham, John, A. — Congress, in, 363; mention of, 432.
- Bishop, Richard M., sketch of, 264.
- "Black Laws," 247.
- Boats, Early, on Ohio River, 75.
- Bonebrake, L. D. — portrait of, 389; "The Public Schools of Ohio," 389.
- Bond, Col. Wm. Key, recollections of, *McClintick*, 9.
- Boone, Daniel, mention of, 129.
- Bouquet, Indian expedition of, 150.
- Bowman, Capt. John, campaign against Indians, 127.
- Bradford, Indian expedition of, 150.
- Brant, Joseph, mention of, 138, 142, 148.
- Brice, Calvin S., U. S. Senator, 288.
- Brinkerhoff, Gen. R. — book by, 596; "The achievements of Ohio in the care of her unfortunate classes," 490; personal sketch, 693; portrait of, 490.

- British—aid Indians, 156, 157; estimate of Gen. Wayne, 141; Indian allies of, at Battle Point Pleasant, 122; Indians supported by, 134, 136, 137, 138, 142; invade Northwest Territory, 128, 132; posts of Northwest held by, 134; surrender forts in Ohio, 80.
- Bonebrake Lewis D., personal sketch, 691.
- Brough, John, sketch of, 265.
- Brown, Ethan Allen—mention of, 8; recommends new Constitution, 24; sketch of, 244.
- Buell, Gen. D. C., Mexican War, in, 174.
- Burgoyne's surrender, St. Clair at, 57.
- Burnet, Jacob—Burr-Smith, account of, by, 281; opposes slavery, 33; recollection of, *McClintick*, 9; supports St. Clair, 21.
- Burr, Aaron—Influences Senator Smith, 281; Tiffin counteracts, 43.
- Bushnell, Asa S., sketch of, 271.
- Byrd, Charles—appointed on Ohio Judiciary, 101, 104; mention of, 44; succeeds St. Clair, 104.
- Campbell, James E.—"Governor of Ohio under the Second Constitution," 249; portrait of, 249; sketch of, 269; personal sketch, 693.
- Cass, Gen., mention of, 157.
- Claypool, Horatio C., personal sketch, 694.
- Centennial Celebration (Ohio's Admission)—Addresses at, (See "Addresses at Centennial"); beginning of, 48; distinguished visitors at, 48, 52; Nash's address at, 53; opening address, 53; opening of, 26; school music at, 58; Society at, 48, 51.
- Centennial Celebration (First Constitution), 1-47, (see *Tablet*); distinguished visitors at, 7; Memorial Hall, exercises at, 7; Memorial *Tablet* unveiled at, 1-7.
- Century Club take initiative in erection of Memorial *Tablet*, 1, 3, 5.
- Charitable Institutions. (See *Reformatories*.)—Dependent children, 492; epileptics, 494; feeble-minded youth, 492; insane hospitals, 493; State Board of Charities, 500.
- Chase, Bishop, Kenyon College founded by, 450.
- Chase, Salmon P.—discusses date of Ohio's admission, 94; opposes slavery, 179; sketch of, 251; U. S. Senator from Ohio, 284.
- Chatham, Earl of—opposes Indians as allies, 123; opposes Quebec Act, 121.
- Chiefs—Blue Jacket, speech of, 137; Cornstalk, 153, 154, Battle Point Pleasant at, 122; Little Turtle, 154; Tecumseh, 154, 157, death of, 160.
- Chillicotheans oppose St. Clair, 239, 240.
- Chillicothe—beginnings of, 16; Capital of Ohio, 90; Capital of Territory, 83; Court House, new at, 13; distinguished sons of, 5; early political ascendancy of, 84, 85; first newspaper at, 565; founder of, 9; historic associations of, 208; Indian habitations near, 50; location of, 213; "Log Cabin Campaign at," 523; Mt. Logan at, view of, 70; part taken in making Ohio a State, 49, 50, 51; political scenes in, 87, 88; prominent citizens of, 57; proverbial hospitality of, 50.
- Churches (Ohio)—Afro-Methodist-Episcopal, 466; Baptist, 668; Catholic, 477, 667; Christian (Campbellite), 461; Church of God, 476; Dunkard, 475; Free Will Baptist, 474; Lutheran, 464, 477, 667; Methodist, 468, 669; missionaries of, 671; Moravians, 667; pioneer ministers of, 670; Presbyterian, 468, 668; Protestant-Episcopal, 667; Puritan, 668; Reformed, 463; Reformed Presbyterian, 478; Swedenborgian, 463; Universalist, 471.
- Cincinnati—pioneer newspapers of, 567; "School of literature and arts," in, 588.
- Civil War—battles of, Ohio soldiers in, 184; cause of, 177; Garfield in, 181; Generals (Ohio) in, 195, 197; Hayes in, 181; McKinley in, 181; Ohio in, 55, 176-190, 253, 254; Ohio men support, 179, 180, 181; contributed to, 182; Ohio's human sacrifice in, 192; Ohio's infantry in, 183; Ohio's quota in, 183; Ohio's specific part in, 178; Ohio's volunteer army in, 182; political effect of, 285; women in, 182, 195, 556; service of Ohio soldiers in, 184; Union loss of men in, 193.
- Clark, George Rogers—campaign of, in Northwest, 124; conquest of Northwest by, 63, 64, 65; holds Kaskaskia and Vincennes, 152, 154; Indian expedition of, 151, 154; repels British invasion of U. S., 128, 132; result of conquest of, 163.

- Claypool, Horatio C.—accepts Tiffin medallion, 45; portrait of, 45.
- Colleges—Adelbert, 433; Antioch, 445; Ashland University, 475; Baldwin, 453; Buchtel, 471; Capital University, 464; Case School, 448; Cedarville, 478; Cincinnati, University of, 478; Cleveland Medical, 435; Co-education in, 483; Defiance, 476; Dennison University, 452; Denominational Universities, 449; educational influence of, 485; Findlay, 476; Franklin, 432; growth of, 489; Heidelberg, 463; Hiram, 461; Kenyon, 449; Lake Erie College and Seminary, 444; Lima, 477; local services of, 486; Marietta, 441; Miami University, 429, land grants for, 429; Mt. Union, 458; Muskingum, 453; National Normal, 447; Oberlin, 437, co-education at, 439, slavery attitude of, 440; Ohio Northern University, 470; Ohio State University, 481; Ohio University, growth of, 427, origin of, 393, revenue of, 428; Ohio Wesleyan, 454; Otterbein, 459; Oxford Western College for Women, 446; religious influence of, 487; Rio Grande, 474; Scio, 467; St. Ignatius, 477; St. Xavier's, 451; Urbana University, 463; Western Reserve, 433, College for Women, 435, Dental School, 436, Graduate School, 437; "Backus" Law School, 436; Wilberforce, 466; Wilmington, 472; Wittenberg, 457; Wooster University, 468.
- Colonial Charters, boundaries fixed by, 59.
- Congress, act of, for relief of officers of Northwest Territory, 108.
- Connecticut cedes land claims to Northwest Territory, 67, 215.
- Constitutional Convention (First)—meeting of, 32; Tiffin, president of, 21.
- Constitutional Convention (Second), president of, 250.
- Constitution, (Ohio's First)—address, Ryan, 13; character of, 240, 241; convention for, 90; courts under, 318; criminal jurisprudence of, 497; duties of governor of, 238, 240; Jefferson's opinion of, 23; liberties provided in, 46; not ratified by people, 21, 22, 84; objections to, 24; power given to legislature, 23; refuses veto power, 23; religious element in, 666; school provision in, 392; stability of, 23, 24; veto clause of, 40; Western Reserve opposes, 25.
- Constitution (Ohio's Second)—courts under, 319; governor under, 249; school provision in, 395.
- Continental Congress, St. Clair President of, 57.
- Corwin, Thomas—compromises on slavery, 180; "Log Cabin" campaign in, 526; mention of, 148; military record of, 202; opposes Mexican War, 284; resigns as U. S. Representative, 297; sketch of, 246; Tod debates with, 255; U. S. Senator from Ohio, 283.
- Counties—Northwest Territory, of, in 1798, 81; Trumbull organized, 572.
- Courtenay, A. M.—Invocation at Centennial by, 48; portrait of, 683; "The Ohio Century," 683; personal sketch, 694.
- Courts (See Judiciary)—character of judges in, 352; Circuit, 320; common laws in, 326; Common Pleas, 319; conflict of jurisdiction of, 334, 336; election of judges, 318; federal judges in Ohio Circuit District, 354; federal jurisdiction of, 335; first constitution's, 318; first judges of, 322; judges of, 320; judges in U. S. District Court of Ohio, 354; judges' offices vacated, 328; judges of Ohio Common Pleas, 360; judges of Ohio Circuit, 357, 359; judges of Ohio Supreme, 355; judges of Superior, in Ohio, 380; jurisdiction of, 325; jurisdiction of in slavery cases, 337, 338; justice's, established, 324; Lincoln on jurisdiction of, 338; Ohio, 318; Ohio, in U. S. Supreme, 381; Ohio Senators served in, 276; order of precedence of judges, 320; organization of, in Ohio, 215; place of holding Supreme, 321; room for, in Old State House, 11; Second Constitution's, 319; St. Clair appoints, 2; Supreme, 319, 321; Supreme appellate jurisdiction of, 333; Supreme jurisdiction, 332; territorial judges, 354.
- Cowen, B. R.—"Ethnological History of Ohio," 536; portrait of, 536; personal sketch, 694.
- Cox, Jacob D., sketch of, 258.
- Cox, S. S., mention of, 571.
- Crawford—Indian expedition of, 180; execution of, 149.
- Creighton, William, Jr., recollections of, *McClintick*, 9.
- Croghan, George, Ft. Stephenson defended by, 159.

- Crook, Gen., in Civil War, 189.
 Cutler, Ephraim, mention of, 22.
 Cutler, Manasseh — mention of, 427;
 Ordinance of 1787, secured by, 665;
 supports St. Clair, 21.
 Dana, Wm. H., in navy, 220.
 Day, Wm. R., mention of, 202.
 Daughters of American Revolution assist
 in erecting Memorial Tablet, 1, 3, 5.
 Daughters of Revolution assist in erect-
 ing Memorial Tablet, 1, 3, 5.
 Democracy and education, 390, 391.
 Democracy, Ohio, in, 82; St. Clair's
 ideas of, 84.
 Democratic Party — slavery attitude of,
 300; slavery's influence on, 37; "States
 Rights" influence on, 37.
 Dennison, William, sketch of, 252.
 Detroit — campaign against, 125; surren-
 der of, 158.
 Doughty, Major, erects Fts. Harmar and
 Washington, 153.
 Douglas, J. C. — mention of, 13; presides
 at Memorial Hall exercises, 7; pre-
 sides at session of Centennial, 28.
 Douglas, Stephen A., Ohio's vote for, 179.
 Dunmore, Lord — campaign of, 153; re-
 solutions of officers of, at Ft. Gower,
 122.
 Dunmore's War, cause of, 121.
 Edison, Thomas, mention of, 148.
 Education and Democracy, 390, 391.
 Education (See Schools), (See Colleges),
 (See Universities); French Revolution
 influences, 390; necessity of public,
 391; Northwest Territory, in, 54;
 Ohio's encouragement for, 91; Ohio's
 growth in, 389; Ordinance of 1787 on,
 41, 392; progress of, 386; Tiffin on, 41;
 "Universities of Ohio," Thompson,
 426; Washington on, 391.
 Electoral College of 1800, 279.
 Enabling Act, Ohio's education, 97, 102.
 Enactments for Ohio's seal, 109, 110, 111,
 113.
 England cedes claims in Western Bound-
 ary Controversy, 66; Florida ceded
 to, 65.
 "Ethnological History of Ohio," Cowen,
 866.
 Ewing, Thomas, Sr. — "Log Cabin" Cam-
 paign, in, 523; mention of, 148, 511;
 U. S. Senator from Ohio, 282.
 Ewing, Thos., Jr. — Supports Civil War,
 283; portrait of, 510; "The Ohio Presi-
 dents," 510; personal sketch, 696.
 Expansion territorial, 167.
 Fallen Timbers, battle of, 79, 144.
 Fearing, Paul, Northwest Territorial del-
 egate, 106.
 Federalists — early, in Ohio, 20; ideas
 of, 35, 37, 38; part taken in Ohio's
 admission, 21, 40
 Fiction (Ohio) — Ballard, Julia P., 617;
 Bates, Margaret H., 618; Beatty, John,
 617; Bennett, Emerson, 618; Bennett,
 John, 619; Bierce, Ambrose, 617;
 Buntline, Ned, 614; Cary, Alice, 612;
 Catherwood, Mary H., 614, 618;
 Charles, Humphrey R., 617; Chesnutt,
 Chas. W., 621; Clarke, Alexander, 617;
 Dumont, Julia L., 611; Dunbar, Paul
 L., 621; Ewing, Hugh B., 617; Flint,
 Timothy, 610; Gage, Francis D., 611;
 Goss, Charles F., 620; Hall, James,
 610; Henderson, Howard, A. M., 621;
 Howells, Wm. D., 615; Jewett, John
 B., 621; Judson, E. C., 613; Keeler,
 Ralph, 618; Lesser productions of,
 612, 614, 622; Lloyd, John Uri, 620;
 "Martha Farquharson," 617; Naylor,
 James Ball, 620; Pickard, Geo. H.,
 619; Riddle, Albert G., 615; Severenc,
 Mark S., 618; Sprague, Mary A.,
 618; Stephenson, Nathaniel, 620; Ste-
 venston, Burton E., 619; Stowe, Har-
 riet Beecher, 611; Thompson, Adele
 E., 619; Tourgee, Albion W., 616;
 Victor, Metta V., 617; Woolsey,
 Sarah C., 618.
 Filson, Charles P., Tiffin Medallion by,
 26.
 Filson, John, mention of, 26.
 Finley, Gen., mention of, 157.
 "Firelands," grant of, 106.
 Florida, Spain cedes to England, 65.
 Follett, Martin D., personal sketch, 695.
 Foraker, J. B. — mention of, 202; "Ohio
 in U. S. Senate," 273; portrait of, 273;
 sketch of, 268; personal sketch, 696.
 Ford, Seabury, sketch of, 247.
 Forts — erected by Wayne, 141; Gower,
 resolutions of Dunmore's officers at,
 122; Greenville, Wayne erects, 153;
 Hamilton erected, 153; Harmar, erec-
 tion of, 152, view of, 248; Jefferson
 erected, 153; Laurens erected, 125,
 151; McArthur erected, 153; McIntosh
 erected, 125; Meigs erected, 153, 159;
 Meigs, battle of, 154; Recovery,
 Wayne erects, 153; St. Clair erected,
 153; Stephenson, 153; Stephenson,

- Croghan's defense of, 159; Washington erected, 152.
- Foster, Charles — address of, 675; Congress, in, 308, 304, 306; portrait of, 675; sketch of, 265; personal sketch, 696.
- Franklin, Benjamin, represents U. S. in boundary dispute, 65.
- French and Indian War — Colonies' part in, 121; St. Clair in, 55.
- French Grant, 76.
- French — claims in Northwest Territory, 60; explorations of, 60; Iroquois enemies to, 60; Northwest Territory lost by, 61.
- Fugitive Slave Law, Passage of, 280.
- Funston Frederick, Aguinaldo captured by, 206.
- Gallatin, Albert, letter of, indicating Ohio's admission, 107.
- Gallipolis, settlement of, 76.
- Garfield, Jas. A. — Civil War, in, 181; Congress, in, 298, 302, 303, 304; mention of, 275; President, 513; "Works" of, 395.
- Garretson, Geo. A. — Spanish-American War, in, 203.
- Generals (Ohio) — Civil War, in, 195; died in Civil War, 192, 193; list of, in Civil War, 197; Mexican War, in, 174.
- Generals, Brigadier (Ohio), list of, in Civil War, 197.
- Generals, Major (Ohio), list of, 197.
- Germans in Ohio, 41.
- Gibson, Col. John, commands Fort at Pittsburg, 125.
- Giddings, Joshua R. — Abolition record of, 299; congressional services of, 298; opposes slavery, 179; resigns U. S. representation, 297.
- Gilmore, Quincy A., military record of, 196.
- Gist, Christopher — descendants of, 219; explores Ohio valley, 217, 220; extracts from journal of, 218.
- "Governors of Ohio under the First Constitution," Massie, 238.
- "Governors of Ohio under the Second Constitution," Campbell, 249.
- Governors (Ohio) — Allen, William, 261; ancestry of, 245, 249; Anderson, Charles, 256; Bartley, Mordecai, 246; Bartley, T. W., 246; Bishop, R. M., 264; Brough, John, 255; Brown, Ethan Allen, 244; Bushnell, A. S., 271; Campbell, James E., 269; Chase, S. P., 251; Corwin, Thomas, 246; counties furnishing, 247; Cox, J. D., 258; Denmore, Wm., 252; duties of, under First Constitution, 240; Foraker, J. B., 268; Ford, Seabury, 247; Foster, Charles, 265; Hayes, R. B., 259; Hoadley, Geo., 266; Huntington, Samuel, 243; Kirker, Thomas, 243; Lucas, Robert, 245; McArthur, Duncan, 245; McKinley, William, 269; Medill, William, 250; Meigs, R. J., 242, 243; Nash, Geo. K., 271; Noyes, Edward F., 260; Shannon, Wilson, 246; Tiffin, E., 241; Tod, David, 254; Trimble, Allen, 245; Vance, Joseph, 246; Wood, Reuben, 247, 246; Worthington, Thomas, 243; Young, Thomas L., 263.
- Granger, Moses M. — Civil War, 189; portrait of, 318; "The Ohio Judiciary," 318; personal sketch, 606.
- Grant, U. S. — Civil War, in, 185; memoirs of, 594; mention of, 672, 674; Mexican War, in, 175; military character of, 195; President, 514.
- Gray, David S., personal sketch, 697.
- Greenville, treaty of, 80, 144.
- Grosvenor, Chas. H. — mention of, 202, 256; "Ohio in National House of Representatives," 292; portrait of, 292; personal sketch, 699.
- Halstead, Murat — ancestry of, 207; "Ohio in the Navy," 207; portrait of, 207; personal sketch, 700.
- Hamilton, Alexander, mention of, 34, 35, 57.
- Hancock, John, mention of, 56.
- Hanna, M. A. — "Industrial Progress of Ohio," 382; mention of, 202; portrait of, 382; personal sketch, 699.
- Harmar, Gen. Josiah — invades Indian territory, 77, 138, 154; mention of, 72.
- Harmon, Judson — "History of Northwest Territory to Marietta Settlement," 59; personal sketch, 701; portrait of, 59.
- Harper, John W., personal sketch, 700.
- Harrison, W. H. — cabinet of, 532; commander of troops against Indians, 152, 153; Governor Indiana Territory, 83; mention of, 148, 154, 163, 181; military services of, 513; presidential campaign of, 516, 517; President, 513, 514; recollections of, (McClintick's), 9; resigns in War of 1812, 161; territorial delegate, 81, 81; War Department censures, 160; War of 1812, in, 158; Wayne's Army, in, 145; Webster on election of, 530.

- Harris "Tour" (of Ohio), date of Ohio's admission discussed by, 94.
- Hayes, R. B. — anecdote of, 534; character of, 260; Civil War, in, 181, 188; Congress, in, 302, 303; President, 514; resigns as U. S. Representative, 298; sketch of, 259; Hayes-Tilden dispute, 287, 288.
- Hay, John, mention of, 202.
- Heer, Fred. J., present at unveiling Memorial Tablet, 7.
- Henry, Patrick — commissions G. R. Clark, 124; Governor of Virginia, 68, 151.
- Hildreth, Dr., manuscript collection of, 86.
- Hills, Reuben E., personal sketch of, 701.
- Historical Society, Ross County, assist in securing tablet, 1.
- Historians (Ohio) — Bancroft, H. H., 509; Bliss, Eugene F., 598; Brinkerhoff, Gen. R., 596; Cist, Henry M., 595; Coffin, Levi, 596; Cox, Jacob D., 595; Finley, James B., 596; Force, Manning F., 595; Garfield, James A., 595; Giddings, Joshua R., 594; Gilmore, Wm. E., 596; Grant's Memoirs, 594; Hinsdale, B. A., 595; Howells, Wm. C., 596; Keifer, J. Warren, 596; local and general, list of, 597; Meline, James F., 598; Myers, Philip Van Ness, 598; Randall, E. O., 598; Rhodes, James F., 599; Sheridan, Philip H., 595; Sherman, Wm. T., 595; Sloane, Wm. M., 599.
- Historical Societies, Ohio's, 599.
- "History of Northwest Territory from Marietta Settlement to organization of State," Andrews, 71.
- Hoadly, George — mention of, 501, 504; sketch of, 266.
- Holy Grail, reference to, 44.
- Hopley, Mrs. James R. — "Part taken by Women in the history and development of Ohio," 550; portrait of, 550; personal sketch, 702.
- Howells, Wm. D. — estimate of Kinney by, 628; writings of, 615.
- Hull, Gen. — court-martial of, 158; War of 1812, in, 158.
- Humorous Writers (Ohio) — Cox, S. S., 622; Locke, David R., 623; Thompson, William T., 622; Ward, Artemus, 623.
- Hunter, W. H. — Mayo's tribute to, 28; mention of, 45; portrait of, 26; Tiffin Memorial Medallion presented by, 26; personal sketch, 702.
- Huntington, Samuel — death of, 8; descendants of, 7; impeachment of, 24; sketch of, 243.
- Illustrations — Anderson, Thomas M., 147; Andrews, Martin R., 74; Arnett, B. W., 677; Bennett, H. H., 7; Bonebrake, L. D., 389; Brinkerhoff, Gen. R., 490; Campbell, James, E., 249; Campus Martius, 388; Claypool, H. C., 45; Courtenay, A. M., 683; Cowan, B. R., 536; Ewing, Thomas, Jr., 510; Foraker, J. B., 273; Fort Harmar, 248; Foster, Charles, 675; Granger, Moses M., 318; Grosvenor, Charles H., 292; Halstead, Murat, 207; Hanna, M. A., 332; Harmon, Judson, 59; Hopley, Mrs. James R., 550; Hunter, W. H., 26; Keifer, J. Warren, 165; Knabenshue, S. S., 565; Manley, Robert W., 2; Massie, David Meade, 238; Mayo, Archibald, 28; M'Cabe, Bishop C. C., 664; McClintock, Wm. T., 8; Mt. Logan, Chillicothe, 70; Randall, E. O., 120; Ryan, Daniel, J., 13; Sloane, Rush R., 90; Tablet, 6; Thompson, W. O., 426; Tiffin's Medallion, 27; Yaple, W. D., 4.
- Impeachment of Ohio Judges, 24.
- Indiana — organization of Territory of, 83; suspension of anti-slavery clause asked for, by, 33.
- Indians — allies of British in Revolution, 122, 123, 125, 126; Bouquet's expedition against, 150; Bowman's campaign against, 127, 154; Bradford's expedition against, 150, 151; British influence over, 79; British support, 134, 136, 137, 138, 142, 150, 157; Captain Pipe, 72; character of, 150; Clark attacks at Piqua, 129; Clark's expedition against, 151, 154; Crawford's expedition against, 130; Harmar's expedition against, 77, 138; Harrison's dealings with, 514, 515; Iroquois, enemies to France, 60; Logan's expedition against, 153, 154; massacre of the Moravian, 130; military prowess of, 150; national army against, 152, 157; northwest, 218; Northwest Territory, of, 59; wars with, 165; wars with, last, in Ohio, 245; Wayne's expedition against, 141, 156; Wayne's expedition against, from Hildreth MSS., 86; white leaders of, 73; Wilkinson's ex-

- pedition against, 139; Ohio, 71, 537; Ohio, Revolution in, 126; Ordinance of 1787, regarding, 69; pioneer conflicts with, 77, 149, 150, 154; Scott's expedition against, 139; St. Clair's expedition against, 73, 139; Todd's expedition against, 153; treaty with, in War of 1812, 162; trouble with in Northwest, 140.
- "Industrial Progress of Ohio," Hanna, 332.
- Internal Improvements — progress in, 217; Tiffin supports, 278; Worthington favors, 244.
- Jay, John, represents U. S. in Western Boundary Controversy, 65.
- Jesuits, explorations of, 60.
- Jefferson, Thomas — commends Tiffin in Burr episode, 43; ideas of, concerning Judiciary, 38; interested in Ohio's admission, 296; mention of, 46, 47; official act of, indicating date of Ohio's admission, 99; Ohio's admission influenced by, 104; opinion of Ohio's Constitution, 23; political ideas of, 35; result of election of, 33; slavery, opposition to, 33; successors to ideas of, 38.
- "Jewels, These are my," 148.
- Journalists (Ohio) — Boynton, Henry Van Ness, 592; Curtis, William E., 594; Halstead, Murat, 585, 591; Hammond, Charles, 590; Kennan, George, 593; MacGahan, Janarius Aloysius, 593; Mansfield, Edward Deering, 591; Piatt, Colonel Don, 592; Reid, White-law, 592; Shaw, Albert, 594; Victor, Orville James, 591.
- Judiciary — conflict of, with Legislature, 24; Dartmouth College decision, 333; impeachment cases of, 24; Jefferson appoints for Ohio, 101, 103, 104; Jefferson in Ohio's, 23; Jefferson's ideas concerning, 38; Ohio, 318; seal for Ohio Supreme Court, 110, 111, 113, 115; territorial compensation of, 89; under First Constitution, 24.
- Judges, 320; (See Courts), (See Judiciary); associates, 330; Bartley, Thomas W., 335; character of Ohio, 362; circuits of early, 323; Common Pleas of Ohio, 360-380; election of, 318; federal, in Ohio's Circuit District, 351, 355; first, in Ohio, 329; Frazier, William Hugh, 351; Hitchcock, Peter, 344; Huntington, Samuel, 328, 327, 329; McLean, John, 323; Morris, Thomas, 328; Ohio Circuit, 357-359; Ohio Supreme Court, 355; order of precedence of, 320; Pearl, Calvin, 328, 329; Peck, William R., 342; Peters, 327; public services of Ohio's, 352; Ranney, Rufus Putnam, 346; salary of, 322; Scott, Josiah, 337, 341; Sherman, Charles Robert, 342; Supreme Court, in Ohio, 380; Swan, Joseph R., 337, 338; law publications of, 340; terms of service of, 352; territorial, 354; Tod, George, 325, 327, 328, 329; U. S. District Court, of Ohio, 354, 355; U. S. Supreme, from Ohio, 381; White William, 348; Wood, Reuben, 345.
- Kaskaskia, Clark captures, 68.
- Keifer, J. Warren — book by, 596; Civil War, in, 190; Congress, in, 308, 305; introduces Gov. Nash, 52; mention of, 681; "Military History of Ohio from War of 1812 including Civil and Spanish Wars," 165; portrait of, 165; present at unveiling of Memorial Tablet, 7; presides at Centennial, 48; responds to address of welcome, 50; Spanish-American War, in, 208; personal sketch, 708.
- Kenton, Simon, mention of, 129, 148.
- Kentucky, pioneers of, in Revolutionary War, in Ohio, 127.
- King, Rufus, Ohio's First Constitution, on, 238.
- Kirker, Thomas — descendants of, 7; sketch of, 243.
- Knabenshue, S. S. — portrait of, 565; present at unveiling of tablet, 7; "The Press of Ohio"; personal sketch, 708.
- Knox, Gen., Secretary of War, 152.
- Land Grants (Ohio), 74; College, 480; "Firelands," 105; Moravian Indians, 77; Scioto Company, 76; Scioto Purchase, 76; uncertain of Indian titles to, 72; Virginia Military Lands, 105; Western Reserve, 77, 105.
- La Fayette, mention of, 57.
- La Salle, explorations of, 60.
- Laurens, Fort, capture of, 126.
- Laurens, Gen. Henry, builds Fort, 125.
- Laws — Congressional Act recognizing Ohio, 214; poor, 491; reformatory, 494, 507.
- Legislature (Ohio) — Constitution gives power to, 23; judiciary conflicts with, 24; powers under First Constitution, 240, 241; "Sweeping Resolutions," of, 328.

- Letters—Haskell, Major, to Griffin, Greene, 86; Oliver, Col. Robert, to Griffin, Grene, 87; St. Clair to Fearing, 87; Symmes to Meigs, 89; Symmes to Griffin, 89.
- Lewis, Gen. Andrew, commands at Battle Point Pleasant, 122.
- Libraries, first, in Ohio, 587.
- Lincoln, A.—mention of, 672, 674; Ohio's vote for, 179.
- Literary Men and Women of Ohio, 582.
- Literature (Ohio), 689. (See Fiction.) (See Poetry.) (See Historians.)—Authors, list of recent, 631, 639; Bolton, Sarah Knowles, 606; cities producing, 584; Civil War, influence on, 590; Drake, Dr. Daniel, 587; "Early Literary Periodicals," 589; early literary periodicals, 589; first book of, 587; Gallagher, Wm. D., 589; geographical influence on, 586; histories and memoirs, 594, (see *Historians*); histories, local and general, 597; historical writers, 622, (see *Humorous Writers*); journalists, 590; law and medicine, 608; law books, 588; miscellaneous, 604, 608; Murdock, James E., 609; Philipson, David, 608; pioneer books, 587; pioneer writers, 588; poetry, 623, (see *Poetry*); prose writers, list of, 644, 663; Russell, Addison P., 607; scientific, 599, (see *Science*); school books, 583; Shakespearean Controversy in, 608; theology, 604, (see *Theology*); Thwing, Chas. F., 607; Ward, May Alden, 607.
- Logan, Capt. Benjamin, in Clark's army, 129, 133.
- Logan, Gen. John, Indian expedition of, 153.
- "Log Cabin" Campaign, 518-526.
- Looker, Othniel, sketch of, 243.
- Love, N. B. C., personal sketch, 705.
- Lucas, Robert, sketch of, 245.
- MacLean, John B., personal sketch, 706.
- Manly, Robert W.—portrait of, 2; presents Memorial Tablet, 2; personal sketch, 707.
- Manufacturing in Ohio, 53.
- Marietta—Campus Martius at, 388; first newspaper in, 565; first summer at, 74; Hildreth collection of MSS. from, 86; newspapers at, 567; settlement at, 73, 152, 216.
- Marquette, mention of, 60.
- Martzloff, C. L., personal sketch, 707.
- Maryland, claims of, in Northwest Territory, 67.
- Massachusetts cedes claim to Northwest Territory, 67.
- Massie, David Meade—"Governor of Ohio under First Constitution," 233; portrait of, 238; personal sketch, 707.
- Massie, Nathaniel—comes to Ohio, 14; Chillicothe founded by, 29; mention of, 20, 44, 47, 49, 81, 85, 148; recollections of, McClintick's, 9.
- Mayo, Archibald—address at unveiling of Tiffin Medallion, 28; portrait of, 28; personal sketch, 707.
- McArthur, Duncan—descendant of, 5, 7; mention of, 44, 46, 148, 157, 159; recollection of, McClintick's, 9; sketch of, 245; War of 1812, in, 161.
- M'Cabe, Bishop C. C.—portrait of, 664; "Religious influences in Ohio," 664; personal sketch, 706.
- McClintick, William T.—Address at Centennial (First Constitution), 8; Old State House purchased by, 12; portrait of, 8; personal sketch, 705.
- "McCooks," The—military record of, 193.
- McDonald, John—mention of, 44, 51; "Sketches" of, 14.
- McDowell, Gen. Irvin, in Mexican War, 174.
- McKinley, William—Civil War in, 181, 189; estimate of, 547; mention of, 148, 163, 201, 672; personal newspaper of, 574; President, 512, sketch of, 269.
- McIntosh, Gen.—campaign of, against Indians, 125; commandant at Fort Pitt, 152.
- McIntire, Alfred R., personal sketch, 706.
- McPherson, Gen. J. B., death of, 193.
- Medill, William, sketch of, 250.
- Meigs, Return J.—death of, 8; mention of, 20, 44; postmaster at Marietta, 75; reports on claims indicating Ohio's admission, 107; sketch of, 242, 243; Symmes letter to, 89.
- Mexican War—cause of, 167; Corwin opposes, 284; Fifteenth U. S. Infantry in, 173; First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in, 168; Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in, 170; independent companies in, 172; justification of, 167; Ohio in, 167, 168; Ohio officers and regiments in, 168-176; Ohio's naval men in, 75; regular officers in, from Ohio, 174; results of, 167; Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in, 169, 171; Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in, 170; U. S. forces in, 168.

- Miamis, the, 210.
 Michigan-Ohio boundary dispute, 246.
 Military History of Ohio, including War of 1812, Anderson, 147.
 Military History of Ohio, including Civil and Spanish Wars, Keifer, 165.
 Military service, kinds of, in U. S., 155.
 Militia, military services of, 155.
 Mills, W. C., personal sketch, 709.
 Mining in Ohio, 53.
 Missionaries — Heckenwelder, John, 77; pioneer, 670; Zeisberger, David, 77;
 Mississippi River, western boundary U. S., 65.
 Moravian Massacre, 130-149.
 Moravians — Ohio, in, 213; settlements by, 77.
 Morgan's Raid, 183.
 Morrow, Jeremiah — character of, 232; mention of, 20, 23, 44, 148; Ohio's first representative, 296.
 Mound Builders — Ohio, in, 537; Scioto Valley, in, 16.
 Mt. Logan, Chillicothe, view of, 70.
 Nash, George K. — Keifer introduces, 52; mention of, 8; opening address at Centennial Celebration, 53; sketch of, 52, 271; St. Clair monument suggested by, 58; personal sketch, 709.
 National Government, Ohio settlements made by, 74.
 Nationality, spirit of, 55.
 Naval Academy, organization of, 234.
 Navy — Ammen, Daniel, in, 231, inventions of, 236; Blake, Homer C., in, 233; Cornwell, John J., in, 233; Febiger, John C., in, 233; Fitzhugh, Wm. E., in, 225; Folger, Wm. M., in, 221; Franklin, Charles L., in, 228; Tyffee, Joseph, in, 222; Gilmore, Ferdinand P., in, 221; Greer, James A., in, 223; Hemphill, Joseph N., in, 222; Humker, John J., in, 221; Impey, Robert E., in, 232; importance of, 209; Ide, George E., in, 228; Kautz, Albert, in, 223; Logan, Leavitt C., in, 232; Lowe, John, in, 227; Marvin, Joseph D., in, 228; McCook, Roderick S., in, 232; Mexican War, in, 175; Miller, Joseph N., in, 231; Miller, Merrill, in, 226; Ohio in, 207, 220, 234, 237; Dana, Wm. H., 220; Day, Benjamin F., 221; Tyfee, Joseph S., characteristics of, 235; Werden, Reed, in, 221; Ohio supports, 209; Porter, Admiral, reports naval battle, 236; Ranson, Geo. M., in, 225; Rowan, Stephen C., 224; Schenck, James F., in, 229; Skerrett, Joseph A., in, 226; Stembel, Roger N., in, 229; Taylor, Henry C., in, 223; Walker, Henry, in, 230; Weaver, Aaron W., in, 229; Wilson, Byron, 231; Wood, Edward P., in, 233.
 Negroes — Civil War, in, from Ohio, 183; Ohio, in, 677, 679; progress of, 678; Wilberforce University for, 466.
 Newspapers. (See Press of Ohio.)
 New York cedes claim to Northwest Territory, 67.
 Northwest — building of, 135; British support of Indians in, 142.
 Northwest Territory — beginning of, 70; British hold forts in, 134; British invade in Revolution, 128, 132; Clark's conquest of, 63, 64, 65; Colonial claims to, 59, 67; Colonies cede claims to, 67; Connecticut cession of, 215; counties of, in 1798, 81; county of "Illinois," 63; development of, 512; early French government in, 64; early politics of, 81; English policy toward, 61; extracts from Gist's Journal on, 218; French claims to, 60; French occupation of, 61, 216, 220; Gist explores, 217, 220; government for, 68, 81; history of, from Marietta settlement to organization of State, 71; history of to Marietta settlement, Harmon, 59; Indians of, 69, 218; lands surveyed in, 68; pioneer settlers of, 63; post revolutionary conflicts in, 136; prehistoric races of, 59; rival claims for, 61; slavery forbidden in, 69; slavery in, 54; Spain cedes to England rights of, 65; "Squatters" ordered from, 68; St. Clair, Governor of, 19, 57; Virginia, act of cession of, 215; Virginia control of, 63, 64; Washington visits, 63.
 Noyes, Edward F., sketch of, 260.
 Ohioans — noted, 148; other states, in, 582.
 Ohio — a century's change in, 10; a century's progress in, 292; act of Congress indicating date of admission of, 106; act of Congress recognizing the state, 214; admission of, 294; Atwater on admission of, 95; authorities on date of admission, 94, 95; boundaries of, 214; census of 1800 of, 80; Chase on admission of, 94; Civil War, in, 176-199; Civil War record of, 183; contest on admission of, 83, 88; Clark's campaign in, 125; cosmopolitanism of people of, 41, 71, 293, 540, 543, 676; date of admission of, 94; development

- of, 542, 664; early distinguished men of, 9; eminent men from, 546; enabling act for admission, 21; ethnology of, 536; federalists in admission of, 40; first American fort in, 125; Gallatin's letter indicating date of admission, 107; general summary of record of, in war, 206; geographical influence of, 536; governors of, 8; growth of early settlements of, 80; Harris, on admission of, 94; history of admission, 92; honorable position of, 5; Indians in, 71; Industrial progress of, 382; in 1860, 178; Magazine of American History on date of admission, 96; making, the, of, 212; material growth of, 53; military character of the people of, 163; mineral resources of, 383; natural advantages of, 384; natural conditions of, 211; navy, in, 234; noted sons of, 5; plans for boundary of, 84; politics in admission of, 104, 206; pre-pioneer days of, 211; presidential election of 1860, in, 179; race location in, 83; real date of admission of, 101; religious liberty in, 666; representatives of, alphabetically arranged, 306; Revolutionary War scenes in, 123, 125; settlement of, 135; Sloane discusses date of admission of, 97; social communities in, 213; Spanish-American War, in, 199; St. Clair's plans for admission of, 34; transition of a century, 91; War of 1812, in, 157, 544.
- Ohio Company, reference to, 152.
- "Ohio in American Revolution," Randall, 120.
- "Ohio in Congress," extract from, 293.
- "Ohio in the National House of Representatives," Grosvenor, 292.
- "Ohio in the Navy," Halstead, 207.
- "Ohio in the Senate of the United States," Foraker, 278.
- Ohio Journalists, 590.
- "Ohio Judiciary," Granger, 318.
- "Ohio Literary Men and Women," Venable, 582.
- "Ohio Residents," Civil War, in, 181.
- "Ohio Presidents," Ewing, Thomas Jr., 510.
- Ohio University, origin of, 398.
- Old State House, purchase and dismantling of, 12.
- Ordinance of 1786, reference to, 295.
- Ordinance of 1787, 81; continuance of, 105; educational influence of, 392; education in, 54; Indian clause of, 64; national idea of, 54; passage of, 19, 68; reference to, 54; religious clause in, 54.
- "Organization and Admission of Ohio into the Union and the Great Seal of the State," Sloane, 90.
- Paris, treaty of, 1783, 133.
- Payne, Henry B., U. S. Senator, 288.
- Pendleton, George H. — Congress, in, 301, 302; U. S. Senator, 288.
- Perry, Oliver H., Battle of Lake Erie, 160.
- Pioneers — conflicts with Indians, 149, 150, 154; home products of, 75; industries of, 382; Northwest Territory of, 63; Ohio's, 149, 543, 548; tribute to, 47; women among, 554.
- Pitt, Wm. (See Chatham.)
- Poetry (Ohio) — authors, list of, 639-643; Cary, Alice, 626; Cary, Phoebe, 627; Crawford, John M., 631; Curry, Otway, 624; Ewing, Thomas, Jr., 631; Fosdick, W. W., 625; Gallagher, W. D., 623; Kinney, Coates, 627; Lytle, W. H., 626; Perkins, James H., 624; Piatt, John J., 628; Piatt, Sarah M., 629; Plimpton, Florus P., 625; Read, Thomas Buchanan, 626; Sherwood, Kate W., 630; "The Ohio Century," Courtenay, 633; Thomas, Edith N., 630.
- Point Pleasant, Battle of, 79, 122.
- Poor Laws, 490.
- Porter, Admiral, naval fight on Mississippi River reported by, 236.
- Post office, Marietta, at, established, 75.
- Post roads, first in Ohio, 75.
- Prehistoric races in Northwest Territory, 59.
- Prentiss, Geo. D., quotations from, 673.
- Presidents — Garfield, James A., 513; Grant, U. S., 514; Harrison, Benjamin, 513; Harrison, W. H., 514; Hayes, R. B., 514; McKinley, William, 510; military antecedents of, 618; Ohio's, 510; Van Buren, Martin, 532; Virginia's, 510.
- Press of Ohio — Belmont Chronicle, 573; Canton newspapers, 574; Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, 578; Cincinnati Enquirer, 577; Cincinnati Newspapers, 567; Cincinnati Times-Star, 578; Circleville newspapers, 574; Cleveland's newspapers, 572; Cleveland Plain Dealer, 573; Columbus Westbote, 570; contents of pioneer newspapers, 569; Cox, Ezekiel T., 571; Delaware Gazette, 574; early newspapers, 590, 591

- 592; editors of Ohio State Journal, 572; first German newspaper, 570; Gallia county newspapers, 575; German newspapers, 580; Guernsey Times, 576; Harrison county newspapers, 575; Hillsboro Gazette, 575; Howells, W. D., 572; Kilbourne's Col. Jas., paper at Worthington, 571; Lancaster Eagle, 569; Lebanon Western Star, 568; Lisbon Ohio Patriot, 570; Locke, David R., 579; Mansfield Shield, 576; Marietta newspapers, 567; newspaper of Northwestern Ohio, 579; Ohio State Journal, 572; recent growth of, 580; Scioto Gazette, 566; Springfield Republican, 575; Toledo Blade, 579; Toledo newspapers, 579; Willis, Nathaniel, 566; Zanesville newspapers, 571.
- "Press of Ohio," Knabenshue, 565.
- Prince, Benj. F., personal sketch, 709.
- Printer, first Ohio State, 214.
- Proctor, Gen., War of 1812, in, 160.
- Puritans in Ohio, 551, 668; influence of, 660.
- Putnam, Gen. Rufus—Marietta settlement by, 73; mention of, 148; supports St. Clair, 21; visits Gallipolis, 76.
- Quebec Act, 121; passage of, 64.
- Quebec, St. Clair at Battle of, 56.
- Railroads, Ohio, 53.
- Randall, E. O.—editorial note on Keifer, 181, 190; "Ohio in the American Revolution," 120; portrait of, 120; present at unveiling of tablet, 7; writings of, 538; personal sketch, 710.
- Ray, Joseph, mention of, 432.
- Reformatories, (see Brinkerhoff)—classification and parole, 502; county jails, 507; cumulative sentence, 501; good time law, 504; indeterminate sentence, 502; intermediate penitentiary, 506; laws providing for, 494; Mettray system of, 499; Ohio Penitentiary, 497; prisoners' earnings, 504; prison labor, 501; Reemelin, commissioner, 499; school for boys, 498; school for girls, 500; workhouses, 506.
- Religion—clause of, in ordinance of 1787, 54; college influence on, 487.
- "Religious Influences in Ohio," M'Cabe, 664.
- Representatives (Ohio's)—alphabetical list of, 306-317; become president, 298; Bingham, John A., 303; Butterworth, 306; character of, 294; Cox, Samuel S., 301, 302; Danford, Lorenzo, 303; Delano, Columbus, 300, 303, 304; died in office, 207; Foster, Charles, 303, 304, 305; Garfield, James A., 298, 302, 303, 304; Giddings, Joshua R., 298; Hayes, R. B., 302, 303; Hutchins, Wells A., 301, 302; Keifer, J. Warren, 303, 305; Martin, Chas. D., 331; McKimley, William, 298, 304, 305; members of long experience, 298; Morrow, Jeremiah, 206; Ohio in House of, 292; Ohio's present corps of, 336; Ohio's record in House of, 299; Outhwaite, Joseph H., 305; Pendleton, George H., 301, 302; resignation of, 207; Schenck, Robert C., 300, 303, 304; Shellabarger, Samuel, 302, 303; Sherman, John, 300, 301; Vallandigham, 301; Vinton, Samuel F., 298, 299.
- Republican party, organization of, 300.
- Revolutionary War—British invade Northwest Territory, 128, 132; disastrous year of, 1780, in, 127; Dunmore's War, a prelude to, 127; loss of men in, 194; militia in, 155; Ohio in, 120, 129, 145; scenes in Ohio Valley during, 123; St. Clair in, 56; veterans of, settle Ohio, 135.
- Rickleby, S. S., personal sketch, 710.
- Roosevelt, Theodore, "Winning of the West," by, 150.
- Rosecrans, Gen., military record of, 196.
- Ross, Senator, mention of, 26, 28.
- Ryan, Daniel J.—pays tribute to Tiffin, 40; portrait of, 13; "The First Constitution," 13; Tiffin, on, 242; personal sketch, 711.
- Sandusky, Crawford burned at, 132.
- Schenck, Robert C., supports Civil War, 180.
- Schools (see Education)—buildings for, 422; centralization of rural schools, 418; century's progress in, 424; children from, at Centennial, 48; commercial studies in High School, 415; compulsory attendance in, 400; congressional enactments for, 392; Constitution's (First) provisions for, 393; Constitution's (Second) provisions for, 395; curriculum for the High School, 410; definition of a High School, 409; development of, 389; development of the High School, 408; disbursement of money for, 399; elementary curriculum for, 406; English in the High School, 412; enumeration of youth for, 400; examination of teachers for, 401;

- Governor Anderson supports, 258; graduation from the High School, 415; history in the High School, 412; irreducible state debt for, 398; land endowments for, 398; languages in the High School, 412; libraries for, 423; list of State Commissioners for, 404; mathematics in the High School, 413; music by, at Centennial Celebration, 58; Ohio, of, 54; Ohio system a national policy, 391; origin of Ohio's, 392; pioneer curriculum for, 407; public, of Ohio, Bone brake on, 389; revenues for, 397; science in the High School, 414; State Board of Examiners, 402; State Commissioners of, 403; State Normal School, 419; style of districts, 399; suspension of, 402; Teachers' Institutes, 405; terms of, 400; text books for, 583; text books and apparatus for, 421; township graduation from, 416; urban and rural, 416.
- School System, Ohio's, founded, 42.
- Science (Ohio)—books of, 601; Gladden, Washington, 602; Mitchell, Ormsby M., 600; noted men of, 599; Rarey, John S., 602; Stallo, Johan B., 600; Vaughan, Daniel, 600.
- Scioto Company, organization of, 76.
- Scioto County, historic association of, 207, 213.
- Scioto Valley—Indians of, 16; McDonald's description of, 14; prehistoric man in, 16; prominent men of, 46.
- Scotch-Irish in Ohio, 41.
- Scott, Gen. Chas., expedition of, against Indians, 139.
- Scott, Miss Effie, Tablet unveiled by, 3.
- Seal—change in Ohio's, 111; different, in Ohio, 117; engravings on Ohio's, 109; first enactment for in Ohio, 109; Ohio's, 109; Ohio's Great, 90; required for various offices, 113, 115; symbolization of Ohio's, 110; uses of, 109.
- Senators (Ohio) 273-291; Allen, William, 288; Brice, Calvin S., 288; Burnet, Jacob, 282; Campbell, 282; character of, 277; Chase, Salmon P., 284; Corwin, Thomas, 283; counties furnishing, 275; Ewing, Thomas, 282; lawyers among, 276; list of, 274; Morris, Thomas, 282; Morrow, Jeremiah, 282; nativity of, 277; Payne, Henry B., 288; Pendleton, Geo. H., 288; political services of, 275; politics of, 276; Pugh, George E., 284; Ruggles, Benjamin, 282; Sherman, John, 288, 289; Smith, John, 290; Thurman, Allen G., 286; Wade, Ben., 284, 286; Worthington, Thomas, 280.
- Settlements, slow growth of, 80.
- Shannon, Wilson, sketch of, 246.
- Shawnees in Northwest Territory, 70.
- Shellabarger, Samuel—Congress, in, 302, 303; supports Civil War, 180.
- Sheridan, P. H.—Civil War, in, 186, 188; first great victory of, 191; memoirs of, 595; military character of, 195.
- Sherman, John—Congress, in, 300, 301; mention of, 202; opposes slavery, 179; public services of, 291; resigns as U. S. Representative, 297; U. S. Senator, 288, 289.
- Sherman, Wm. T.—Civil War, in, 185; memoirs of, 596; Mexican War, in, 174; military character of, 195.
- Skerrett, Admiral, anecdote concerning, 235.
- Slaves—Tiffin frees, 17, 30, 242; Worthington frees, 30.
- Slavery—character of institution of, 176; Democratic party on, 299; forbidden in Northwest Territory, 33, 69; Fugitive Slave Law, 337; Indiana asks for suppression of anti-slavery clause, 33; influence on Democratic party, 37; Jefferson opposes, 33; Mexican acquisitions, in, 167; Northwest Territory, in, 54; Oberlin College on, 440, Ohio, in, 665; Ohio's position on, 179; results of, 539; Tiffin's opposition to, 33.
- Sloane, Rush R.—Ohio's Great Seal, 109; "Organization and admission of Ohio into the Union and the Great Seal of the State," 90; portrait of, 90; present at unveiling of Tablet, 7; personal sketch, 711.
- Smith, John—Burr implicates, 281; first U. S. Senator from Ohio, 280.
- Society at Centennial, 48, 51.
- Spain cedes Florida to English, 65.
- Spain connives with England concerning U. S. boundary, 65.
- Spanish-American War—cause of, 199; colonels and regiments of, from Ohio, 204; Ohio soldiers in, 199, 202, 203; Ohio's death record in, 205; results of, 201.
- "Squatters"—Ohio, in, 72; ordered from Northwest Territory, 68.

- "Squatter Sovereignty," Ohio Senator endorses, 285.
- "Squirrel Hunters," 188.
- Stanton, Edwin M., mention of, 181.
- State House (Old) — description of, 10, 11; erection of, 8; historic interest of, 2; recollections of, McClintick's, 10; Tablet erected on site of, 1.
- State rights, influence of, on Democratic party, 37.
- St. Clair, Arthur — American Revolution, in, 56; ancestry of, 19; Court of Quarter Sessions appointed by, 2; defeat of, 78, 154, 156; early life of, 56; expedition of, against Indians, 129; Governor of Northwest Territory, 57; Jefferson removes, 84, 104; letter of, concerning Ohio's admission, 87; Legislature conflicts with, 31, 34; military and political career of, 36; military services of, 56; military record of, 19; militia in defeat of, 156; Nash suggests monument for, 58; nation's ingratitude to, 5; old age of, 57; opposes popular government, 34; opposition to, 82, 239; plans for Ohio's admission, 34; political ideas of, 37; political life of, 57; statehood of Ohio opposed by, 49; supporters of, 21; Symmes arraigns, 89; Tiffin opposes, 20; veto, abuse of, by, 39; veto habit of, 20; Washington, friend of, 56; Washington recommends Tiffin to, 30.
- Symmes, John Cleyes — letters of, 89; settlements made by, 73.
- Tablet (Memorial) — acceptance of, 3; appropriateness of erection of, 4; ceremonies attending unveiling of, 2; Chillicothe citizens decide on erection of, 1; description of, 1; designing of, 1; distinguished visitors at unveiling of, 7; inscription on, 2; Mr. Bennett suggests, 1; presentation of, 2; unveiling of, 3; view of, 6.
- Tariff, Ohio's position on, in Congress, 303.
- Taylor, William A., reference to, 292.
- Tecumseh — birthplace of, 129, 219; contentment of, 157; death of, 160.
- Terry, Ellen F., Civil War, in, 195.
- Thompson, H. A., personal sketch, 713.
- Thompson, W. O. — portrait of, 426; "Universities of Ohio," 426; personal sketch, 713.
- Thurman, Allen G. — Hayes-Tilden electoral commission in, 287; mention of, 5, 12, 51, 148, 180; political services of, 287; U. S. Senator, 286.
- Tiffin, Edward — birthplace of, 44; came to Chillicothe, 16; came to Ohio, 25; character of, 30, 32; Claypool accepts medallion of, 45; constitutional convention, 32; counteracts Burr episode, 43; descendants of, 5, 7, 26, 44; domestic life of, 43; educational ideas of, 41; enters politics, 31; fights for Ohio's admission, 21; Jeffersonian ideas of, 36, 40; letter indicating date Ohio's admission, 99; liberty's exponent, 46; manumits slaves, 17, 30; medallion to, 26, 27; mention of, 51, 81, 85, 148, 239, 279, 282; opposes slavery, 33; opposes St. Clair, 32, 33; political associates of, 20; political ideas of, 40; political services of, 32; public services of, 17; recollections of, McClintick's, 8; religious life of, 42; Ryan's tribute to, 40; sketch of, 241; St. Clair opposes, 20; supports "Internal Improvements," 278; versatility of, 17; Washington recommends to St. Clair, 30; Washington's personal friend, 35.
- Tod, David — mention of, 482; sketch of, 254.
- Todd, Gen., Indian expedition of, 153
- Tories, 126.
- Transportation, early means of, 75, 76.
- Treaties, Greenville, 156.
- Trimble, Allen — mention of, 148; sketch of, 245.
- United States — population of, in 1860, 178; western boundary of, 65.
- Universities (see Colleges) — congressional endowments for, 426; founded by close corporations, 431; Ohio University, origin of, 427, revenue of, 428.
- "Universities of Ohio," Thompson, 426.
- Vallandigham, Clement L. — account of, 256; Congress, in, 301; mention of, 180.
- Van Buren, Martin, campaign of 1840, 518, 519.
- Vance, Joseph, sketch of, 246.
- Venable, W. H., "Ohio Literary Men and Women," 582; personal sketch, 714.
- Veto — power of, denied in Ohio, 23; St. Clair uses, 20, 39; wisdom of Ohio's Constitution on power of, 39.
- Vincennes, Clark captures, 63.

